Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1903. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

'PRINCE OF CANADA.'

A Suggestion Regarding the Eldest Son of the Prince of Wales.

LORD MEATH HOPES THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL SOON OBSERVE VICTORIA DAY ALSO.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, May 23.—The Agent General of New South Wales in London, speaking at the launching of the new British battleship 'Commonwealth,' the largest man-of-war in the world, threw out the suggestion that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales be called the Prince of Canada, and the second son the Prince of Australia.

VICTORIA DAY.

Lord Meath, in a letter to the 'Times,' says he hopes to see Great Britain soon follow the example of Canada in declaring May 24, Victoria Day, a public holiday. The Queen's birthday had never been a legal holiday in England.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Mr. Harold Cox, secretary of the Cobden Club, writes a letter to the 'Times,' in which he says that without fear of contradiction, the net effect of the so-called British preferential tariff has been in favor of American rather than British trade, and he quotes figures freely to sustain his contentions.

THE CAUSE IS BRITAIN'S.

The 'Daily Telegraph' publishes a two-column article on the trade of the Empire, in which it is held out that Canada gains nothing by giving Great Britain a preference, and could settle with Germany at once by abandoning the Mother Country from the commercial point of view. The cause at hazard is ours and ours alone in the Canadian cockpit and, as Mr. Chamberlain has warned us, the whole future on which Imperial Federation may depend is even now at stake.

WARNING TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The 'Saturday Review' warns Mr. Chamberlain against making too large demands upon the Imperial loyalty of the average Briton in carrying out his idea of a great zollverein. The 'Spectator' says Mr. Chamberlain's idea is a gigantic paradox which, after inflaming the minds of half of the people of the Empire and raising false hopes from the tropics to the poles, will burst and collapse like an ill-filled balloon.

TO OBTAIN CONCESSIONS.

The 'Investors' Review' says Canadian legislators will require more palm oil now than at any period during the past thirty years from those who seek to obtain any concessions from Canada.

UNIVERSITIES DINNER.

The allied colonial universities dinner to be held here, has been settled for July 10, and Mr. Balfour has promised to preside on that occasion.

WILL APPLY TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Colonial Probates Act of 1892 will apply to Newfoundland.

FOR MACDONALD MEMORIAL

AN APPEAL BEING MADE FOR FUNDS.

A public appeal is to be made for funds to establish a memorial to the memory of the late General Sir Hector Macdonald, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., etc. This was decided at a public meeting of Scotchmen resident in London, held in the Scots Corporation Hall on April 17 last. At this meeting a committee was appointed, to be known as the 'General Sir Hector Macdonald Memorial Committee,' with His Grace the Duke of Argyll as president; Mr. Samuel Greenlees, J.P., as chairman, and Dr. Farquhar Matheson, J.P., and Mr. William Grant, honorary treasurers. The committee decided that a permanent memorial should be established in London, as the capital of the empire in relation to whose military annals General Macdonald's name occupied such a brilliant position.

The honorary secretaries of the committee are Messrs. P. Anderson, Cecil G. Bain and W. Mackenzie Fraser. Communications and subscriptions may be sent to the honorary treasurers, Scots Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet street, London, E. C.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

THE DAY FOR GRANTING SUCH IS ALMOST PAST.

Ottawa, May 23.—The Dominion Government has not only done away with the policy of granting land grants to railways, but the time for granting cash subsidies seems also to be fast disappearing. It is understood that the government has decided to guarantee the interest on the bonds of that portion of the Canadian Northern to be built from Grand View to Edmonton, a distance of about six hundred miles. It is also understood that security will be taken in the road for this guarantee. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann were promised assistance for this undertaking last year and this will be the shape the aid will take.

VAULT DOOR OPENED.

Halifax, May 23.—After four days and four nights of continuous work locksmiths yesterday succeeded in opening the Royal Bank's big vault door which has been locked since last Saturday afternoon.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANS

QUESTION OF REVISION OF CREED SETTLED FOR YEARS TO COME.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 22.—The General Presbyterian Assembly was called to order to-day by the moderator, the Rev. Mr. Coyle, and business was immediately begun by the consideration of reports. Touching on the important question of creed revision, the clerk, the Rev. W. H. Roberts, announced that all the eleven amendments to the Confession of Faith had been adopted by the presbyteries, by an almost unanimous vote. No one overture to creed revision, said Dr. Roberts, received less than 195 affirmative votes, nor more than nine negative votes. This is said to settle the question of revision for years to come, but, as one of the commissioners expressed it: 'This does not mean that the Church has changed or revised her faith. The revision is in the line of dropping some phrases capable of a double meaning, and the more explicit statements of others.'

AN OLD STORY

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE UNITED STATES VIA WINNIPEG BECOMING A BURDEN.

Winnipeg, May 23.—Local records indicate that the Dominion Government is out a great deal of money to steamship agents for immigrants who travel by way of Winnipeg to the United States. During the last three months upwards of eleven hundred newly-arrived Europeans have applied to the Winnipeg American Board of Inspection for permission to cross the boundary, but of this number only sixty-three percent were allowed to pass. The rest, having diseases or being of an impoverished class, were left on Canadian soil. It is said to be a trick of the European agents to induce immigrants of the impoverished or unhealthy classes to come to Canada, and, if they fail in this, to travel to the United States under the pretence that they are coming to this country for settlement. Had the people, rejected by the local United States officers, gone direct to an American port they would have been promptly sent back to the country from which they came at the expense of the shipping company which brought them out. The American Government is very particular on this point. Last February it had but one inspector in the territory tributary to Winnipeg, to-day it has fifteen. The number of immigrants coming by way of Winnipeg for the United States is apparently increasing, as already this month five hundred applied to the local office of the American Government for admittance. The best are, of course, accepted and the undesirable ones left in Canada. Many rejected ones have, it is believed, succeeded in crossing the boundary by stealth and some have been caught and returned to Canada.

THE MAD MULLAH

His Dervishes Defeated by Abyssinian Forces

BRITISH AND ABYSSINIANS ARE ADVANCING ON UBERTALI.

London, May 19.—An official War Office despatch from Aden, Arabia, under to-day's date, gives details of the desperate encounter which took place at Burrilli, Somaliland, May 4, between an Abyssinian force operating in conjunction with the British against the Mad Mullah, and a large force of the latter's Dervishes. After a hand-to-hand fight lasting forty-five minutes, the Dervishes were driven off with the loss of three hundred men killed and two wounded. The Abyssinians had twenty-one men killed and ten wounded. Subsequently, the Abyssinians raided the wells north-west of Burrilli, and captured several prisoners. The latter said the Mullah was at Ubertali.

The defeat of the Mad Mullah's Dervishes is the first blow struck by the Abyssinian contingent which is co-operating with Brigadier-General Manning's advance. The Abyssinians number ten thousand, are mostly armed with modern weapons and accompanied by some British officers. The scene of the Burrilli fight is 120 miles south-west of the scene of the disaster to the British force under Col. Plunkett, April 17, when the Colonel, all the British officers, and practically his entire force of a hundred and seventy men were annihilated by the Dervishes, and is two hundred miles from General Manning's present quarters at Bohotle.

Ubertali, where the Mad Mullah is now reported to be, is twenty miles from Gerlogubi, where, under the original plan, the British and Abyssinian columns should have met.

DROUGHT AROUND BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, May 23.—The drought in this section of the country is causing serious complications. Wells are drying up, cisterns are empty, creeks are becoming low and farmers are at their wits end. A number of farmers are feeding cows as there is no grass on their pastures while others claim that several of their cows have already gone dry for want of feed. The hay crop is considered ruined.

COLONIAL TRADE

British Admiralty Issue an Important Paper.

TOTAL TRADE OF THE EMPIRE VALUED AT OVER FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

London, May 21.—The Admiralty has issued an important white paper correcting an erroneous abstract of British trade, which was presented at the conference of colonial premiers last June. The memorandum which is on the sea power, contains a brief review of naval tactics from the earliest times, with a view to emphasizing the absolute necessity for maintaining command of the sea. It also places in a clear light the importance of the trade of the colonies. The annual value of British trade, including bullion and specie, which it is the ultimate object of the navy to protect, amounted in the year 1900 to: Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries, £711,838,000.; with British dominions beyond the seas, £237,098,000; trade of British Dominions beyond the seas, with foreign countries, and among themselves, £254,342,000; total trade of the Empire, £1,203,278,000. The figures £254,342,000 are arrived at by deducting the sum of £72,624,000 from the sum of the total amounts of the trade of all the dominions, in order to allow for the duplication of reciprocal trade of these colonies among themselves. It will thus be seen that about one-fifth of the total trade of the Empire is not directly connected with the United Kingdom.

MOTOR CAR EXPLODES

DESPITE A WARNING NEW YORK FIREMEN THREW WATER ON BLAZING GASOLINE..

New York, May 22.—Eight men were so badly burned that they had to be taken to Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon in one of the most curious fires that has ever been known in New York City. Two others were slightly scorched. Three of the men suffered severe injuries, which will keep them in the hospital for several days.

The fire began in a small automobile which had developed a leak in its gasoline tank several days ago, and was on its way to the repair-shop. The machine was a one-seated runabout, and belonged to a member of the firm of Peter De Witt & Co., coal dealers, at Forty-ninth street and the East River.

John Seckerson was the chauffeur. He started from the De Witt coal yard, at 2.30 p.m., and had gone as far as Forty-seventh street and Third avenue, when the explosion chambers in which the motive power of the car was generated became overheated. He ran the machine close to the curb at the south side of Forty-seventh street, about twenty feet west of Third avenue, under the stairway of the elevated railway station.

While Seckerson was trying to make temporary repairs the leak in the tank suddenly grew worse and the escaping fluid caught fire. Seckerson's hands were badly burned, and as he jumped back with a cry of pain the flaming gasoline shot up twenty feet.

Joseph Tuomey, who has been only two weeks on the police force, was the patrolman on post. He sent in a fire alarm, which called out Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 and Engines No. 8 and No. 21. Meantime the column of flaming gasoline rose steadily higher, and it seemed likely that the elevated railway stairway would catch fire in a moment. Five or six hundred pedestrians and half a dozen men driving delivery waggons gathered as close as possible to the volcano on four wheels.

Theodore Vandenbergh, janitor of the New Amsterdam Bank Building, at the north-west corner of Third avenue and Forty-seventh street, more than six feet in height and two hundred and fifty pounds in weight, was the man for the emergency. Carefully seizing the front axle of the blazing auto car he shouted to the crowd to get back, and gently pulled the auto away from the elevated railway stairway and out into the middle of the street. His action undoubtedly saved the elevated railway structure and station from a bad blaze.

In the middle of the street the burning automobile seemed to spout its pillar of flame still higher. Vandenbergh and Policeman Tuomey ordered the crowd to keep back because of the danger of an explosion, and their warnings kept the people from encroaching any further than the curb on the south side of Forty-seventh street.

When the fire engines arrived they coupled on to the hydrants on the east side of Third avenue and ran lines of hose across. Vanrenbergh, who is an expert machinist, and knows something about the peculiarities of gasoline, says he begged the firemen not to throw water on the burning automobile, but they invited him to step aside and immediately directed two streams of water upon the machine.

The instant the cold water struck the flaming gasoline tank there was an explosion as if some one had shot off a keg of gunpowder. The yellow flames not only leaped as high as the third story windows of the houses near by, but great splashes of the blazing gasoline were thrown in every direction. The bystanders fled panic-stricken, many of these frightfully burned, and in less than a minute the crowded corner was jammed with groaning victims trying to run away and hundreds of curious persons rushing toward the scene of the explosion. The police sent a hurry call, which brought two ambulances from the Flower Hospital, and in the meantime took the injured persons into drug stores and offices.

After the explosion the gasoline fire soon burned itself out and the streams from the hose quickly extinguished the burning woodwork and cushions of the automobile. The explosion smashed two big windows in the law office of Victor Freund & Son on the ground floor of the New Amsterdam Bank building. The automobile was afterwards taken to the repair shop at Seventy-ninth street and Madison avenue. John Seckerson, the chauffeur, was arrested last night on a charge of criminal negligence. Mr. De Witt went to the station-house with him and tried to have the charge withdrawn. Failing in this, he went out to hunt up a magistrate who could admit the chauffeur to bail.

M. PAUL BLOUET DEAD

'MAX O'RELL,' THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR AND LECTURER PASSES AWAY.

Paris, May 24.—Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) the author, died in this city to-night. He had been ailing for several months, and, in fact, had never been really well since he was operated on in New York last year for appendicitis.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) was born in Brittany, on March 2, 1848, educated in Paris, and took his degree of B.A. and B.Sc. in 1864 and 1865. He



THE LATE M. PAUL BLOUET.

received his commission in the French army in 1869; fought in the Franco-Prussian war, was made a prisoner at Sedan on Sept. 3, 1870; fought against the Commune; was severely wounded, and pensioned. He went to England as a newspaper correspondent in 1873; was appointed French headmaster of St. Paul's school in 1876, and resigned his mastership in 1884. He was the author of 'John Bull and His Island,' 1883; 'John Bull's Daughters,' 1884; 'The Dear Neighbors,' 1885; 'Drat the Boys,' 1886; 'Friend MacDonald,' 1887; and 'Jonathan and His Continent,' 1889. He also wrote educational works, amongst which is 'French Oratory,' 1883. Several orders, French and others, have been conferred on 'Max O'Rell.' During the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 he gave lectures in the United Kingdom and in America. In 1891 he started on a two years' tour round the world, during which he gave 446 lectures in the United States and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He visited the United States and Canada several times since. All the works of 'Max O'Rell' have been translated into English by his wife.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

DEATH OF SIX PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PARIS-MADRID TRIALS OF SPEED.

Despatches from Paris of yesterday show that there was a series of horrors in thespeed races from Paris to Madrid. The Spanish authorities stopped it at the frontier. Of the number of competitors who entered, the following were killed by some accident to their machines:

Pierre Roderiz, collided with a tree near Libourne.

Nixon, Mr. Porter's machinist; burned under automobile.

Normand M. Tourands, machinist at Angouleme.

Dupuy, soldier at Angouleme.

Caillon, cyclist at Angouleme.

Unknown peasant woman, at Ablis.

There were twelve injured, more or less seriously, and the races were declared off, and not likely to be resumed.

EDUCATION BILL.

THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS AN OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE OF THE NEW LAW.

The monster demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on Saturday, of half a million of people against the Education Bill, now before the British Parliament, was such a sober rebuke that its effect seems to have been instantaneous. A London despatch of yesterday shows the government to have withdrawn the second clause of the bill, which contains many of the features objected to. It was clearly a victory for the people who protested. The parliament adjourned without having adopted clause 3 of the bill, described as nearly as objectionable as the second.

MORE TROUBLE

Montreal Street Car Workers on Strike

THEY WENT OUT ON SATURDAY AND WERE RIOTOUS ON SUNDAY

People in Montreal had fine weather for walking on Saturday; and walk they did. They could do nothing else unless they took cabs. There were not cabs enough to go around. That was one reason why so few could be seen on the cab stands. Another reason was that the Saturday half-holiday necessitated hurry speed to the railway stations—for many people desired to go to the country and remain away until Tuesday morning, taking advantage of Victoria Day coming on Monday.

Few inconveniences in city life could have touched Montreal people nearer than the threatened street car strike—unless, indeed, the bakers locked up their ovens. To see the sidewalks black along the different avenues toward the residential quarters on Saturday just after the noon hour suggested the idea of a circus, a lacrosse match, or some other attraction as their objective point. But every main thoroughfare was just as crowded owing to the absence of several hundred street cars.

Only twenty men out of over two thousand who attended the meeting of street car workers at an early hour on Saturday morning voted against a strike. The voting was by ballot. The correspondence between the parties shows that the Montreal Street Railway Company, through the Hon. Senator Forget, determined to adhere to the agreement made with their men when in February they were so abruptly 'taken by the throat,' as the company then expressed it, and forced to yield to the demands. Senator Forget ignores the union and plainly tells Mr. Z. S. Meloche, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America that he will have nothing to do with him, and that he has not had any intimation from the employees of the Street Railway Company that they have any grievances to redress by means of arbitration as he suggests. So much the Street Railway Company said, and the men went on strike. It was with much excited speech that the men discussed the refusal of the company to refer the difficulty to arbitration, and it was two o'clock on Saturday morning before they decided to strike.

The electrical workers of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company also went on strike about the same hour as the street car men, fourteen out of one hundred and seventeen men having voted against the strike. Mr. P. G. Gossler, general superintendent of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, is determined to conduct the company's business and said he would do so given that he obtains sufficient police protection from the city.

PROGRESS OF THREE DAYS.

The Montreal Street Railway Company ran some cars on Saturday up to seven o'clock. The strikers did not do much damage during the day beyond shouting at the motor men on the front of the cars, and at the conductors. From three to five policemen on each car, however, kept the service—such as it was—free from attack, but few cars were run.

It was on Sunday that the strikers got in their work. The Street Railway Company had managed to operate forty-five cars, which they kept running all day. These were all under police protection, and the company seemed to have been getting new and efficient motor men from somewhere who knew their business. Their success angered the strikers, who, aided by several thousands of shouting, yelling sympathizers at large on Sunday, made an assault on two cars on St. Denis street, at about 5.30 o'clock, cars No. 439 and No. 403, the first manned by Motorman Heroquelle and conductor, and the second by Motorman De Vallieres and Conductor I. Clavel. The mob of men who had been in the procession of strikers made a rush for the cars, and before many minutes they had turned the passengers out, smashed some parts of the cars, and beat the crews of the cars badly. What the police on the cars did seems to have been lost sight of, but the motor men and conductors fought until overpowered by numbers, and then they were beaten in all sorts of ways. Three out of the four men of the car crew were more or less damaged.

Three cars were held up on Papineau road earlier in the day, near the corner of St. Catherine street, and a Mrs. Renaud, a passenger, was cut on the head with a stone. The strikers actually dragged Motorman Morrison along to the meeting-place at Empire Hall against his will, and it was only a rush of the police that rescued him from the strikers, whom he declared he would no dealings with.

There were several rows of a less serious nature, but the rascal tendency of the mob may be understood when it is on record that they stoned the Montreal General Hospital ambulance which came upon the scene for the wounded at the St. Denis street riot.

MONTREAL BLACKSMITH HELPERS.

The helpers at work in the Laurie Engine Works struck work on Tuesday last for an increase of three cents per hour on the wage paid to-day to laborers, fettlers, blacksmith's helpers, machine shop helpers, and all unskilled foundry labor, the working day to be no more than ten hours, and that the union be recognized. There are not more than sixty of these men on strike, and it is regarded as but a small incident in the larger question of labor settlement.

IN TORONTO.

The Toronto Street Railway Company has practically declared against any concession to the requests of their men for increase of wages. The men are to consider whether they will accept the position or not. Meantime the question is—Will there be trouble?

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Bridgeport street railway cars, operated by non-union men, were run until sunset on Wednesday. The union men seem to have had the worst of the struggle there in which interest is very great.

CHICAGO LAUNDRY STRIKE.

Chicago, May 22.—Representatives of the striking laundry workers met last night to consider a plan of compromise to end the war between employer and employee. The proposition from the employers was that the strikers agree to work in harmony with non-union workers until Nov. 1, and submit their wage scale demands to adjustment by a board of Arbitration. After Nov. 1 the employers promise that all laundries will be thoroughly unionized. The strikers generally favor the plan.

GREAT STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.—Approximately five thousand men are now on strike in St. Louis and its immediate vicinity. The threatened strikes, which have been brewing for some weeks, have culminated, and commerce in St. Louis is seriously interrupted. The freight handlers of all the railways doing business in St. Louis struck in sympathy with the porters and packers, who recently went out at Cupples station, where most of the wholesale firms of St. Louis are located. Between eight hundred and a thousand went out. In addition to the striking freight handlers a thousand metal workers have struck, tieing up $400,000 worth of contract work in the city. Some of the men demand shorter hours, and the majority demand an average increase in wages of ten percent.

STRIKERS RUNNING 'BUSES.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 22.—For the first time since the trolley men's strike began a week ago, all the lines of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company centring here were in operation to-day, though not with the usual quota of cars. To-day the company had forty-five cars running, and promises to resume its regular service in full next Monday, with a night as well as a day schedule. No trouble was reported this morning. Omnibuses, run by strikers, are well patronized.

VICTORIA DAY.

WAS CELEBRATED YESTERDAY WITH HOLIDAY ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE.

There was a slight check to the celebration of Victoria Day in Montreal, perhaps, because of the Street Railway strike and the small number of cars running. The day was, nevertheless very enthusiastically honored. Bunting gleamed from thousands of flagstaffs, and the bright sun showed the flags fluttering in the breeze to advantage, while people crowded the parks, Mount Royal, especially having been much sought for. Fortunately the weather was cool and pleasant. The cricket matches on McGill University grounds, the sports on the M. A. A. A. grounds, and the yachting and boating parties enjoyed a splendid day. The city volunteer regiments went out of town—the Royal Scots to Kingston, the Victoria Rifles to Brockville, and the Prince of Wales Fusiliers to Ogdensburg. In each of the places the men enjoyed their visit, and their return home was as joyous. The day was alluded to in most of the city churches on Sunday as a bright page in the story of British Imperialism, and Victoria the Good was spoken of with affection and veneration. The National Anthem was part of the service in most of the churches.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

The day passed without marked incident in Ottawa. Both Houses of Parliament had taken holiday until to-morrow. In Kingston and Brockville the military made the day pleasant. In Toronto and the West it was generally observed, and in Quebec and the Eastern Townships holiday was the rule.

LORD MINTO'S TERM.

Lord Minto's term as Governor-General has been extended one year longer, so that we shall have the company of the vice-regal pair at Rideau Hall until late in 1904.

JUDGE MONCK THREATENED

Hamilton, May 23.—At the opening of the Ninth Division Court yesterday Judge Monck referred to an anonymous letter of a threatening nature which he had received. It was in reference to a case which he tried on Thursday. He said he was not at all alarmed by the communication. He had always tried to do his duty, to be fair and impartial, and he did not propose to pay any attention to the letter.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Everard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters.

At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Halloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Ponteac enters the fort with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows soldiers with muskets raised.

Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unharmed.

On the night of his disappearance Capt. de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Ouceanasta to the camp of the Ottawas. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of those in the fort.

Then came a sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle.

The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time.

Ouceanasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacousta and recognizes in him the French officer from whom Halloway had saved him.

Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escaping, gains the bridge.

The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The warcry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers.

Haldimar's scheme of searching for Madeline is foiled by the escape of the Indian. Rescued by Ouceanasta from the massacre, Madeline is returned to her friends on the vessel.

Attempting to pass through the St. Clair river the vessel is seized, the crew murdered, and Haldimar and the others again made prisoners.

At the fort Charles Haldimar discovers his father examining the package left by Halloway, and sees that it contains letters written by his own mother, and her portrait. An Indian appears bearing a miniature. The schooner comes in sight, with fifty canoes following. Wacousta tears down the ensign and secures a black flag in its place. A shot from the fort only scatters the canoes. A few seamen remain on deck guarded by Indians. Five prisoners, two of them women, are taken from the ship in a canoe. Captain Blessington, dropping the miniature, it breaks, revealing an appeal for help from the prisoners who are doomed to die in a few hours.

Colonel de Haldimar realizes his mistake in condemning Halloway and the way his enemy was using the Indians against him. Bound to a tree infront of Wacousta's tent Sir Everard is forced to hear his threats to make Clara his wife. The terrified girl rushes to Sir Everard for protection.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Momentary, however, was the duration of this scene. Furious with anger at the evident disgust of his victim, Wacousta no sooner saw her sink into the arms of her lover, than with that agility for which he was remarkable, he was again on his feet, and stood in the next instant at her side. Uniting to the generous strength of his manhood all that was wrung from his mingled love and despair, the officer clasped his hand round the waist of the drooping Clara; and with clenched teeth, and feet firmly set, seemed resolved to defy every effort of the warrior to remove her. Not a word was uttered on either side; but in the fierce smile that curled the lip of the savage, there spoke a language even more terrible than the words that smile implied. Sir Everard could not suppress an involuntary shudder; and when at length Wacousta, after a short but violent struggle, succeeded in again securing and bearing off his prize, the wretchedness of soul of the former was indescribable.

'Almighty heaven! where am I?' exclaimed the wretched girl, again unclosing her eyes to all the horror of her position. 'Oh, Sir Everard Valletort, I thought I was with you, and that you had saved me from this monster. Where is my brother?—Where are Frederick and Madeline?—Why, have they deserted me?—Ah, my heart will break. I cannot endure this longer and live.'

'Clara, Miss de Haldimar,' groaned Sir Everard, in a voice of searching agony; 'could I lay down my life for you, I would; but you see these bonds. Oh, God! oh God! have pity on the innocent; and for once incline the heart of yon fierce monster to the whisperings of mercy.' As he uttered the last sentence, he attempted to sink on his knees in supplication to him he addressed, but the tension of the cord prevented him; yet were his hands clasped, and his eyes upraised to heaven, while his countenance beamed with an expression of fervent enthusiasm.

'Peace, babbler! or, by heaven! that prayer shall be your last,' vociferated Wacousta. 'But no,' he pursued to himself, dropping at the same time the point of his tomahawk; 'these are but the natural writhings of the crushed worm; and the longer protracted they are, the more complete will be my vengeance.' Then turning to the terrified girl—'You ask, Clara de Haldimar, where you are? In the tent of your mother's lover, I reply. Come hither, Clara, while to convince you I unfold the sad history of my life, and tell you more of your parents than you have ever known. When,' he pursued solemnly, 'you have learnt the extent of my love for the one, and my hatred for the other, and the wrong I have endured from both, you will no longer wonder at the spirit of mingled love and vengeance that dictates my conduct towards yourself. Listen, girl,' he continued fiercely, 'and judge whether mine are injuries to be tamely pardoned, when a noble life has been devoted to the pursuit of the means of avenging them.'

Irresistibly led by a desire to know what possible connection could have existed between her parents and this singular and ferocious man, the wretched girl gave her passive assent. She even hoped that, in the course of his narrative, some softening reflections would pass over his mind, the effect of which might be to predispose him to mercy. Wacousta buried his face for a few moments in his large hand, as if endeavoring to collect and concentrate the remembrance of past years. His countenance, meanwhile, had undergone a change—for there was now a shade of melancholy mixed with the fierceness of expression usually observable there. This, however, was dispelled in the course of his narrative, and as various opposite passions were in turn powerfully and severally developed.

'It is now four and twenty years,' commenced Wacousta, 'since your father and myself first met as subalterns in the regiment he now commands, when an intimacy suddenly sprang up between us, which, as it was then to our brother officers, has since been a source of utter astonishment to myself. He, all coldness, prudence, obsequiousness, and forethought. I, all enthusiasm, carelessness, impetuosity, and independence. Whether this intimacy sprang from the adventitious circumstance of our being frequently thrown together as officers of the same company—for we were both attached to the Grenadiers—or that my wild spirit was soothed by the bland amenity of his manners, I know not. The latter, however, is not improbable; for proud and haughty and dignified, as the colonel now is, such was not then the character of the ensign, who seemed thrown out of one of nature's suppliest moulds, to fawn, and cringe, and worm his way to favor by the wily speciousness of his manners.

'As you have just learnt, Cornwall is the country of my birth. I was the eldest of the only two surviving children of a large family, and, as heir to the baronetcy of the proud Mortons, was looked up to by lord and vassal as the future perpetuator of the family name. My brother had been designed for the army; but as this was a profession to which I had attached my inclinations, the point was waived in my favor, and at the age of eighteen I first joined the ——— regiment, then quartered in the Highlands of Scotland. During my boyhood I had ever accustomed myself to athletic exercises, and loved to excite myself by encountering danger in its most terrific forms.

'The wild daring by which my boyhood had been marked was powerfully awakened by the bold and romantic scenery of the Scottish Highlands; and as the regiment was at that time quartered in a part of those mountainous districts, where, from the disturbed nature of the times, society was difficult of attainment, many of the officers were driven from necessity, as I was from choice, to indulge in the sports of the chase. On one occasion a party of four of us set out early in the morning in pursuit of deer, numbers of which we knew were to be met with in the mountainous tracts of Bute and Argyleshire. The course we happened to take lay through a succession of deep, dark glens, and over frowning rocks; the difficulties of access to which only stirred up my dormant spirit of enterprise the more. We had continued in this course for many hours, overcoming one difficulty only to be encountered by another, and yet without meeting a single deer; when, at length, the faint blast of a horn was heard far above our heads in the distance, and presently a noble stag was seen to ascend a ledge of rocks immediately in front of us. To raise my gun to my shoulder and fire was the work of a moment, after which we all followed in pursuit. On reaching the spot where the deer had first been seen, we observed traces of blood, satisfying us he had been wounded; but the course taken in his flight was one that seemed to defy every human effort to follow in. It was a narrow, pointed ledge, ascending boldly towards a huge cliff that projected frowningly from the extreme summit, and on either side lay a dark, deep, and apparently fathomless ravine; to look even on which was sufficient to appal the stoutest heart, and unnerve the steadiest brain. For me, however, long accustomed to dangers of the sort, it had no terror. I had proceeded about five hundred yards further, when I came to the termination of the ledge, from the equally narrow transverse extremity of which branched out three others, the whole contributing to form a figure resembling that of a trident. Along the ledge I had quitted I had remarked occasional traces where the stricken deer had passed; and the same blood-spots now directed me at a point where, but for these, I must have been utterly at fault. The centre of these new ridges, and the narrowest, was that taken by the animal, and on that I once more renewed my pursuit. I continued my course towards the main body of rock that now rose within a hundred yards. How this was to be gained I knew not; for it shelved out abruptly from the extreme summit, overhanging the abyss, and presenting an appearance which I cannot more properly render than by comparing it to the sounding boards placed over the pulpits of our English churches. Still I was resolved to persevere to the close, and I but too unhappily succeeded.

'It was evident to me that there must be some opening through which the deer had effected his escape to the precipitous heights above; and I felt a wild and fearful triumph in following him to his cover, over passes which it was my pleasure to think none of the hardy mountaineers themselves would have dared to venture upon with impunity. I paused not to consider the difficulty of bearing away my prize, even if I succeeded in overtaking it. At every step my excitement and determination became stronger, and I felt every fibre of my frame to dilate, as when, in my more boyish days, I used to brave, in my gallant skiff, the mingled fury of the warring elements of sea and storm. Suddenly, while my mind was intent only on the dangers I used then to hold in such light estimation, I found my further progress intercepted by a fissure in the crag. It was not the width of this opening that discomfited me, for it exceeded not ten feet; but I came upon it so unadvisedly that, in attempting to check my forward motion, I had nearly lost my equipoise, and fallen into the abyss that now yawned before on either side of me. To pause upon the danger would, I felt, be to insure it. Summoning all my dexterity into a single bound, I cleared the chasm, and with one buckskinned foot (for my hunting costume was strictly Highland) clung firmly to the ledge, while I secured my balance with the other. At this point the rock became gradually broader, so that I now trod the remainder of the rude path in perfect security, until I at length found myself close to the vast mass of which these ledges were merely ramifications or veins; but still I could discover no outlet by which the wounded deer could have escaped. While I lingered, thoughtfully, for a moment, half in disappointment, half in anger, and with my back leaning against the rock, I fancied I heard a rustling, as of the leaves and branches of underwood, on that part which projected like a canopy, far above the abyss. I bent my eyes eagerly and fixedly on the spot whence the sound proceeded, and presently could distinguish the blue sky appearing through an aperture, to which was the instant afterwards applied what I conceived to be a human face. No sooner, however, was it seen than withdrawn, and then the rustling of leaves was heard again, and all was still as before.

'A new direction was now given to my feelings. I felt a presentiment that my adventure, if prosecuted, would terminate in some extraordinary and characteristic manner, and, obeying, as I ever did, the first impulse of my heart, I prepared to grapple once more with the difficulties that yet remained to be surmounted. Securing my gun between some twisted roots that grew out of and adhered to the main body of the rock, I commenced the difficult ascent, and, after considerable effort, found myself at length immediately under the aperture. My progress along the lower superficies of this projection was like that of a crawling reptile. My back hung suspended over the chasm, into which one false movement of hand or foot, one yielding of the roots entwined in the rock, must inevitably have precipitated me; and, while my toes wormed themselves into the tortuous fibres of the latter, I passed hand over hand beyond my head, until I had arrived within a foot or two of the point I desired to reach. Here, however, a new difficulty occurred. A slight projection of the rock close to the aperture impeded my further progress in the manner hitherto pursued; and, to pass this, I was compelled to drop my whole weight suspended by one vigorous arm, while with the other I separated the bushes that concealed the opening. A violent exertion of every muscle now impelled me upward, until at length I had so far succeeded as to introduce my head and shoulders through the aperture, after which my final success was no longer doubtful.

One of those painful pauses with which his narrative was often broken, here occurred, and, with an energy that terrified her whom he addressed, Wacousta pursued: 'Clara de Haldimar, it was here—in this garden—this paradise—this oasis of the rocks in which I now found myself, that I first saw and loved your mother.

'I have already said that, on gaining the summit of the rock, I found myself in a sort of oasis of the mountains. It was so. Belted in on every hand by bold and precipitous crags, that seemed to defy the approach even of the wildest animals, and putting utterly at fault the penetration and curiosity of man, was spread a carpet of verdure, a luxuriance of vegetation, that might have put to shame the fertility of the soft breeze-nourished valleys of Italy and southern France.

'At about twenty yards from the aperture, and on a bank formed of turf, covered with moss, and interspersed with roses and honeysuckles, sat the divinity of the oasis. She, too, was clad in the Highland dress, which gave an air of wildness and elegance to her figure that was in classic harmony with the surrounding scenery. At the moment of my appearance she was in the act of dressing the wounded shoulder of a stag that had recently been shot; and from the broad tartan riband I perceived attached to its neck, added to the fact of the tameness of the animal, I presumed that this stag, evidently a favorite of its mistress, was the same I had fired at and wounded. The rustling I made among the bushes had attracted her attention; she raised her eyes from the deer, and beholding me, started to her feet, uttering a cry of terror and surprise. Fearing to speak, as if the sound of my own voice were sufficient to dispel the illusion that fascinated both eye and heart into delicious tension on her form, I stood for some moments as motionless as the rock out of which I appeared to grow, gazing upon her I was destined to love for ever.

'It was this utter immobility on my own part, that ensured me a continuance of the exquisite happiness I then enjoyed. The first movement of the startled girl had been to fly towards her dwelling, which stood at a short distance, half imbedded in the same clustering roses and honeysuckles that adorned her bank of moss; but when she remarked my utter stillness, and apparent absence of purpose, she checked the impulse that would have directed her departure, and stopped, half in curiosity, half in fear, to examine me once more. At that moment all my energies appeared to be restored; I threw myself into an attitude expressive of deep contrition for the intrusion of which I had been unconsciously guilty, and dropping on one knee, and raising my clasped hands, inclined them towards her in token of mingled deprecation of her anger, and respectful homage to herself. At first she hesitated—then gradually and timidly retrod her way to the seat she had so abruptly quitted in her alarm. Emboldened by this movement, I made a step or two in advance, but no sooner had I done so than she again took to flight. Once more, however, she turned to behold me, and again I had dropped on my knee, and was conjuring her, with the same signs, to remain and bless me with her presence. Again she returned to her seat, and again I advanced. Scarcely less timid, however, than the deer, which followed her every movement, she fled a third time—a third time looked back, and was again induced, by my supplicating manner, to return. Frequently was this repeated, before I finally found myself at the feet, and pressing the hand—(what torture in the recollection!)—yes, pressing the hand of her for whose smile I would, even at that moment, have sacrificed my soul. Such was your mother, Clara de Haldimar; yes, even such as I have described her was Clara Beverley.'

Again Wacousta paused, and his pause was longer than usual, as, with his large hand again covering his face, he seemed endeavoring to master the feelings which those recollections had called up. Clara scarcely breathed. Unmindful of her desolate position, her soul was intent only on a history that related so immediately to her beloved mother, of whom all that she had hitherto known was, that she was a native of Scotland, and that her father had married her while quartered in that country.

'I was not always,' continued Wacousta, 'the rugged being I now appear. Of surpassing strength I had ever been, and fleet of foot; but not then had I attained to my present gigantic stature; neither was my form endowed with the same herculean rudeness; nor did my complexion wear the swarthy hue of the savage; nor had my features been rendered repulsive, from the perpetual action of those fierce passions which have since assailed my soul.

'Your mother had been brought up in solitude, and without having seen the face of another man than her father, Colonel Beverley, of English name, but Scottish connections, was an old gentleman of considerable eccentricity of character. He had taken a part in the rebellion of 1715; but sick and disgusted with an issue by which his fortunes had been affected, and heart-broken by the loss of a beloved wife, whose death had been accelerated by circumstances connected with the disturbed nature of the times, he had resolved to bury himself and child in some wild, where the face of man, whom he loathed, might no more offend his sight. This oasis of the mountains was the spot selected for his purpose; for he had discovered it some years previously on an occasion, when, closely pursued by some of the English troops, and separated from his followers, he had only effected his escape by venturing up the ledges of rock I have already described. After minute subsequent search at the opposite extremity of the oblong belt of rocks that shut it in on every hand, he had discovered an opening, through which the transport of such necessaries as were essential to his object might be effected; and, causing one of his dwelling houses to be pulled down, he had the materials carried across the rocks on the shoulders of the men employed to re-erect them in his chosen solitude. A few months served to complete these arrangements, which included a garden abounding in every fruit and flower that could possibly live in so elevated a region; and this, in time, under his own culture, and that of his daughter, became the Eden it first appeared to me.

'Previous to their entering on this employment, the workmen had been severally sworn to secrecy; and when all was declared ready for his reception the colonel summoned them a second time to his presence; when, after making a handsome present to each, in addition to his hire, he found no difficulty in prevailing on them to renew their oath that they would preserve the most scrupulous silence in regard to the place of his retreat. He then took advantage of a dark and tempestuous night to execute his project; and, attended only by an old woman and her daughter, faithful dependants of the family, set out in quest of his new abode, leaving all his neighbors to discuss and marvel at the singularity of his disappearance. True to his text, however, not even a boy was admitted into his household, and here they had continued to live, unseeing and unseen by man, except when a solitary and distant mountaineer occasionally flitted among the rocks below in pursuit of his game. Fruits and vegetables composed their diet; but once a fortnight the old woman was despatched through the opening already mentioned, which was at other times so secured by her master that no hand but his own could remove the intricate fastenings. This expedition had for its object the purchase of bread and animal food at the nearest market, and every time she sallied forth an oath was administered to the crone, the purport of which was not only that she would return, unless prevented by violence or death, but that she would not answer any questions put to her, as to who she was, whence she came, or for whom the fruits of her marketing were intended.

'Meanwhile, wrapped up in his books, which were chiefly classic authors, or writers on abstruse sciences, the misanthropical colonel paid little or no attention to the cultivation of the intellect of his daughter, whom he had merely instructed in the elementary branches of education; in all of which, however, she evinced an aptitude and perfectibility that indicated quickness of genius and a capability of far higher attainments. Books he principally withheld from her, because they brought the image of man, whom he hated, and wished she should also hate, too often in flattering colors before her; and had any work treating of love been found to have crept accidentally into his own collection, it would instantly and indignantly have been committed to the flames.

'Thus left to the action of her own heart—the guidance of her own feelings—it was but natural your mother should have suffered her imagination to repose on an ideal happiness, which, although in some degree destitute of shape and character, was still powerfully felt.

'Two long and delicious hours,' pursued Wacousta, after another painful pause of some moments, 'did we pass together, exchanging thought, and speech, and heart, as if the term of our acquaintance had been coeval with the first dawn of our intellectual life; when suddenly a small silver-toned bell was heard from the direction of the house, hid from the spot on which we sat by the luxuriant foliage of an intervening laburnum. This sound seemed to dissipate the dreamy calm that had wrapped the soul of your mother into forgetfulness. She started suddenly up, and bade me, if I loved her, begone; as that bell announced her required attendance on her father, who, now awakened from the mid-day slumber in which he ever indulged, was about to take his accustomed walk around the grounds; which was little else, in fact, than a close inspection of the walls of his natural castle. I rose to obey her; our eyes met, and she threw herself into my extended arms. We whispered anew our vows of eternal love. A burning kiss sealed the compact; and on her archly observing that the sleep of her father continued about two hours at noon, and that the old woman and her daughter were always occupied within doors, I promised to repeat my visit every second day until she finally quitted her retreat to be my own for life.

'One morning I had hastily sketched an outline of your mother's features in pencil with a view to assist me in the design of a miniature I proposed painting from memory. While occupied the second day in its completion, it occurred to me I was in orders for duty on the following, which was that of my promised visit to the oasis; and I despatched my servant with my compliments to your father,, and a request that he would be so obliging as to take my guard for me on the morrow, and I would perform his duty when next his name appeared on the roster. Some time afterwards I heard the door of the room in which I sat open, and some one enter. Presuming it to be my servant (returned from the execution of the message with which he had just been charged), I paid no attention to the circumstance, but, finding, presently, he did not speak, I turned round with a view to demanding what answer he had brought. To my surprise, however, I beheld, not my servant, but your father. He was standing, looking over my shoulder at the work on which I was engaged; and, notwithstanding, in the instant he resumed the cold, quiet, smirking look that usually distinguished him, I thought I could trace the evidence of some deep emotion which my action had suddenly dispelled. He apologized for his intrusion, although we were on those terms that rendered apology unnecessary, but said he had just received my message, and preferred coming in person to assure me how happy he should feel to take my duty, or to render me any other service in his power. I thought he laid unusual emphasis on the last sentence; yet I thanked him warmly, stating that the only service I should now exact of him would be to take my guard, as I was compelled to be absent nearly the whole of the following morning. He observed with a smile, he hoped I was not going to venture my neck on those dangerous precipices a second time, after the narrow escape I had had on the preceding day. As he spoke, I thought his eye met mine with a sly yet scrutinizing glance; and, not wishing to reply immediately to his question, I asked him what he thought of the work with which I was endeavoring to beguile an idle hour. He took it up, and I watched the expression of his handsome countenance with the anxiety of a lover who wishes that all should think his mistress beautiful as he does himself. It betrayed a very indefinite sort of admiration; and yet it struck me there was an eagerness in his dilating eye that contrasted strongly with the calm and unconcern of his other features. At length I asked him laughingly what he thought of my Cornish cousin. He replied, cautiously enough, that since it was the likeness of a cousin, and he dwelt emphatically on the word, he could not fail to admire it. Candor, however, compelled him to admit, that had I not declared the original to be one so closely connected with me, he should have said the talent of so perfect an artist might have been better employed.

'The next day saw me again at the side of your mother, who received me with the same artless demonstrations of affection. After the first full and unreserved interchange of our souls' best feelings, our conversation turned upon lighter topics; and I took an opportunity to produce the fruit of my application since we parted. Never shall I forget the surprise and delight that animated her beautiful countenance when first she gazed upon the miniature. She expressed a strong desire to retain it; and to this I readily assented; stipulating only to keep it until my next visit, in order that I might take an exact copy for myself. She herself, she said, had not been idle. Although her pencil could not call up my image in the same manner, her pen had better repaid her exertions; and in return for the portrait she would give a letter she had written to beguile her loneliness on the preceding day. As she spoke she drew a sealed packet from the bosom of her dress, and placing it in my hand, desired me not to read it until I had returned to my home. But there was an expression of sweet confusion in her lovely countenance, and a trepidation in her manner, that, half disclosing the truth, rendered me utterly impatient of the delay imposed; and eagerly breaking the seal, I devoured rather than read its contents.

'Accursed madness of recollection!' pursued Wacousta, again striking his brow violently with his hand—'why is it that I ever feel thus unmanned while recurring to those letters? Oh! Clara de Haldimar, never did woman pen to man such declarations of tenderness and attachment as that too dear but faithless letter of your mother contained. All confidingness, she sank her head upon my chest, which heaved scarcely less wildly than her own.

'The hour of parting at length arrived, announced, as before, by the small bell of her father, and I again tore myself from her arms.'

(To be Continued.)

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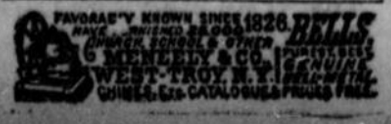
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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CRITICS CRITICISED.

SIR ROBERT ANDERSON'S LAST BOOK.

As there are what may be called unreasoning fashions in architecture, in art, in literature, in medicine and in almost everything else, we have to recognize the fact that theological thinking may also come under the dominion of fashion, and that the teachers of the people may be as ashamed to utter or even to think old-fashioned truths quite irrespective of their actual value as they would be ashamed to wear old-fashioned garments, though intrinsically more valuable than those of newer cut. This at least seems the easiest way to account for the present wave of irresponsible unbelief which is rapidly engulfing all the old landmarks. There has been a 'follow my leader' race up the hills and over the hedges and down the declivities and into the ditches revealed by the new Encyclopaedia Biblica, edited by Prof. Cheyne, of Oxford, in which nine brief passages are all that by one writer are saved from the wreck of the gospels. In consequence of this fashion many an uneducated preacher who knows neither Greek nor Hebrew, and has read no critical works on one side or the other, now feels it necessary to let his hearers know that he is 'up to date' in his views, and not so foolish as to believe what his mother believed and preach what his father preached. Fashion accounts for much. 'Just as in the days of Charles II., vice became fashionable, and a belief in virtue came to be looked upon as proof of narrow-mindedness or boorishness, so, as Professor Cheyne naively owns, this system of attacking truth "in the interests of truth," has become fashionable in England to-day.' So says Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D., in his last book, 'The Bible and Modern Criticism,' published in England by Hodder & Stoughton, and on this continent by the Revells.

Sir Robert Anderson was trained in a severe school of legal and judicial investigation. His father was Crown Solicitor in Dublin. He himself graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1862, and was called to the Irish Bar and made president of the famous 'College Historical Society.' In 1867 he was invited to London to assist the government in matters relating to political crime, and he has lived in that city for the past thirty-four years. His last appointment was that of assistant commissioner of police and head of the criminal investigation department, from which position he recently retired, being gazetted on the King's birthday to a Knight Commandership of the Bath. He has written a number of expository and critical works, and as he has been accustomed to sift witnesses and weigh evidence, his words come with special weight. Further, he is, as he says, by temperament and habit a skeptic, and has on his own account searched out and found firm foundations for his faith. He knows that many Christians are disturbed by doubts as to whether the Bible may now be received with the faith accorded to it in the past, and having passed through similar experiences, he desires to help those who are thus troubled.

The decline of morality, before alluded to in the Restoration period, is, he says, finding its counterpart in the sphere of faith to-day. 'We have come within sight of an apostacy unparalleled in the history of Christendom. Every attack which open infidelity has ever launched against the Bible is now being repeated by men "who profess and call themselves Christians," and who claim to be the apostles of a new movement in defence of the citadel of Christian truth.' Concerning the animus of the criticism Sir Robert says:

> People are led to suppose that the higher criticism is the outcome of an honest enquiry after truth. But the history of the movement as written by the critics themselves explodes such a delusion. In proof of my words I need but appeal to Professor Cheyne's 'Founders of Old Testament Criticism.' Of Eichhorn, 'the founder of modern Old Testament criticism,' Professor Cheyne writes that 'it was his hope to contribute to the winning back of the educated classes to religion,' and to attain this end he set himself to eliminate from the Bible everything to which the rationalists took exception. . . . The Higher Criticism at once degenerated into what it is to-day—a sceptical crusade against the Bible; tending to lower it to the level of a purely human book.

The pioneers in this criticism had the excuse of the ignorance which then prevailed about Old Testament times, as they believed that the Mosaic era was a barbarous age. Since then a lost world of civilization and culture has been brought to light, and it is now known that in the century before the exodus Palestine was a land of 'books and schools,' but, says Sir Robert, 'though the only reasonable foundation of the attack on the Pentateuch has thus been destroyed, the critics go on repeating the statements made in ignorance of all this by their great predecessors:

> Our quarrel with the Higher Criticism, I repeat with emphasis, is not because it is criticism, but because it is purely destructive, and therefore the lowest kind of criticism. And moreover, it systematically ignores the science of evidence on which all true criticism rests. In fact, when judged by every test that can be applied to it, it is found wanting. . . . We do not reject the ascertained results of true criticism. Our protest is against the assumption of a criticism which is unsound in principle and which is carried on by unsound methods.

The critics represent that the scholarship of Christendom is with them, but the claim is, he considers, 'absolutely unfounded.' Let no one be browbeaten out of belief. In old times the Arians taunted their opponents with want of culture, but in the end the truth triumphed.

> The alarming spread of scepticism among the Nonconformists during the last quarter of a century has been largely due to their wincing under this charge of want of scholarship. They long refused to barter the faith of Christ for German rationalism. But Matthew Arnold's appeal for 'culture' was a veiled taunt which they keenly felt; and like the schoolboy who is shamed into evil ways by the fear of being deemed unmanly, they betook themselves to the new cult. Under this influence many of the younger men are now ministers of 'culture' instead of being ministers of the Gospel. The result is that while politically and socially Nonconformity never stood higher, as a spiritual power it has sensibly declined. It is bartering its birthright for a mess of pottage.

The Oxford infidelity of to-day is, Sir Robert says, far in advance of German infidelity of half a century ago. 'The Gospels are now romance pure and simple, with no foundation save the public facts, and a few isolated passages which prove that the great Teacher was really an historical personage.' From this it follows, he says, that the objective foundations of our faith being thus destroyed, Christianity in its subjective phase must be the merest superstition. 'Not one of the nine authentic passages saved from the wreck will avail us here. Faith is impossible, and he who would die for his opinions is a silly fanatic. 'A supernatural creed which does not rest upon a supernatural foundation is not faith, but superstition.'

Sir James Fitzjames Stephens has placed on record the matured judgment of the Judicial Bench that no kind of evidence more needs the test of cross-examination than that of experts. In no other sphere than that of religious controversy would sensible people accept the dicta of experts until they had been thus tested. The function of experts, Sir Robert says, is merely to prepare proofs. The decision should rest with those who have practical experience in dealing with evidence. To allow the critics to adjudicate upon the evidence they have themselves prepared would be quite as stupid and as dangerous as to permit the police to try the prisoners whose cases they bring into court. And yet this is, speaking generally, the attitude maintained by educated Englishmen towards every question raised in this controversy. The book is full of points of interest, and it would be pleasant to give, one by one, Sir Robert's answer to many of the difficulties found in the Bible by modern readers, and to the objections of the critics. We can only, however, allude to a few. Here is one:

> Take the theory as to the late date of the books of Moses. Even if the case made out by the critics were as strong as it is weak, it would be refuted by the single fact that the Pentateuch was emphatically the Bible of the Samaritans. That the Samaritans would have accorded such peculiar and unbounded reverence to purely Jewish books, and to Jewish books of a period long after the captivity of the ten tribes of the house of Israel, is a figment unworthy of serious discussion. Its acceptance by the Higher Critics gives proof that they are incapable of dealing with evidence.

As to the book of Daniel Sir Robert says that twenty-five years ago the case against its authenticity seemed overwhelming. eH tells us, however, that, in the same spirit in which he had not infrequently prosecuted criminal charges against persons whom, though he greatly wished to save, he was determined to bring to justice if guilty, he set to work to investigate the charges against the book, and he tells of his amazement and indignation when he found that even according to some of the most advanced assailants the Hebrew of the book decided nothing about its date and that the Greek name of two or three musical instruments was considered sufficient to veto its acceptance, although there is evidence that about the time of Daniel a brother of the Greek poet Alcaeus held office at the court of Babylon. 'In no other sphere,' says Sir Robert, 'would such trifling as this be tolerated. If only these men could "be got into court" and subjected to cross-examination, they would lose not only their case but their reputation.' He disposes briefly of the other grounds for its rejection, having treated the subject at length in a volume entitled 'Daniel in the Critic's Den,' and holds that the exact fulfilment of the prophecy of the Seventy Weeks should make an end of controversy upon the whole question. As for Jonah he tells us that his acceptance of the book dates from his study of the critical reasons for rejecting it. As for the jaws of the 'great fish' he says, 'A friend of mine put up a new summer-house in his garden. The entrance to it is so wide that a carriage and pair might drive through it; and that entrance consists of the jaws of a sperm whale. Mr. Bullen tells us that the whale vomits the contents of its stomach when dying and that he has seen masses so ejected about 8 feet by 6 by 6. The miracle consisted in the fact that God preserved the life of his servant and the New Testament shows that Jonah entered Nineveh as a prophet accredited by a miracle for the fame of his miraculous deliverance preceded him, and all men naturally hung upon his words.

Sir Robert Anderson, however, refuses to associate himself with any campaign against criticism. Every book that he has written gives proof of fearlessness in bringing critical methods to bear upon the study of Scripture. His quarrel with the higher criticism is not that it is criticism, but that it is 'criticism of a spurious type.' One more quotation we give in conclusion :—

> The question at issue is between agnosticism and Christianity, and we have faced that question in the light of all that the critics have to urge. . . . I have merely brought the critics within the meshes of their own net. I have treated them as they themselves treat the 'Biblical writers.' Appeals to the New Testament they refuse on the ground that the inspired Apostles of the Lord, and even the Lord himself were prejudiced and ignorant. Is it very shocking then to question their own competency?

The book is published with a preface by the Right Reverend Handley C. J. Moule, Lord Bishop of Durham, who dwells on the 'tremendous urgency of the questions at issue. (Revell Co., Toronto.)

THE BOOKLOVERS' MAGAZINE

The colored pictures in 'The Book Lovers' Magazine' for May are a distinguishing feature. They illustrate the beauty of the Tyrol and other picturesque regions, a large part of the magazine being devoted to 'How to spend a six weeks' holiday in Europe.' Julian Hawthorne is one of the writers on this subject. Miss Jeanette L. Gilder advises with regard to a first trip. Lilian Bell describes vivaciously some experiences of travelling in the Austrian Tyrol.

The distinctly literary part of this magazine, whose name seems to imply a specially literary tone, is this month a series of studies of early women novelists, Jane Austin, Charlotte and Emily Bronte, George Eliot and George Sand. Editorials on current events are contributed by well known writers and good extracts are given from the most thoughtful English and American periodicals. The several writers who take up the subject of 'Department stores' bring out some points that are well worth noting. Mr. Talcott Williams holds that individual talent has quite as much scope in a large store as in a small one, and that the man who might have failed in a small business of his own can work with more confidence when associated with others. 'A department store is not so much an aggregate of stores as an aggregate of organized human ability. Department stores succeed not because of the number of their departments, but because of the weight of ability they attract. Each man counts for more in a department store than he would alone or in a lesser organization. The proof of this is personal, known to every man who personally knows the personnel of a store. Nothing is more striking among them than the sense of organic enthusiasm. From the owner or manager to the last cash boy, everybody is 'chesty' so far as his relation to the store is concerned. No crack regiment so magnifies its place, its tradition, its esprit du corps, and its élan, as the staff of a department store. There is a zest, a push, a go about the thing which is infectious and contagious. The bounce of the daily advertisement only reflects dimly the bounce of the store itself and its belief in its destiny.' Mr. W. R. Hotchkin attributes to the rise of the department store the more expensive standard of living which has obtained for some years, the increased consumption of costly dry goods and the more general following of fashion's dictates. Whether we consider this an entirely healthy symptom or not, it is interesting to observe that the new commercial methods have had something to do in bringing it about. 'The little shops that raised such a hullaballoo when the new store came, were content to sit and wait until the public thought out the things wanted, and came for them. The great stores came and exploited their wares in such manner that people who hadn't thought of wanting the things before came and bought them in ever-increasing quantities. People were educated out of their old frugal ways of living. The big store's advertising did not steal away the little store's business—it stimulated new business, a hundredfold more than it brought to itself. To-day,' so the writer thinks, 'the little stores live and thrive more than ever before, despite the vast number of large stores.'

'Sixty Years in Canada,' by William Weir, secretary of the Tariff Reform Association of 1858, and government agent for the exportation of American silver coin in 1870. (Montreal: John Lovell & Son.) This is a book of about 270 pages. The author's picture presents features better known in financial circles of the last generation than they are to-day. It was then his forceful character showed to advantage. The story he tells is that of a Scotchman who came to Canada in early manhood, cradled in the stirring political events of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the somewhat more robust Chartist movement of 1838 and later. His picture of Brechin at the Queen's coronation and description of the agitation ending in the repeal of the corn laws is bright and interesting. His arrival in Canada from Dundee in 1842, after seven weeks at sea, early days in Lachute, and the study of the French language and habits of the people, with tales of 1837-38, and the racial animosity of the people, for which the English were mostly to blame, are told with the pen of one who plainly says his intercourse with the French people led him 'to see things from the French-Canadian standpoint.' The book goes on over the chief events of the history of Upper and Lower Canada, deals with the secularization of the clergy reserves, the burning of the Parliament buildings, the awful visitation of cholera in 1847, Lord Elgin's career as Governor-General, and the work of the British American League and annexation manifesto of 1849. Much is devoted to this period, the signatures of the members of the league are given, and there also are the counter blasts of those who opposed annexation and followed the lead of the counter manifesto of Britannicus, which lashed the annexationists with galling irony.

With somewhat pedantic style, the writer gives his own protectionist ideas scope in the political criticism—for it is more that than history—of the politicians of the day. 'Both Mr. William Workman and Mr. Dewitt,' he says, 'pointed out that a protective tariff would give the farmers cheaper goods and more money,' etc. Chapter XIII. is a long comparison of the United States and Canadian tariffs. The most spirited passage in the book is that in which the author tells how Sir Francis Hincks and he saved Canada from the deluge of American silver currency when it became such an intolerable nuisance in 1870. Sir Francis Hincks was Minister of Finance, and what was called the silver nuisance had to be abated. Mr. Weir's plan was to remove the depreciated American silver and supply its place with Canadian silver, legal currency, to the value of $10, with a fractional note in case the supply of new coin should prove insufficient. Legislation was to give the American silver dollar a value of only eighty cents. Mr. Weir mentions that at the meeting called at the Corn Exchange on Feb. 1, 1870, to discuss the matter Ira Gould was in the chair, and at a critical moment in the meeting 'John Dougall, founder of the 'Witness,' who never allowed his political leanings to get above good sense, rose in the midst of much noise, and in his usual quiet and earnest manner made such a clear and sensible appeal to the good sense of the meeting as seemed to meet general approval.' It cost the country $118,000 to send the foreign silver out of the country. When nearly three millions and a half had been sent to New York that market was glutted and the balance was sold in England as bullion.

Mr. Weir's book deals with the banking question, the St. Albans raid of 1864, the real estate boom of 1873, the great fire of 1852, Joe Howe's famous Detroit speech—calling him the Canadian Gladstone—the Weir family, and other matters. It closes with a manufacturers' memorial, recently presented to the Canadian Government. The reference to the silver nuisance and the Banking Act are its most valuable parts.

'THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.'

'A competitive system, while not necessarily providing in each instance the man who will prove the most successful practical clerk or administrator, will in the long run provide the best average man.' So says J. L. MacDougall, the Auditor-General of Canada, in the 'Canadian Magazine' for May. He says that the present system of official patronage wastes the country's money, a large number of incompetent clerks being employed for the sake of pleasing various supporters of the government. Individual salaries are small, but it would be better if they were large enough to attract well-trained and reliable workers.

It is both better and cheaper to have the whole work well done by a thousand dollar man, than to have it badly and only partly done by two seven hundred dollar employees.

There are many interesting things in the 'Canadian.' The biographical sketch this month is of Mr. C. M. Hays, and the 'War of 1812' gets as far as 'Sackett's Harbor.' Muskoka as a summer playground gets timely attention, and the other side of the world is represented by a bright description of the social season in Shanghai. Short stories by W. A. Fraser and Theodore Roberts have the flavor of the far west, and there is a rather clever opening to a serial called 'The pensionnaires,' by Albert R. Carman.

FULL-BLOODED MAYA INDIANS.

Mr. Frederick Starr, the American ethnologist, while measuring the Mayas of Tekax, Yucatan, was told that every pure-blooded Maya Indian had a blue or purple spot on his back in the sacral region. It is called 'uits,' or 'bread,' and it is an insult to a Maya to refer to his 'uits.' Mr. Starr, failing to discover the spot on two men and a boy, and having no opportunity of examining babies, determined to watch for the spot on other occasions, and while in Mexico he was told that Aztec babies have no such spots, but among the Mayas of Palenque, Chiafas, he found the spot on babies of pure blood. In shape and size it varied, but was usually rounded, blue or bluish-purple, and attained a width of nearly an inch in some cases. It is rarely seen in persons over ten months old.—London 'Globe.'

Advertisements.

Had to Give up and go to Bed.

Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills CURED.

Read what Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N.B., says: "I feel it my duty to express the benefit I have received from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working and lie down for a while. Then I got so bad I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors attend me but they did me no good. I could get no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before I had used three quarters of a box I began to feel the benefit and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, skip beats, and all troubles arising from the heart or nerves.

Price 50 cts. box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

CURED HIS BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Former President of Bricklayers' Union Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Andrew McCormick, of Toronto, Tells of a Cure for the most dreaded of all Diseases.

Toronto, May 22 (Special).—In these days, when the dreaded Bright's Disease seems to be selecting its victims at will, the report of an authenticated cure is received with relief by all classes of the community. And such a report comes from Andrew McCormick, of 243 Spadina avenue, this city.

That Mr. McCormick is well-known and highly respected, is evidenced by the fact that he has held high offices in seevral fraternal societies, and was for several years President of the Bricklayers' Union. Interviewed regarding the cure, Mr. McCormick says:

'I suffered with an attack of Bright's Disease, and naturally was much troubled concerning it. I heard of the wonderful cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and concluded to try them. The result was so satisfactory that it gives me pleasure to recommend them.'

Make and keep the Kidneys sound by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and there can be no Bright's Disease.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2220 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

ENOUGH SPOONS ON THE BEACH.

Neptune was asked why he carried a fork. 'Because,' he replied, witheringly, 'there are enough spoons on the beach already.' Hereupon the sad sea waves said some more.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

'Ah, she sighed, 'the great men are all dead.'

'But the beautiful women are not,' he answered.

Then she looked soulfully up into his eyes, and told him she had said it just to be contrary, and not because she thought it for a moment.

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

'Mother,' said a five-year-old, the other day, 'I wish you wouldn't leave me to take care of baby again. He was so bad I had to eat all the sponge cake, and two jars of raspberry jam to amuse him.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

Jingle—'De Courcy Smythe boasts that he can trace his ancestry back to the Normans.'

Winkle—'Well, the Normans are dead and they won't mind.'

Time Has Tested It.—Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives; that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen, so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

Tenant (angrily)—'The cellar of our house is full of rats. What are you going to do about it?' The Landlord (calmly)—'Nothing. What do you expect for $17 a month, anyway—a cellar full of white mice?'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

For Inflammation of the Eyes.—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint, and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

A little boy was looking at a drop of water under a microscope, and seemed much impressed by the presence of microbes.

'Now, I know what bites you when you drink soda water,' he remarked.

They Drive Pimples Away.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

She—'My parrot says some awfully clever things.'

He—'And who taught it to talk?'

She—'Oh, I did.'

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

'I suppose you saw some hard fighting?' said the admiring civilian.

'You bet,' replied the trooper. 'Especially around the supply waggon.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

He—'The fact is that you women make tools of the men.' She—'Somtimes perhaps; but sometimes we don't have to.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The Boys' Page.

A Deer, a Cougar and a Boy.

The taxidermist turned the spreading wings of the red-shouldered hawk sideways and squinted thoughtfully at them. Then, patting a ruffled neck feather here, and straightening out a tail feather there, he continued in half-reminiscent monotone: 'Yes, I like live pets, and I have some; but they are not wild animals—just plain cats and dogs.'

'I know you want live pets,' he added, turning with a pleasant nod. 'But how do we know that the wild animals like to be our pets? I used to make pets, when I was a boy, of every kind of creature. I had cats and dogs, ponies and canaries. But I wasn't satisfied. Like other boys, I wanted more. So I went hunting for them in the woods. I had rabbits, squirrels, birds, and even snakes. But there was one thing I wanted, and I couldn't get it. I wanted a pet deer. I didn't care much what kind it was, nor how old or ugly looking, so long it was actually a deer. I used to watch the deer in the woods, and I would try to trace them to their homes to find a young fawn. This was the only way I knew that I could get my heart's desire.

'It was in the spring. I had heard the bleating of deer around, and their footmarks were visible in the soft, springy bog down by the lake. This lake was a large one, but the animals had selected the side nearest our house as the best suited to their needs for a drinking place. Often they would troop down to it after dusk, and when the wind was blowing away from the lake I would conceal myself in the bushes on moonlight nights and watch the scene. One night I was startled to see a deer walk down cautiously, followed by a little fawn. I stood trembling in the bushes while the two walked down and took their drink and then frisked away again. I did not move or make any alarm, but the next morning I was up bright and early, and picked up the delicate prints of the fawn in the soft earth and followed them.

'Fortunately, it had been a rainy spring, and the ground was very soft. So long as the mother and fawn kept near the edge of the lake I could follow the tracks. After a mile of this sort of hunting, the tracks turned suddenly inland and ascended a sharp hill. On top of this hill I lost them. The ground was too firm for the feet of the animals to make any impression.

'But I had gained something. I knew that this was the way toward their home. The following night I camped on the hill and waited for the animals to appear. I thought they would come over the hill and return the same way after they had drunk their fill at the lake. It was a moonlight night, and I lay there in the bushes watching eagerly for my prey. The time passed slowly. I was beginning to think that I was, after all, mistaken about the animals, and that they had another path to and from the lake.

'While almost discouraged there was a sudden breaking of a twig, followed by the soft bleat of a deer. If you have never heard that sound on a moonlight night you cannot imagine the thrill of excitement and expectancy which ran through me. I simply trembled all over with joy. The next moment a dark shadow loomed up not more than fifty feet away, but it was so dark and clear against the moon-lit sky that it seemed much nearer. My rifle lay along the smooth edge of a fallen tree in front of me, and with a slight shifting of position I could cover the deer with it. I knew that the fawn would not run away if its mother fell.

'I could not see the little one, but a moment later all doubts were set at rest. The pretty little creature trotted out of the bushes and rubbed its head against its mother's legs. The mother turned its stately head, and with tender solicitude stroked the back of its offspring with its tongue.

'Now was my chance. The quarry was well within my grasp. I sighted along the barrel, covering the head and then the heart of the mother. It seemed so easy that I hesitated. The mother was now bleating softly, and the fawn was answering in baby language that brought a queer sensation to my heart. The fawn, as if totally unconscious of the hidden dangers of the forest, bleated and gamboled around in reckless haste. The mother apparently tried to remonstrate with it; but the little one was heedless of warning. The deer raised its head to listen for danger, sniffing the air in all directions.

'During all these movements I lay there knowing full well that at any moment I could crush out the life, but something in me held back the finger on the trigger. So I waited, scarcely knowing why, and yet longing for possession of the fawn to add to my collection of pets. How I would care for the little creature and how tenderly I would rear it! I suppose every boy thinks that when he captures a pet in the woods. And a good many of them live up to their good intentions, but I'm not sure that all the good intententions in the world would compensate for the loss of freedom and liberty in the woods. I did not think of that then. So once more I pointed my rifle and determined to end it all. Just then another bleat from the mother caused me to hesitate the second time. Before I could turn my head to find out the cause the deer sprang full three feet in the air and landed by the side of the fawn. The sudden fright unnerved me and I failed to follow her with my rifle. A low growl from the bushes opposite indicated the meaning of the deer's fright.

'Stalking out of the shadow came a mountain lion or cougar. The animal had been watching the deer and fawn at play, but he had been cheated out of his spring by the sudden discovery of the former. The animal now slunk forward slowly, ready to make a spring the moment the deer started to run away. The wily-looking creature knew as well as I did that the deer was handicapped. It could not run away and leave its fawn, and the latter was too innocent of danger to take the alarm quick enough.

'In that moment of fear the instinct of the mother predominated over all other feelings. I doubt not but that the creature was trembling all over with fear, but it did not show it. Instead of turning and running, it faced the approaching cougar, keeping its body well between him and the helpless fawn. The latter now seeing the strange actions of its mother, ran between her legs, and thus hampered her in her movements. The deer had a few well-developed horns for a female, but the slender neck and head seemed too small to make them of much use. But if the cougar thought that, he soon discovered his mistake. The deer not only faced the enemy, but anticipated the attack.

'When within ten feet of the quarry, the cougar crouched lower for a spring; but the deer was ready first. With a sudden spring it landed full upon the cougar, horns lowered, and head swinging viciously. The very suddenness and unexpectedness of the attack alarmed the cougar, for the sharp horns struck him in the face before he could raise a paw in protest or protection. Then, snapping and snarling, he turned to strike a death-dealing blow at his assailant; but the deer was not within reaching distance. It had jumped back to the side of the fawn, and was ready to make another attack.

'The cougar, however, was not to be taken the second time off guard, and he followed every movement with angry, greedy eyes. I was so fascinated by the sight that I did not think to use my rifle in defence of the deer. When the cougar finally sprang for the fatal grip, I was sorry that I had waited so long. But there was fight in the deer which I had not anticipated. It sprang to one side, and as the cougar shot past she viciously struck at him with her horns, grazing his body so that it cut an ugly wound in the skin.

'At this juncture I emerged from cover. The cougar had turned in its spring at the mother to pounce upon the fawn. The latter, frightened and confused by the fight, turned and ran wildly around in a circle. With startling ferocity the deer dashed towards the cougar to draw his attention away from her young. I caught the little fawn in my arms just as the cougar was ready to grasp it. The frightened fawn bleated and trembled with fear as it felt my arms inclosing it, but the appearance of another on the scene disconcerted the cougar. He gave a vicious dab with his paws at the mother and then slunk away into the bushes.

'Still holding the crying fawn in my arms, I stood watching the cougar, distrustful of him, and ready to bring my rifle into play if he should turn upon me. I was so intent upon this that I momentarily forgot the deer. I was made conscious of her presence by a sudden snort in front of me.

'Facing me, with eyes flashing anger and excitement, was the belligerent mother. There were the same audacity and courage which had nerved her to the attack upon the mountain lion. If anything the anger was greater now, for I actually held in my possession the fawn. I had barely time to jump to one side to avoid the rapid charge of the horns. Then I started to run across the open space, clinging to the fawn in desperation. There was no time to use my rifle and, indeed, I had dropped it in my hurry.

'If I thought the deer would give in and not pursue, I was shortly made aware of my mistake. I felt a sudden blow on my back that seemed to dislocate my whole spinal column. Then I was raised a foot from the ground and thrown forcibly among the bushes five feet ahead. More frightened than ever, the fawn cried for help, and the mother, stimulated to greater effort by the appeal of the fawn, plunged down upon me with four feet. I caught the sharp hoofs, fortunately, in a tangle of the sharp branches and limbs, and they did not cut me as severely as they might.

'By this time I was willing to yield all claim to the fawn, and anxious to get rid of it and the infuriated mother; but even my attempts to restore the fawn to the old deer were misinterpreted. The more I tried to show a desire to call a truce, the angrier grew the deer. She cut at me with her hoofs, and jumped up and down on my fallen body, until I was all bruises and cuts. She was a perfect tornado in her movements, striking blow after blow in such rapid succession that I had barely time to think. I knew that in a short time she would beat the life out of me unless I found some way to escape.

'I had fallen on the edge of a big pile of brush, which had been trimmed from the forest trees, and these had partly protected me from the attack of the deer. I now managed to crawl further under the brush pile until I was safe from the mother's hoofs and horns. She could not touch me with either. I had the fawn with me in the strange prison, and this very fact made the deer angry and threatening. She walked up and down, and around and around the pile of brush, tearing the limbs apart with her horns and scattering them far and wide.

'But I was really safe. The pile of brush was too big for her to scatter. She seemed to realize this, too, after a while. Her anger cooled off, and she ceased to fight against fate. Her love for her offspring made her forget all else. She forgot danger and approached me, uttering piteous cries, which the fawn returned. Back and forth they talked, the tears running down their faces. The anger of the deer had merely excited my anger, but this helpless appeal for mercy was too much for me. I stroked the fawn, and tried to quiet it, speaking kindly to the mother to reassure it; but my sympathies were lost on both. Only one thing could make them happy.

'I knew that all along; but it had never been brought home so forcibly. I felt worse than a murderer. It would be more merciful to shoot the mother than to separate her from her little offspring. Well, that is why I gave my first pet deer back to its liberty. I made a way for the fawn through the brush, and pushed it toward its mother. There was a joyful and affectionate greeting, and then the two trotted away in the forest.'—New York 'Times.'

FROM FAR JAPAN

Hiroshima, Japan, April 28, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—We would like to enter the new series of competitions, but as we live so far away, the time for sending in our paper is past before the paper reaches us. Would our papers be accepted as soon as possible?

Yours truly,
BERTRAM ELLIOTT.

P.S.—You may remember me as a former competitor of Carroll, Manitoba. My story of 'One year of a Gopher's life,' was published in your paper about a year ago.

We are sorry to find that even the long time we give is not sufficient to enable the far away ones to enter their work. We have, however, carefully considered the two drawings which illustrate 'Dick jumping on the moose's back,' by Bertram Elliott, 13, and 'Trading with the Indians in the old days,' by Fletcher Elliott, 12, and we have decided that though neither is so well drawn as the 1st or 2nd prize illustrations, the one by Bertram Elliott is well worthy of an honorable mention. The second is not quite so good.

We all remember the Gopher story, and would enjoy an illustrated letter telling us about the new home, or some of the things which seem new and strange to a Canadian boy in Japan. We hope that we will have a collection of Japanese pressed flowers to compare with our American ones, for that is a competition for which a long time has been given, and by using the thin Japanese paper for mounting, the weight could be so reduced as not to make the expense of mailing too great.—Ed. Boys' Page.

EVEN DUNCES NEED NOT BE DISCOURAGED.

That it is not always the sharpest boy who makes the most brilliant man is proved by many instances. Often a dull lad has in after years astounded the world by his genius. Neither Napoleon, nor his greatest opponent, Wellington, gave promise in their youth of the splendid fulfillment of their after years.

The boyhood of Lord Clive was even less promising. He was the dunce of his school—or rather schools, for he went to four—and was regarded by his masters as a hopeless fool. In the counting room he was an equal failure, nor until he had commenced his career in India, whither his father had in despair shipped him, did the true bent of his genius become apparent.

General Grant was another example of slowly ripening ability, while Stonewall Jackson was noted at school for nothing but his slowness of comprehension. If, however, he was dull, he was dogged, and by stern application to the task before him generally managed to keep abreast of his more quick-witted classmates. Burns was considered when at school to be inferior to his brother Gilbert in intelligence, and when his master endeavored to teach him church music he found him hopelessly dull. Indeed, he could scarcely distinguish one tune from another—a strange failing in one who in future years was to become Scotland's greatest song writer. Nor was Scott a good scholar, although at times he displayed an irregular ability at his lessons. He always loved games more than books, and was, despite his lameness, a bold climber, and ever ready to take a forward part in the periodical fights that took place with the town boys.

Of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the brilliant author of 'The School for Scandal,' Dr. Parr, speaking of his school days at Harrow, writes: 'He was inferior to many of his school fellows in the ordinary business of a school, and I do not remember any one instance in which he distinguished himself by Latin or English composition or verse'—an estimate which to an extent bears out his mother's opinion that he was an incorrigible dunce.

'A stupid, heavy blockhead,' was the opinion expressed by his school contemporaries of Oliver Goldsmith, who a few years later only just succeeded in passing the entrance examination of Trinity College, Dublin. Indeed, his name figures last in the list, a position it occupied when he took his degree after the usual four years' course.

The celebrated artist, Sir David Wilkie, was a dull boy. Fortunately, he knew his own defect, which by assiduous application he resolved to remedy. When his fellow art students, Linnell and Burnett, were engaged in conversation he generally contrived to get near them, that he might hear what they had to say, 'for,' said he, 'they know a great deal, and I know very little.' Another painter, Pietro di Cortona, was so stupid when a lad that he was nicknamed by his companion 'Ass Head.'

Newton, when at school, showed a singular distaste for learning, being bottom of the lowest form but one. There probably he would have remained had not the boy just above him kicked him one day in a fit of spite—an insult Newton avenged by administering a sound beating physically. And mentally, too, for, resolved to show his aggressor that he was the superior at all points, he applied himself to his books till he rose to the head of the class.—'Golden Penny.'

PROMPTNESS.

Promptness is a habit, and can be just as easily cultivated as others that are not of one-half as much importance. If you are a slow dresser give yourself ample time to prepare for whatever appointment you have made. If it is only the ordinary going to meal three times a day, let it be a fixed rule never to be found loitering over the toilet when the time for breakfast, luncheon or dinner arrives.

Promptness in the household, in business and in the carrying out of social engagements is the primary step towards comfort and economy of time that leaves many a minute for the accomplishment of outside work and play that in the end counts for so much.

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Birds Photographed by Themselves.

('Popular Mechanics.')

'Making birds take their own pictures is the latest and most fascinating practice of the ornithologists. By this new process some new and remarkable pictures have been obtained. In one two young chicken-hawks were unconsciously photographed by their mother just as she was starting to feed them. The man who arranged the camera for the use of Mrs. Hawk was Mr. Robert Hegner, of Chicago. He was disappointed that the mother did not get in the picture.

'The process of bird photography is as simple as it is interesting. The camera simply takes the place of a trap, only that it does not imprison or harm the bird. The best results are obtained by placing the camera near the nest. A string is stretched from the shutter-release across the nest, and when the bird steps on or into the nest it pulls the string and takes a snap shot. Even after the young birds are able to leave their abodes they often make the nests their headquarters and return there to get the food brought by the parent bird. This is especially true of hawks and other of the larger birds that build their homes in trees. It was through this weakness for the nest that the splendid picture of the two young hawks, as they are about to be fed, was obtained by Mr. Hegner. Of course the process of taking nest pictures is greatly simplified when the nest is on the ground.

'But the nest is not at all an essential in making birds take their own pictures. They may be made to photograph themselves in the fields, in the yard, on the eaves of houses, on fences, and nearly everywhere, by merely baiting the piece of string that leads from the shutter. One late device is to place a piece of fat at the end of a wire electrically connected to the shutter of the camera. Timid birds, like the thrush, will approach the bait and pick it up. At once the shutter is moved by this action and an instantaneous exposure is obtained.

'To get photos of nocturnal birds the wire is arranged to light a little magnesium as it releases the shutter. Still another method of getting the pictures of birds in their natural elements is for the photographer to operate the camera himself from a hiding-place by means of a string or a long rubber tube. The tube is used where the shutter has a pneumatic release. Food is spread on the ground to attract the birds. By this process the photographer can watch the action of the bird and take the picture at the most desired moment.

Photographing Nests

The ordinary nest of a bird—a catbird, for example—has always proved to be an extremely difficult subject for the ornithological artist to draw. Its very material and the way it is put together militate against success, and often the situation selected by the parents for their home by no means improves the artist's chances. The twigs, the fine roots and the other things of which it is composed stick out, and are twisted and massed together in such a manner that, unless everything is portrayed exactly as it exists, we fail of our object, and a travesty upon Nature is the inevitable result.

It always reminds me of the little boy who spent an hour or more in his attempt to make a drawing of the nest of a chipping sparrow. When it was completed he exhibited it to his father, who, after regarding it for a few moments in rather a dazed way, remarked that it was the best representation of a cyclone that he had ever seen. But the boy should not be discouraged, for even some of Audobon's attempts to depict the nests of birds gave this peculiar appearance of a whirlwind of sticks and twigs; while the distinguished Wilson, wiser in his day and generation, very rarely attempted the feat for his celebrated work.

But when the photographic camera came to be so generously employed by zoological artists, its achievements absolutely revolutionized all these difficulties.

One of my first attempts in this line was the photographing of a beautiful specimen of the nest of two young of our well-known and general favorite among birds—the wood-thrush. This pair had built their pretty nest in the tri-fork of a young maple tree, several feet above the ground. At the time of my photograph the two nestlings were asleep in the nest, and the light was all that any naturalist-photographer could wish. Now, one of the first things to be studied is the point of view, and this should be selected so far as possible with the aim of securing the nest upon direct lateral aspect—that is to say, in a case of this kind we must not sight the camera from below, and thus get too much of the under side of the nest in our picture, nor must we get too much from above, for the like reason. Young birds' heads appear much better en profil than they do en face, and this point must be remembered in your study of the nest upon the ground-glass of the camera.

In taking such objects I always use a 5x8 tripod instrument. Then see well to it that the nest occupies the proper place upon your plate—that is, well in the middle and rather below the centre. All these considerations add very materially to the value of your results, for it is the strict attention to such details which alone makes success possible.

All the surroundings of your subject should be studied with the greatest care, not only with the aim of picturing Nature as she really is, but with the view of obtaining a truly artistic figure that would grace any modern work upon ornithology.

If after selecting my point of view and the natural background in the case of this wood-thrush's nest, I conclude that from an artistic standpoint it would be detrimental to the beauty of my result to reproduce the background in the picture. I cut all this entirely out by suspending in the tree, immediately behind the nest, a large, smooth, white sheet.

One of the main keys to success in the operation I am here describing is the attentive study, by the photographer, of each little detail in the ground-glass of his camera. Make sure that, so far as possible, everything you expect to get is in the sharpest focus attainable. I often go so far as to examine detail on the ground-glass with a strong lens, so as to be absolutely sure of this point—that is, where I am not making instantaneous exposures, but time pictures. Then, too, I insert a 'stop' at last, with an aperture not exceeding two or three milimetres, and use the very best instantaneous plate my pocket can afford. Indeed, in all photographic manipulations, the best material in the market is the cheapest in the long run. Experience alone can teach one how long any individual exposure should be, and the best guide to that is to use the same appliances and the same material every time.

Very often it proves to be of advantage to leave the natural background in, and when one can do this the value of the picture is often enhanced thereby.

A New Book.*

The days are gone in which the boys or girls who 'wanted to know' was sent to dreary text books, full of Latin names and abbreviations, at which they looked hopelessly and then turned away feeling sure that botany and zoology and geology were only for professors, and it was impossible for an ordinary person to understand the How or Why of things.

Now teachers and writers everywhere are trying to make us understand, and newspapers and magazines are full of articles about the interesting or puzzling things in the world about us.

Just now, with growing things all about us in the soft spring weather, we are making discoveries every day, and finding new occasions for asking: 'Whit, wey? with Wee Macgregor. It is, therefore, a delight to find a book which answers some of the many questions of springtime. One of the great trials of my childhood was the fact that people and books always took it for granted I knew more than I did, and so I missed altogether a knowledge of the beginning of things, and if I learned them, did so by the painful process of making mistakes and being smiled at, which hurt very much. So it was a real pleasure to find in Miss Maud Going's 'Field, Forest and Wayside Flowers,' which was published some years ago, a book which began at the beginning and told everything, and yet did so in a way that made it as easy to read as a story. Miss Going has now published a new book about the trees which has the same charm in that it assumes the very slightest possible knowledge of botany, and in no case bewilders with technical terms.

As one reads one learns how the trees grow, how the sap goes up and down, how the sunshine and the wind and the insects help, and all the wonderful things that go on from early spring until they are all tucked away for the winter. One finds, too, all sorts of practical information and historical references, stories of the superstitions attached to different trees, and the beautiful things the poets have said about them, until, as one reads on, the trees grow to be real friends, whom one can not only recognize readily, but with whose lives one is familiar, and in whose history one is interested.

*'With the Trees.' By Maud Going. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company. $1.00 net.

The Flying Squirrel

WHO HAS SEEN ONE?

(C. M. Story, in 'American Inventor,' Washington.)

A large branch of the Sciuridae, or squirrel family, bearing the scientific name of Pteromys, have a fold of the skin of the flanks extended between the fore and hind legs. These folds are partly supported by bony processes of the feet and enable this peculiar squirrel to take most extraordinary leaps or flights from tree to tree.

The most common North American species, Pteromys volucella, is one of our sylvan friends of which very little is seen, although it abounds in nearly every stretch of woods from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. This may readily be explained by the fact that it is only active at night.

This little animal, which is universally known as the flying squirrel, is about ten inches long, including the tail, which averages about five inches in most cases. Nature has amply provided for it as regards color, for it harmonizes most perfectly with the grey bark of the trees among which it lives. The upper parts of the body are a brownish grey, which color ends abruptly at the edges of the folds of skin that constitute its so-called wings, while the belly and under parts are snowy white.

The fur appears to be somewhat shorter than that of our more neighborly grey squirrel, in fact it may almost be compared with the nap on good velvet. The tail, however, has much longer hair, which grows out at the sides, much the same as a feather. When the squirrel is in motion the tail is made to serve very effectually as a rudder.

The flight is merely a prolonged descent from a tree, for the animal cannot, as so many believe, fly upward at will. When pursued remarkable agility is displayed in gaining a high elevation, from which it drops swiftly in an oblique direction with its legs held rigidly out from the body, thus forming an animated parachute. When within a few feet of the tree it aims to reach, the animal wheels sharply upward and alights at about one-third of the elevation on the preceding tree, after having covered a distance of from 50 to 60 feet in its flight. This amusing method of travel is kept up in rapid succession until our little friend loses himself in the woods, only to return when we leave.

After the mating season is over it becomes time to begin the construction of their summer homes. Fibrous roots, bark, dry grass and leaves are carefully collected and carried to the chosen site of their nest, which as a rule is situated in the partially decayed trunk of a tree, although sometimes fence-rails are pressed into the service of these little nightworkers. A few weeks after all is completed the home in the tree trunk is occupied by a number of tiny hairless creatures, which, like all babies, are only able to cry. The usual number of young is six.

The diet of the full grown flying squirrel is most simple and as a rule consists entirely of the woodland vegetation. Occasionally, however, they have been known to eat young birds, after the manner of their cousin, the red squirrel. This is done only in exceptional cases when food is scarce. Like all the members of the family Sciuridae, it eats nuts of every variety as well as the tender roots and shoots of trees.

It is very easily domesticated, and becomes, in time, so attached to a place that confinement becomes unnecessary. A black line surrounds and adds to the lustre and beauty of the orbit of each eye, which is of a beautiful hazel coloring.

Both male and female spend the greater part of their day curled up in sleep, although at night they lay up supplies of nuts for winter in accordance with the characteristics of the rest of the squirrel family. As these squirrels breed in sufficient numbers to overcome the depredations of the larger animals, including the destructive small boy, there is no reason why our miniature forests should not be well stocked and, to the interested observer of animal life, no more profitable time could be spent than an hour or two of fellowship with a family of these beautiful little animals that he has either discovered by sheer luck or after long and patient search in their haunts.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

THE TEACHER'S DILEMMA.

'What do you consider the most important problem to be solved in present day educational matters, professor?' asked the reporter of the eminent educator.

'How to whip a boy hard enough to hurt him, and still keep out of jail,' replied the professor, without a moment's hesitation.—Syracuse 'Herald.'

A BLIND MAN'S GRATITUDE.

Down in a southern Kansas town some of the good people contributed $13.80 to a man to help him in buying a mule, and in the next issue of the local paper the man presented this gorgeous card of thanks and acceptance:

'When from out the grey dawn of the east you see the golden sunrise piercing the blue sky with its shimmering lances; gilding the tree tops with its burnished gold, transforming the tears of heaven into glittering diamonds, remember that while my eyes may be closed to its beauties, my heart will be illuminated by your cheering words and kind deeds.' — Kansas City 'Journal.'

A SHORT-CUT FOR MUSICIANS.

That 'music hath charms to soothe the savage breast' has been known long to poets, but here is a new advantage in the soothing art.

'The fact that I am a good musician,' said the lady from a country village, 'was the means of saving my life during a flood in our town a few years ago.'

'How was that?' asked the young lady who sang.

'When the water struck our house my husband got on the folding bed and floated down the stream until he was rescued.'

'And what did you do?'

'Well, I accompanied him on the piano.'—'Christian Endeavor World.'

'THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT.'

(From the Dundee 'News.')

Ye may gang East an' West, ye may gang North and South,
Ye may gang tae the farthermaist spot,
An' ye'll find ilka plum stickin' fast tae the thumb,
O' some pawky, 'unspeakable Scot.'

He thrives in Hongkong, an' he thrives in Japan,
An' he thrives amang icebergs an' snaw;
Should you ca' upon Mars,, gosh! yer greetin' wad be—
'O, hullo, Tammy Tamson, hoo's a'?'

If ye want tae find brains, perseverance an' grit,
Wi' guid sense keepin' guard ower the lot,
Ye'll find there the hall-mark, without e'er a doot,
O' ilk sturdy, 'unspeakable Scot.'

There's a Scot at the helm o' the braw ship o' state,
'Mang the crew mony clansmen there be;
An' sune noo anither 'unspeakable Scot!'
Will be ruler o' England's High Sea.

AN INTERESTED WITNESS.

From a school in the remote districts in the mountains of Kentucky a little incident comes that illustrates the quaintness of the southern mountain folk. Several of the pupils were six-footers. One quiet lad asked to be excused for a week.

'What is the reason?' asked the teacher.

'Got some law business to do.'

'What have you got to do with law business?'

'Lawing over a killing,' was the laconic reply.

'Well, what have you got to do with it? You did not see it, did you?'

'I allow I did. I'm the feller they tried to kill.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

HEN RESCUED MOUSE FROM CAT.

A naturalist friend of mine says: 'I recently saw a curious thing in my poultry yard. The cat was playing with a live mouse which she had caught, when a broody hen, taken off her nest, was put into the yard. She stretched herself and had a good shake, when she caught sight of the cat. With outspread wings the hen dashed at poor puss, knocked her over, tweaked the mouse from her mouth, and then attacked her with the utmost fury. The cat was so frightened and demoralized by this sudden and unexpected attack that she bolted, and meanwhile the mouse had made its escape. Whether it was maternal instinct which prompted the hen to rescue Brer Mouse, or whether it was antipathy to the cat is doubtful, but I favor the first suggestion.'—'Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.'

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is your eye like a severe schoolmaster?—Because it always has a pupil under the lash.

What trade would you commend to a short boy?—Grow sir (Grocer).

What color does flogging make a boy?—It makes him yell O.

Why is a waiter like a racehorse?—Because he often runs for steaks (stakes), plates or cups.

What tree is nearest the sea?—The beech.

Chief Justice John Marshall knew that water would tighten a tire on a wheel; and when he once found a wheel loose, he drove into a little creek. This wet one part of the wheel. Then he drove out and backed his horse. The same part of the wheel went into the water again. Again he tried it, all the time getting the same part of the wheel wet. A negro came along, and, seeing the situation, told the judge to drive into the water again. Then the negro took hold of a spoke, turned it around, and soon had all the wheel wet. Judge Marshall said, 'Why, I never thought of that.' The negro smilingly replied, 'Well, some people nat'ly have more sense than some others, anyhow.'

AN ENGLISH JOKE.

A story is going about with regard to a certain financier whom we will call Low, because, though it is not actually the name it fits as well into the remark. The great dream of his life has been to obtain a foreign barony from some potentate in return for 'financial services.' He is also, perhaps, a little addicted to stimulants. There is now a prospect that his dream will be fulfilled, and that he will become a baron of a small German state. He is very anxious about his title, and has consulted all his friends. One of them, slightly bored, suggested 'Baron Low de Vie' (l'eau de vie—Anglice, brandy.)—London 'Tatler.'

AWKWARDLY EXPRESSED.

She was a large woman and not what you would call handsome, but then she was an heiress. Still, the designing youth might have been more diplomatic.

'Miss Tubbs,' he said, when he thought it was about time to bring matters to a head—'Sarah—for months past my thoughts and aspirations have been centred on one great object——'

She smiled encouragingly.

'Miss Tubbs—Sarah—need I say it? You are that great object!'

'Sir!'

And a few moments later the would-be suitor crept dejectedly from the house.

Oh, merchant, in thine hour of ece,
If on this paper you should cce,
Take our advice and now be yyy,
And in this journal advertiii,
You'll find the project of some uuu;
Neglect can offer no exqqq;
Be wise at once—prolong your daaa,
A silent business soon dkkk.
—From Broadstairs and St. Peter's 'Mail.'

A Missouri law-maker snatched a sheet of paper from the desk, wrote an amendment to a pending bill, sent it to the clerk, arose and said, 'Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.' The clerk was asked to read it. The clerk with an interested expression began in an unusually loud, clear voice, 'My dearest Maggie, I am awfully lonesome without you.' 'Hold on, there, Mr. Clerk,' yelled the legislator, 'that's the wrong side.' He had been writing to his lady love, and had written his amendment on the blank side of the first page.

'Gladys,' he signed, as he leaned toward the frivolous young thing. 'Gladys, there is something within me that tells me that you love me; something that thrills through and through me, bearing the message——'

'Henry,' interrupted the maiden fair, 'you have evidently cross-circuited a wireless message that I have nothing to do with.'

FOOTBALL IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Football is to be encouraged in, or, rather, introduced into, the French army. 'Pioupiou' hitherto has been practically a stranger to out-door sports. All he has had to do when on leave for the day has been to wander about the streets of his garrison town or sit sipping syrups—when it is not absinthe—at a café. He is now being taught to appreciate football. The game has so well caught on in the few regiments which have yet learned it that Colonels all over the country are thinking of providing their men with the means of playing it. The little soldiers, in their red trousers and grey flannel shirts, look rather funny when learning the mysteries of dribbling and the scrimmage. But if they do somewhat lack sinew and weight, they have plenty of agility, swiftness, and go. The chief difficulty experienced by colonels anxious to develop a love of the king of winter games among their men is the question of ways and means. An original scheme is now afoot for providing the necessary equipment for football to as many regiments as possible. A sort of benefit association match is to be played this month between an English scratch team and a French eleven. The proceeds of the takings at the gates will be entirely devoted to buying the requisite 'leather,' goal posts, etc., for Pioupiou footballers. The match ought to draw a considerable sum of money, as the English team will be a strong one, including several ex-internationals.—Paris Correspondence of the London 'Telegraph.'

SPAIN'S LITTLE KING.

'It was in the Calle de Alcala the other Saturday afternoon,' writes a Madrid correspondent, 'that I witnessed this incident. The long, broad and busy street, bright with glorious spring sunlight, was crowded and animated as it always is. Suddenly I heard the sound of horses' hoofs and jingling spurs; it was the royal escort sweeping past with burnished helmets and nodding white plumes. The King of Spain and his court were returning from the weekly Te Deum in the chapel of the Calle de Alcala. His carriage had gone by in a moment, but I shall be long in forgetting one significant fact. Not a hat was raised, not a handkerchief was waved, not a single man, woman or child paused to look after and salute their young monarch. The populace were indifference personified. The queen-dowager and a princess were in the landau with him, and they looked impassive enough. But the king's thin, pale, boyish face wore an infinitely sad expression—there was dejection depicted in the very stoop of his narrow shoulders. Alphonso XIII. is assuredly not rapturously popular with the people of Madrid. "Poor little king!" I overheard an Englishwoman say, following the vanishing landau with vaguely troubled eyes. And I could not but echo her words.'—M. A. P.

TELEPHONING TO DOGS.

A French tourist relates that some time ago he set out to cross St. Bernard's Pass by himself, and got caught in the fog near the top. He sat on a rock and waited for one of the dogs to come and attend to him, but in vain, and when the fog cleared away he managed to reach the Hospice. On arrival he observed that he thought the dog a rather overrated animal.

'There I was,' he said, 'for at least six hours, and not one came near me.'

'But why,' exclaimed one of the monks, 'did you not ring us up on the telephone?'

To the astonished tourist it was explained that the whole of the pass is provided with shelters at short distances from each other, all in direct telephonic communication with the Hospice. When the bell rings the monks send off a hound loaded with bread and wine and other comforts. The dog on duty is told what number has rung, and he goes straight to that shelter.

This system saves the hounds their old duty of patrolling the pass on the chance of a stray traveller being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow, this entailed very hard and often fruitless labor.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

EFFECTS OF CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.

Mr. Carnegie will regret, says the London 'Chronicle,' to learn that his unstinted benefactions to learning in Scotland have had the effect of drying up the springs of local generosity. Principal Story has been telling the Glasgow University Council that while he was able to collect £70,000 for the better equipment and extension of the university previous to Mr. Carnegie's gift of £50,000, he has since been able to collect only a beggarly £3,000. Possible donors point to the lordly sum of £50,000, and button up their pockets, in spite of the fact that the Steel Trust bonds are to be devoted to entirely different purposes. Arts, law, and theology are outside the scope of the Carnegie scheme, and these departments of human activity are now likely to suffer unless the principal's eloquence prevails.

SUPERSTITIOUS HUNGARIAN PEASANTS.

A queer case of superstition which resulted in the loss of two lives is reported from Hungary. A peasant named Barjas, living in Nosztany, died of heart disease while attending market in Kurd. His relatives started to take the body home, but where forcibly prevented from carrying it through the village of Iharos, whose inhabitants believed that the passage of a strange corpse through their town would bring endless misfortune to it. The procession returned to Kurd, and the next day it set out again, this time with an escort of gendarmes. When it reached Iharos it was met by the whole population of the village armed with scythes, pitchforks, axes and anything that could be used as a weapon. The gendarmes were forced to fire three volleys before they could get through the place. Two of the villagers were killed and many wounded.

TURKEY'S PORTS ARE CLOSED TO DICTIONARIES.

The Turkish customs officers are in temperament not unlike the Turkish censors. For instance, dictionaries are forbidden entrance to the land because the Sultan is usually mentioned in such books, and that is contrary to Turkish law. Other forbidden books are Tasso's 'Jerusalem,' Chateaubriand's 'Martyrs,' Hugo's 'Orientales,' all Voltaire's works, Lafontaine's Fables, Rabelais, and many others. Nevertheless, most of these books are to be bought in Pera in the booksellers. It is very simple. Tear out the title page of the banned book, stick in any other inoffensive title-page, and there you are! The customs official knows that such-and-such a book is forbidden, and he knows the title-page of the dangerous books. He never by any chance glances further in the book, so if the title-page is changed, through goes the book with flying colors. Thus Zola's works, strictly forbidden in Turkey, are to be seen in all the Pera windows, under the strangest names, such as 'Hints on the French Language,' 'Vegetable Cultivation,' 'Sophie's Accident,' and so on.—The 'Caxton Magazine.'

A SHAMEFUL STORY.

The city of Philadelphia has recently furnished an exhibition of rascality which reddens the cheek with shame. Three members of a ward school board and a man acting as a 'go-between,' have been convicted of extorting money from young women desirous of securing positions in the public schools. One teacher out of a salary of forty-seven dollars per month, was expected to pay forty dollars of it for three months to these 'boodlers' in order to secure a position. In spite of this, the position was not given to her, some flimsy excuse being offered. Immediately the exposure came, these human leeches returned some thirty dollars of the money. In another instance, a daughter of one of the leading citizens was hounded from her position on the board by the ward 'boss,' and during the controversy was compelled to leave the meeting because of the foul language used by these custodians of our children's education. We long since came to the conclusion that our municipal administration was thoroughly corrupt, but we did not think, and it is with shame that we now acknowledge, that it has sunk so low as to try to squeeze money out of underpaid and defenceless young women, and to fatten upon the needs of children.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

SUPERSTITION IN WALL STREET.

On the corner of Wall and William streets there is a 20-storied skyscraper, which has only 19 floors. Governor Francis, of Missouri, had some business to attend to which required his presence at the Atlantic Mutual Building. On entering the elevator he told the boy to stop at the thirteenth floor.

'Thirteenth floor?' answered the boy. 'There ain't no thirteenth floor in this building.'

Governor Francis was surprised, but said nothing. He watched the numbers of the floors as the elevator passed them; sure enough, there was no thirteenth floor. The floor immediately above the twelfth was numbered the fourteenth.

Governor Francis could not help wondering at such a childish superstition being found in the heart of the financial centre of this country.—New York 'Commercial.'

ATTILA'S GRAVE.

The grave of Attila has just been discovered, a peasant at Drauthal having just laid open the last resting place of the fierce King of the Huns. A commission is to be sent from Vienna to examine the grave. According to history, the conqueror died in 453 after a drunken orgy, to celebrate his marriage with the beautiful Ildico, but all trace of his grave was lost. He was interred in three coffins, one of gold, one of silver, and one of iron. The slaves who dug the grave were immediately put to death that the secret of the spot chosen might be kept.

PUBLIC LIKES NIGHT TRAINS

MANY PERSONS PREFER TO START ON TRIPS LATE IN THE DAY.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

There is a general move among passenger traffic managers of the principal railway lines of the west to so arrange schedules that important through trains will leave the large centres of population in the late afternoon or early hours of the night. Some recent changes of western roads in this respect are to be followed in the near future by others, which will shortly make all long-distance trains conform to the rule which requires them to start late in the day.

At the bottom of this contemplated change is something of a feeling that has grown up in favor of night travel, and something of concession to the convenience of the business man who wants to save all the hours of the day for the transaction of his business. By the night travel there is as little loss as circumstances and necessity permit. There are now some through trains from New York to the west which leave the eastern terminus in the morning hours, but most of these through passenger carriers from that city, as well as those going out of Chicago, have been turned into night-leaving trains. When the hour of departure has not been fixed for the night hours in many cases it has been made for the period after business hours in the afternoon.

The history of nearly all of these night-leaving trains when traced back twenty-five years or more is said to show that in the early days of railroading the tendency was toward having the hour of departure fixed in the morning. This is explained by passenger men to have arisen from the old stage coach experiences, when night travel was not the most desirable. After the perfection of the sleeping coach and the general improvement of railway trains the discomforts of night travelling were eliminated to such an extent that the old objections were overcome. Then the demands of the men travelling from one city to another on business brought about the sentiment in favor of night trains which would land him at his destination in the early morning and take up few hours of daylight in going over the road.

While the old-time preference for daylight travel, or at least for a start on the journey in daylight, has not been entirely eliminated, it has gradually been overcome by the modern demands and requirements of the busy business man. Several eastern lines still keep to the morning departure for their important trains and are loath to make the change, though the statement made that in the case of one of the principal lines reaching the east coast every passenger agent along the line and in western territory has recommended that the hour of departure be made later in the day.

It is found that the train which leaves Chicago for the west or the east in the late afternoon or early night hours gets the preference over the one leaving in the morning. This fact has been sufficient to the railway managers without inquiring into why it is a fact. While there are not very many of these long-distance trains now leaving Chicago before noon, nearly all such having changed their schedules, the contemplated change will remove even the few remaining and also materially affect the schedules of the trains leaving the eastern coast for Chicago and western points.

INDIAN POSTAL HUMORS.

Comment is made by the 'Civil and Military Gazette' of Lahore on the public inconvenience of the custom house regulation by which letters sent to India containing dutiable articles undeclared must be opened by the addressee, possibly in some remote up-country station, in the presence of the local postmaster, and then reposted at Bombay or Karachi for assessment of duty before final delivery. The public, says our contemporary, are irritated at the delay, and at times take vigorous action by way of protest—like the peppery up-country colonel who, receiving back a set of false teeth sent home for repair, for lack of which he had been living a retired life, clapped them into his mouth on being told they must go back to Karachi for assessment of duty, and defied all the departments to take them away while he drew breath. Another case is that of a lady who received a fine ostrich feather by post and duly opened it in the presence of the native postmaster, leaving it to him to settle if it was dutiable or not. After anxious turning over of leaves to find the correct classification that official decided: 'Madam, it is rags and bones; it is not liable for customs.'—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

THE GRANDEUR OF HIM!

An impeccably dressed gentleman the other day, when walking along Piccadilly, felt a movement in his pocket, and clapping his hand thereto seized the wrist of the thief. He drew forth the erring member, and, looking at it with supreme disgust, he released it, saying with a grimace of disgust, 'For mercy's sake, my good man, go and wash your hands before you put them in a gentleman's pocket again.'—'The Tatler.'

Advertisements.

When Will Your Postal Come?

You who are sick and need help—when will you ask me for it?

Why do you wait, while thousands are getting cured? They simply write me a postal—just as I ask of you.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't you realize that such an offer would ruin me, unless I had a remarkable remedy? Could there be better evidence that I am curing the sick ones who write?

My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the treatment gladly, because they get well. There are 39 chances in 40 that you will gladly pay, too.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which Book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.)
Book No. 6 on rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Advertisements.

NO USE EATING

Unless you Digest your Food—Winnipeg Man proves that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it.

It is necessary to eat to live, but it is yet more necessary that the food should be properly digested. If the food is not properly digested the different organs and muscles do not receive the sustenance they require, and they become starved and weak. This is the experience of Mr. H. Bailey, 256 Patrick street, Winnipeg. In a statement to the public he says:

'Although my appetite seemed good, I never seemed to gain much strength or weight till I started using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Then I think my food was properly digested and turned to flesh and strength. I gained eight pounds in weight and received so much benefit otherwise that I can heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to any one suffering from Dyspepsia.'

The moral is that you must digest your food as well as eat it. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest it.

Advertisements.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations' Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Purely vegetable.

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A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres

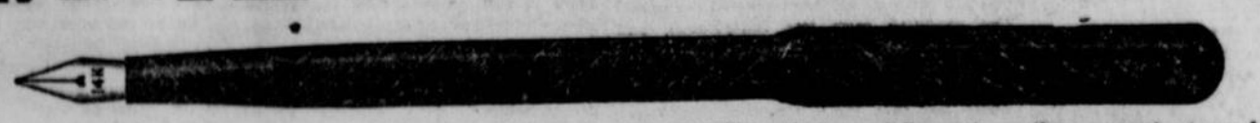
As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'World Wide' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

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Home Department.

HE SHALL DO WELL.

'Lord, if he sleep,
He shall do well.'
Why should we weep
Why should a knell,
Dirging and deep,
Over him swell?
He shall do well!

Nobly he wrought
Strongly he ran;
Bravely he fought,
Fought in the van!
Rest hath he sought—
He was but man!
He shall do well!

Long was his way,
Rugged and drear;
All his sad day
Trouble was near—
Now he doth lay
Every load here!
He shall do well!

See, too, that rest:
How calm and deep—
O'er that stilled breast
Thou watch dost keep!
To Thine heart press'd
He is asleep!
He shall do well!

Till the day break,
Here let him be:
Then shall he wake
Glorious and free,
For Thy dear sake,
Like unto Thee!
He shall do well!

The New Way

(By Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., in 'Union Signal.')

Clara was having a very enjoyable time. She had tied her mother's best bonnet on Fido's head and he was making the most comical efforts to remove it. While Clara was laughing immoderately at his annoyance her mother came in and aspect of the scene suddenly changed. Mrs. Ford did not seem to be amused. On the contrary she looked vexed as she took the bonnet from the dog's head and said reproachfully, 'Oh, Clara! How could you be so naughty?'

'But, mamma, he looked so funny, I couldn't help it.'

'I am sure you would not have laughed if it had been your bonnet. You wouldn't want your little girl to be so unkind to you, would you?'

Quickly flashed the question from Clara's lips, 'What kind of a little girl were you, mamma?'

The thrust went home, and Mrs. Ford drew a long breath as she said with candid sadness, 'Very much such a little girl as you are, I fear.'

'Well, did your being naughty make me naughty?'

'It certainly made it easier for you to be naughty.'

'Then I'm not to blame, am I? You ought not to scold or punish me, I think, if you are the one who made me naughty.'

The child's logic was apparently irrefutable. How could the mother make the little girl understand the irresponsibility of receiving an inheritance and the responsibility of transmitting it? After a moment's hesitation she drew the little daughter to her knee and said gently: 'When I was a child no one told me that what I did would in any way affect my children, and so I never thought that I ought to be good for their sakes. But if I had known, I might have made it much easier for you to be good by doing always just what I would have known I would like you to do.'

'Yes, mamma, but you did not know that I would ever be, and I don't know that I'll ever have any little girl.'

'That is true. Still, if I had thought of a possible daughter, and had behaved always as I would have wanted her to behave, and she had never existed, I should have been a better girl and a better woman, and now that she does exist she would be better and happier because I had been good for her sake.'

'I see, mamma, and you think it would be a good thing for me to always think how I'd want my little girl to do, don't you? I guess I wouldn't do lots of things that vex you if I thought that way. I believe I'll try it.'

No more was said, and Mrs. Ford imagined that Clara had forgotten the conversation; but not so; she was pondering the thought in her little brain, and it was to bear much fruit in her own life. And not only that, she sowed the seed in other fertile soil. A little friend came to play with her and in the course of the afternoon did that which offended Clara's sense of justice and she rebuked him saying, 'You would not want your little boy to do that way, and my mamma says we make it easier for our children to be naughty if we are naughty.'

'Oh, I don't believe that,' said Harold.

'But it is true, for my mamma always tells the truth, and she's sorry she didn't know it when she was little so she could have helped me to be good. And I'm going to try it and always do just as I want my little girl to do.'

'Well, I'll try it, too, and do as I'd want my little boy to do. I guess I can tell about that.' And so the play was resumed on this new basis of conduct.

A few days later as Harold's mother put him to bed he requested that the door of his room might be left open so that he could hear when his father came home, as he had something he must say to him. As the sound of his father's foot was heard in the hall, a clear voice piped out, 'Come here, papa. I want to tell you something.'

Mr. Grey and his boy were great friends, and he hastened gladly to have a word with the child who too often was asleep when he returned from business.

'Well, my boy,' he said, as he stooped to kiss the little face lifted to meet his own, 'how has the world gone to-day? Have you been a good boy?'

'Papa,' said Harold with serious earnestness, 'I've found out the way to be good, and I want to tell you; it's to always do as you'd want your little boy to do. I've been trying it. Maybe you have noticed that I've been more than usually careful to shut the door without slamming lately.' Harold liked to talk maturely when holding confidential converse with his father.

'Perhaps I have not noticed that, but I remember that I have not had to correct you so often.'

'Well, that's the reason. I thought if I came home tired I wouldn't want my little boy to slam the doors and make my head ache. And I've brought your slippers every night before I went to bed, but you did not know that. And I've tried to mind mamma, 'cause I know that's what I'd want my little boy to do. It's been so easy to know what to do since I began this way, and I remembered hearing you say that it was hard for you to know what to do sometimes, so I thought it would help you to know this way, too.'

Mr. Grey was greatly amused, but kissed the child good-night very tenderly, and went down stairs thinking what a queer little chap he was. But somehow he could not banish from his mind the tender eagerness of his son to help father to understand this new, easy way to be good; and as the remembrance of some of his youthful follies flashed across his mind he wished he had known the way sooner.

The next morning, however, he had forgotten the talk and the new rule of conduct until, as he was about leaving home, he put his hand into his pocket to take out his morning cigar. Just at that moment Harold came running out on the porch to wave his hand in farewell and to call out cheerily, 'You won't forget, papa; you'll try the new way to-day.'

The cigar remained untouched, for he well knew he would not want his little boy to smoke. As he passed down the street he was greeted heartily by an old friend.

'Hello, Grey; how are you? I haven't seen you for a month of Sundays. Come in and take a drink for the sake of auld lang syne.'

'Thank you,' responded Grey, preparing to accept the invitation, but the memory of Harold's sweet face rose before him and the thought, 'I wouldn't want my little boy to drink,' checked the words of acceptance. His first impulse then was to excuse himself through subterfuge, and again the thought, 'I would want my boy to be brave' came to help him say frankly, 'Thank you, Hartley, but as business men we can't afford to go to work with alcohol-poisoned nerves. Give me your real self for a few minutes instead of offering me the devil that steals away men's brains.'

'You're right, Grey. I wish I had stamina to refuse to drink. I'd be far better off, and my children, too.'

During the day the cares of business drove the thought of Harold's new way from his father's mind, but late in the afternoon there came to him a terrible temptation. By a few strokes of his pen he could secure thousands of dollars for himself and no one be any the wiser. He needed the money. Not for selfish aims, oh, no, but for his family; to obtain comforts for the dear wife; to educate his boy, his beautiful, noble boy; and then came flashing through his mind the thought: 'I wouldn't want my boy to do this, not even to secure the greatest material advantage the world could offer.' He dropped the pen, the temptation vanished, and, the cold sweat beading his forehead at the narrowness of his escape from crime, he thanked God for Harold's new way.

Again that night the little eager ears were listening and the sweet voice called, 'papa,' as soon as he opened the door.

'Did you try it to-day?' he asked.

'Yes, dear,' whispered the father, kissing his child with thankful lips.

'It's a nice way, isn't it?'

'It's a beautiful way, dear boy.'

Home Thoughts.

TWO BUNDLES OF NERVES.

UNGODLY ACTIVITY OR DEADLY INERTIA.

'Have you ever spent any time in a house of nerves?' asked the pale young man who came back from Porto Rico a month ago to be built up and petted back to health by two doting sisters. 'It isn't exactly an exhilarating experience, but it is a liberal education. It was a blow to me to find 'em both bundles of nerves. But it makes my fever-scarred, crippled-up condition seem less conspicuous, and that is my consolation. Indeed, I think my condition of mind and body is enviable compared to that of either Betty or Agnes, who say that their nervous systems are shattered. They were jolly, healthy girls two years ago when I went away. I have not sufficient vanity to put it down to worry over me and my work in the Philippines so I suppose they are simply and unromantically victims of society and self.

'The habits and symptoms of my two sisters vary widely. Agnes frequents her bed, while Betty, as far as I can discover, has but a nodding acquaintance with the pillow. Agnes leads a hermit life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." Betty is gregarious, keeps open house for the universe, and is degenerating into the imbecile victim of a dissipated philanthopy.

'This morning I met her in the hall on her way to the carriage. As usual, she was in a flurry, up to her ears in pamphlets, and trying to button her gloves and eat a sandwich at the same moment, as with pale cheeks and wild eyes she hurried past me to the door.

'But I stopped her.

'"You don't look well this morning, Betty."

'"I'm never well."

'"That won't do; why don't you see a doctor?"

'"No doctor can help me; I'm just a bundle of nerves,you see. Don't delay me! I'm lunching out, and must attend two committees first. This afternoon I go to the Castleton's party."

'"Are you up to all that?" I asked, doubtfully. "Well, at least you will take a quiet evening?"

'"How can I. People are coming to dinner, and I have promised to go to Mrs. Smith's concert afterward. But don't keep me now. Let me see, where am I going first? My head is so stupid, I forget everything."

'I watched the little lady as she fumed and fussed into her brougham, dropping her purse in the gutter, giving contradictory orders to the footman, and pulling the carriage window up and down half a dozen times before she started. At the end of the street the horses' heads were turned again for home.

'"I've forgotten my heart pellets," panted my sister as she hurried up the steps, "and I think I had better have something to pull me together before the committee. It's horrible to be such a bundle of nerves!"

'Later I paid my morning visit to Agnes, who lay prostrate on her sofa, and, barely raised her heavy eyelids in response to my greeting.

'"Are you a bit out of sorts?" I asked her; her pale cheeks and short-winded condition made me very uneasy; it seems to me she is hardly ever clear of a swoon.

'"It's nothing new," she said, rather huffily, "you know I'm always exhausted in the mornings."

'"What with?" I inquired, rashly.

'"Why—with everything," she whimpered, tears filling her sunken eyes. "No one seems to know or to care that I am on my last legs."

'She wasn't on her legs at all; that, to my mind, was half the mischief; but I didn't say so.

'Glancing around the pretty room, an eloquent witness to the self-indulgence of its owner, I noted the scarcely touched breakfast, the carefully closed windows, and the bedside table covered with tonics and stimulants, and all the regalia of self-centred invalidism.

'"It's a lovely morning,let me open your window and chuck out all these messes," I said, impulsively; "then you will have a chance to eat your breakfast."

'Agnes burst into tears. "How cruel you are," she sobbed; "can't you see that I am just a wretched bundle of nerves?"

'"You had better leave her to me, sir," said the maid, severely; so I did, but later, over a pipe, I asked myself, seriously: What is to be the end of it all? My sisters are both living in flagrant defiance of the laws of health, while they blame their nervous systems for the inevitable results of their own misdeeds. Look at Betty. No one can rush about with insufficient sleep and food, multiplying engagements, piling up responsibilities, each day a deluge of scrambled work and flurried pleasure, without paying the cost. Life is not meant to be a series of forced marches, a mere debauch of crazy activity. It is folly to sap the foundations of health and then to complain of feeling unwell. Then there is Agnes. Nothing with legs can flourish on its back; feet are meant to be used. To practice lethargy is to court death, and a self-regarding cherishing of mind and body is fatal to health and happiness. Agnes is her own torture-chamber, and will die on the rack she will not forsake.'—N.Y. 'Commercial Advertiser.'

DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP.

A woman said the other day,in the course of her comments concerning another woman: 'She's losing her grip.'

. . . . . .

The speaker meant that the other woman was becoming discouraged—and was verging toward despair.

That the other woman's mental disturbance was obvious, meant the gradual and ultimate loss to her of the confidence of others in her ability to carry responsibilities.

This is a pity, isn't it!—but as the world goes, it's so.

. . . . . .

No matter how discouraged you are—don't seem to be losing your grip. If you feel one hand loosening on your efforts and duties, take an overgrasp with the other hand, and if you can not climb, just hang onto the situation. No matter how doubts scorch your brain—don't seem to be losing your grip.

Make it apparent that you have confidence in yourself—and then you assure to yourself the trust of others in your capacities.

It is very hard to carry this preaching into effect—but you'll have to do it in order to achieve.

There are lots of hard things to do in sustaining a business or social or artistic success—and one of the hardest is not to seem discouraged when the tide of adversity is sweeping you off your feet. Just the same the direst calamity in your darkest hour is to seem to be losing your grip.

So hang on tenaciously when everybody can clearly read that only obstacles are coming your way—don't forget that the world casually pities, but never sympathizes, and soon forgets the lost grip.

. . . . . .

All this is cold comfort for the day of need—but it's simple and straight telling of one way of the world—so don't seem to be losing your grip.

Hold on, although you fail to-day, and make a new beginning to-morrow. Keep right on beginning until you succeed.

There's no disgrace or shame in failure when it is honestly done. There's credit and a compelling deservance in building a beginning on a failure.

A man did this a while back when actually he was so beset with anxieties and difficulties that he didn't know which way to turn for a clear retrospect. He held on and began again, and his contemporaries said:

'What splendid energy and perseverance!'

The man won the confidence of the world because he held on and began again—had he lost his grip, the world would have called him weak and foolish, and even the memory of him would have become a puerile shadow.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Toilet Hints.

BEAUTY'S SEVEN NURSES.

Don't forget that the nurses of a woman's beauty are seven—fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Don't neglect sleep. You can sleep yourself into good looks. A long nap and a hot bath will make any woman more attractive and lift years from her shoulders.

Don't eat when tired and don't work when tired. It is a mistake to work when not in fit condition—bad for the work and worse for you.

Don't miss your 'beauty sleep.' It is a mistake to go to bed late at night, rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Don't give unnecessary time to a certain established routine for housework, when it could be much more profitably spent in rest and recreation.

Don't sit down to table as soon as you come in from work, or a round of social duties. Lie down, or sit down for ten minutes, waiting until you can partake of your dinner with the physical machinery rested and refreshed.

Don't bathe in hard water. Soften it with a little powdered borax, or a handful of oatmeal.

Don't bathe the face while it is very warm or very cold.

Don't wash the face when travelling unless it is with a little alcohol and water, or a little cold cream.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water. Give the face a hot bath with soap, and then rinse thoroughly with clear tepid or cold water.

Don't rub the face with too coarse a towel. Treat it as you would the finest porcelain, tenderly and delicately.

Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air. They offer you bloom and color.

Don't forget that hearty laughter is a source of relaxation. So are all high thoughts, as those of hope, beauty, trust and love.

Don't forget that beauty is power. There is nothing more potent. It is to a woman what capital is to a merchant. Its absence is a misfortune; its culture wise and proper.—Washington 'Star.'

With the Children.

AN EMERGENCY SHELF.

A certain mother (who is a mother in the truest sense of the word) of a growing family of children, has in her house what she calls an 'emergency shelf.' It is a thing so admirable, so useful that other households not so supplied may be led to inaugurate like shelves after hearing of this one. When any of her little ones come to the mater familias in question for comfort in the case of accidental cuts, bruises or burns, the emergency shelf is visited straightway, and just the right thing found to relieve the trouble.

The first thing to prepare in fitting out the emergency shelf is a set of bandages. These should be made of soft old linen and of different widths, from one-half inch to three inches, the narrow ones being one yard in length, and the wide ones some four yards. Every bandage should be rolled separately. To roll them smoothly and firmly is quite a knack, but it can be easily learned. A wad of absorbent cotton is an important addition to the shelf.

This is to be used in small wads instead of a sponge and then thrown away. It is far more sanitary than a sponge.

Other necessary articles are a pair of sharp scissors, a package of needles and a spool of white thread to fasten the ends of the bandage which is apt to be refractory if pinned by unskilled fingers, a bottle of carbolized vaseline, a package of safety pins, a large square piece of linen, or a silk handkerchief which may be used as a sling; several yards of white cheesecloth and a cup of ground flaxseed for poultices. The latter should be kept in tin or the mice may find it. A bottle of collodion for cuts, and a camel's-hair brush and several yards of rubber adhesive plaster must also find place on the shelf.

It would be well to add several pieces of soft old flannel, as they are always serviceable. Last, but far from least, in importance, is the arrangement for hot stupes or hot cloths. So few women know how to wring a flannel out of hot water without distressing results to hands and patience, that it may not be amiss to describe a simple arrangement for the purpose. Take a yard of coarse crash and make a deep hem at both ends, through which sticks are run. Lift the flannel from the hot water with a stick and place in the centre; now take hold of the sticks and wring in opposite directions. The flannel will be dry and very hot while the hands have not come in contact with the hot water. When this is applied to the body it should be covered by another flannel and a piece of oiled muslin to keep the heat in.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Household Hints.

HOW TO BOIL WATER.

'To boil water is the simplest thing in the world,' said the steward at one of the leading hotels in Washington, 'but how to boil it is quite another thing. I believe we have the name of having the best coffee of any hotel in this city. Of course, we use good coffee, but let me tell you much of the praise is due to the fact that the water with which to make the coffee has been properly boiled. The secret in boiling water is just this: Always use fresh water, and let the kettle be warm before the cold, sparkling fluid is put into it. The fire should be quick, so that the water will boil at once, and the water should be removed from the fire the instant the boiling point is reached and poured upon the coffee or tea or whatever beverage is in demand immediately.

'So many people make the mistake of permitting the kettle to remain over the fire, where the water steams and simmers away, wasting the good water in vapor. Those who drink hot water before breakfast, as many do, should insist on the use of fresh water, and having it served as soon as boiled.'

Doctors say, however, that to kill germs in suspicious water boiling should last about five minutes.—Washington 'Post.'

AIRING BEDS.

The directions for airing beds given in a domestic training school are worth noting. Place two chairs with seats together near an open window. Fold the counterpane neatly the long way, and lay over the tops of the chairs, allowing the middle to sag down to the seats. Fold the blankets next and place over the counterpane, allowing space between them for the circulation of air. Proceed in the same way with the rest of the bed clothing. Beat up the pillows, and place them where they will get the air.

NOT TO BE DESPISED.

Guinea fowls are as cheap as the common barnyard varieties and are quite as desirable for table use. They are clean feeders, and the meat, although dark, is sweet and very tender. As guineas always come to the market with the feathers on, they must be hung until these can be easily pulled out. They are cooked like other chickens, and are especially good casseroled, if there is such a word. When quite done, lift out of the casserole and carve. Before putting back and taking to the table beat the yolks of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of cream, add to the sauce, and reheat for a moment. There should not be too much of the gravy.

Our Correspondents.

Dear Home Editor,—If 'Farmer's Wife' has a converted pocket book, and gives systematically,will her express money trouble her. God gave his Son. Do your readers suppose he would grudge his own money. When people consecrate their all and with the all, the papers that come into their houses, do you, or your readers, imagine that papers will congregate for 'spring house cleaning.'

Better far to read them, digest them, keep them clean and sweet, then mail them at once to some one where their message of good-will will be sunshine.

Mr. Wm. H. Walker, Fort Francis,Ont., will appreciate papers for the lumber-camps; one cent on every four ounces. If papers are soiled in the least burn them. Only give cheerfully, and, if cheerfully, then with cleanliness.

ONE INTERESTED.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

THE WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

The event of the week in Westmount was the band concert given by the Sunshine Society in the Baseball Park. It was announced for Tuesday, but a light rainfall necessitated its postponement until Wednesday evening. It did not lose in interest by postponement, however, and was a gratifying success. The grounds were prettily illuminated, the arrangements were perfect, and the attendance large. A feature of the evening was the exhibition of drill by the Westmount Cadets. The officers of the society and Mrs. S. C. Marson, convener of the entertainment committee, and Mrs. J. W. Long, who had charge of the refreshments, did everything in their power to make the evening a thoroughly enjoyable one. The music was supplied by Professor Zimmerman's orchestra

The secretary of the Westmount Society acknowledges with thanks, contributions of literature from Miss Hill, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. J. Fraser, Mrs. Simpson, Miss J. Elliott, Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. W. Evans, Miss Graham; stamps from 'A Friend' and Mrs. Swail.

The secretary has had requests for school books for a farmer's family living in Parry Sound, and for any one who will 'pass on' 'The Ladies' Home Journal' to a family living in Manitoba. These addresses will be given by the secretary.

The society wishes to thank all who helped at the entertainment on Wednesday evening.

In writing to Miss Macdonald, previous to the fifth annual convention of the International Sunshine Society, which was held in New York on Thursday last, Miss Edith Casey said: 'I do wish we had a Canadian flag to drape over the box which will contain Canadian members, but we will have to rest content this year.'

Letters should be addressed to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4876 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, Que. Literature should be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

TRUE WORTH.

There's more true moral bravery,
In those who own a wrong
Than in the deeds of heroes
Extolled in prose or song.

There's more true Christlike goodness,
In kindly acts to do
Than outward forms of service
Performed the whole year through.
—Mrs. E. P. Van Alstyne.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, with the assistance of several members, has finished packing the cases for the Labrador Deep Sea Mission, and the Sunshine library at St. George's, Nfld., and they are now on the way to their respective destinations. Through the generosity of members and friends the society was able to send three cases of warm clothing, and two cases of literature to the Labrador Mission, and four hundred bound books for the Sunshine Library, St. George's, Nfld.

Six barrels and two boxes of magazines were sent to the Rev. George Brownlee, Campbell's Bay, Que.; the Rev. H. C. Walsh, River Desert, Que., and the Rev. James Belford, Gladstone, Manitoba, in response to a request for more literature for the use of the lumber men and miners at their mission stations.

The following sums have been received to help in the Sunshine work:$9 from Miss Clara Homersh, Port Perry, Ont., to send a convalescent girl to the country for three weeks, and forty cents from a 'Friend' at Levis, Que. A donation from Mrs. Godbee Brown, of flannel garments for the Labrador Mission; five years of magazines from Mrs. Thomas Jordan; magazines from Miss Knowlton, of Knowlton, and from the W.C.T.U., Montreal, per Mrs. Sinclair; Mrs. Goodwin sends a parcel of magazines and ten cents for postage.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

According to a despatch from Massowah, the Emperor Menelik has placed two of his generals under arrest for drinking gin which had been secretly sent to them from England.

Advertisements.

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS

Recomend Baby's Own Tablets. 'I would not be without them,' is a very familiar sentence in their letters to us. The Tablets get this praise simply because no other medicine has ever done so much in relieving and curing the minor ills of infants and young children.

Mrs. Levi Perry, Roseway, N.S., says:—'I take great pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets for colic and constipation. I have never found anything to equal them for these troubles.' Besides curing colic, constipation and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets prevent croup, break up colds, expel worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sweeten the stomach and promote health-giving sleep. Guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or may be had by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.



The Blackman Automatic Skirt Supporter.

THE perfection of simplicity, a boon to womenkind. It is the only one that can be worn with a shirt waist and skirt or basque and skirt. It is light and durable; the objectionable features of others are overcome. It saves sewing on buttons or hooks and eyes; any plain or fancy belt can be worn with it as the skirt belt entirely covers it. Once worn it is never discarded.

By Mail 25c. each. $2.00 per doz.
Lady Agents Wanted.

Blackman Automatic Skirt Supporter Co.,
251 St. James St., Montreal.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

President Roosevelt has sent $5,000 to the Kansas City Y. M. C. A. for a new building.

A Chinese mandarin has begun the publication of a weekly journal. In its first issue he announces that a portion of its space will be reserved for contributions from Christian missionaries.

The native graduates of a mission school in the Caroline Islands, taught by the Misses Baldwin, well-known missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, have been arbitrarily arrested by the captain of a German man-of-war on the charge of anti-German preaching.

The Presbyterians of New York city are contemplating a forward movement that involves an expenditure of $750,000, the founding of three new churches, and the liquidation of debt on all the churches of that denomination on Manhattan Island. The movement is prompted in part by the success of the Methodist efforts in that city.

Concrete illustrations of the large Jewish element in the United States may be found in the facts that there were 2,000 Jewish soldiers in the Spanish-American war; there are six Yiddish theatres in the country; seventy-two Jewish periodicals are published, and gifts to Jewish denominations last year amounted to more than $1,000,000.

The Pope has conveyed to Prof. Salvadori, who recently published an Italian translation of 'Ben Hur,' an expression of his satisfaction in receiving a presentation copy of the book because 'only too rarely do romances come to his hands in which that which delights serves as a means to attract the reader to the possession of what is useful.'

It is rather pathetic and very encouraging to hear that the negro converts of one of the French missions in Africa have sent a contribution to a body of French villagers who have turned away from Rome and are erecting a Protestant house of worship. The native Christians of Madagascar have also sent a contribution toward the deficit in the French board of foreign missions.—Michigan 'Advocate.'

The municipal census of Moscow (Russia) shows that nearly one-fifth of the city's population lives underground. Many families live in one room. Two and often three persons sleep in a single bed in the cave-like cellars. These underground inhabitants include 25,000 working men, 24,000 clerks, 55,000 children and aged persons, and 25,000 without any means of existence. The Russians, who are proud of Moscow's reputation as the most prosperous industrial city of the empire, are shocked by these revelations.

Edinburgh Presbytery has adopted an overture to the General Assembly in regard to an institution for training lay workers. Dr. Drummond mentioned that there were 260 lay workers, men and women, for whose training the church made no provision, and said that the late Dr. Duff long ago cherished the idea of attaching the Professorship of Evangelical Theology to an institution such as was proposed.

An Irish correspondent makes the statement that about five million sterling is paid annually by the poor of Ireland in taxes on spirits and tobacco, an average of £15 10s. for every family. An impassioned setting forth of the evils of the drink curse concludes with this statement: 'The publicans control all Ireland. They control the Dublin newspapers, the Dublin corporation, town councils and the Irish Parliamentary party. There is only one power that can fight them. Ireland sober is Ireland free.'

The Bishop of Carlisle gives an interesting incident of a visit to Fulham. Dr. Temple one morning said, 'Good-bye, Bishop, till four o'clock to-morrow morning.' The Bishop asked what he meant, and he said, 'After my work in London to-day I shall catch the late train to Bristol, and there I must speak to four thousand workingmen. Then I shall catch the train back to London and be here by four o'clock in the morning.' At the breakfast table, the following morning there was Bishop Temple, looking as fresh as paint. He never spared himself in the least. Duty was ever in his thoughts, and he was a noble example of a man who thoroughly lived in work.—'Alliance News.'

The boys' boarding school in Ningpo, Central China, which last year had only twelve boys in the academy, this year registers forty-three. Of these about one-fifth are the children of the gentry. One of these boys recently started a movement for Bible study, and all these sons of the gentry as well as the children of Christians, get up every morning a half an hour earlier than required, in order to have time for personal Bible study and prayer. This is a voluntary movement, and it is felt that the boys are beginning to measure their conduct by Christian standards. Over ten of them have already applied for baptism.

TYPHOID AT SUMMER RESORTS.

City physicians have learned to expect every fall an increase in the cases of typhoid. It is not in the slums or the tenements that the disease shows itself, but in the homes of the well-to-do, among the people who have been away on vacations and have unwittingly brought the germs of typhoid back with them. It is rather late to call attention to these facts, with any hortatory purpose, after the mischief is done. But it may not be quite in vain, before the summer opens, and when vacation plans are just beginning to be considered, to suggest that a good water supply is more important than golf links, and that the enjoyment of superb scenery may be bought at too high a price if it is attended with insanitary conditions.

Typhoid fever is essentially a filth disease, and the conditions which produce it are tolerably well understood even among the laity. The trouble usually is not ignorance so much as indifference. The sanitary question, unless it obtrudes itself, rarely enters the mind of the summer sojourner. Everything else is taken into account, the size and situation of the rooms, the outlook from the windows, the bills of fare, the service, the accessories, the walks and drives—everything but this which is the most vital and fundamental of all. What father of a family can lay his hand upon his heart and aver that in selecting a cottage or a hotel for his family for the summer he has been in the habit of doing so simple a thing as to have the drinking water analyzed to see whether it is fit for use? The poison is so subtle and its effects so serious and so lingering that it may be pardonable to insist upon reasonable precautions against it as an alternative to vain regrets afterward. Every hotel or boarding house which offers itself for the entertainment of summer guests, ought to be able to show an absolutely clean bill of health—plumbing that is open to every one's inspection, and a water supply that is without taint. At the risk of being thought needlessly inquisitive and perhaps disagreeable, let the seeker for summer rest and pleasure put this at the head of his list of questions.—Boston 'Transcript.'

AHMEDNAGAR CAPTURED.

In Ahmednagar, of 35,000 population, about 150 miles east of Bombay Mission, work is carried forward with marked success. It is an educational centre which is influencing other wide districts. A prominent Parsi citizen said to another citizen: 'When I see these large companies of Christians, and these substantial buildings, I say: "The Christians are going to capture Ahmednagar."' The other replied: 'Do not say "are going to capture," they have captured Ahmednagar.' Except a handful of Parsis, the Christians are easily the most literate, the most sanitary section of the community. Some Christians are influential members of the whole community.

Within the past few weeks a Christian young man, born and trained in Ahmednagar, has been appointed in another district a mamlatdar, that is, the highest government official in a county. Two intelligent, upright, well-to-do Christians are the best builders and contractors in the district. There are many Christian farmers. In scores of Christian homes wife and mother occupy the honored place which the Lord Jesus enable her to hold. There are many who in one way and another witness for Christ. When the first serious plague epidemic occurred in 1898, each of the twelve wards of the city was placed in charge of a plague superintendent, two of them being Christians. When the epidemic was over, the collector, that is, the highest English official, said to a missionary: 'The only ward superintendents against whom charges of intimidation or bribery were not brought were the two Christians.' One of those was soon after made the head sanitary officer of the city, which position he still holds. Sixty years ago, when a misisonary lady proposed to open schools for girls, prominent men in Ahmednagar said: 'First teach our donkeys to read, then try the girls.' In this city to-day 1,426 girls and women, that is, four percent of the population, are under the instruction, beside the considerable number of literate women. Many persons say: 'We are too old to change, but our children are sure to become Christians.'

THE STEREOPTICON IN RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Rev. Claude Kelly, of Sandusky, Ohio, writing in the Chicago 'Standard,' a Baptist paper, says:

Some four years ago I came to the conclusion that a valuable accessory to religious work was suffering from the effects of abused methods in its employment. I resolved to buy a stereopticon and carefully test the matter. I secured a first-class instrument, and had one of my young men thoroughly master all details before its public use. Many ludicrous blunders which often discredit the whole undertaking were thus avoided. Whatever success I have had is in no small measure due to the painstaking helpfulness of this Christian co-worker. We began with a monthly illustrated mid-week service. Now it was a missionary evening, with slides from the headquarters in Boston, or some stirring movement in church history like the persecution of the Waldenses. Again we had 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with character sketches by different members of the congregation. Then the use of projected hymns for a preliminary service on Sunday nights was begun. If you want to hear congregational singing at its best throw some of the good old hymns in large type on the screen so that the oldest eyes can be accommodated, and it will rejoice any heart which longs for a revival so much needed in this direction. In this preliminary service, which lasts about fifteen or twenty minutes, sometimes an illustrated parable, or responsive Scripture reading, or a biographical sketch, or a history of some hymn are used. Then again we have an illustrated solo or quartette. The announcements for the week usually are given as soon as the lights are turned on at the close of the preliminary service and the worship with the sermon central proceeds just the same as ordinarily. This arrangement has been untiringly popular.

I will now name some rules for guidance which I believe will be corrective of general abuses attending the use of the lantern. First and foremost: Never allow the stereopticon to supplant the face to face preaching of the gospel. The Light of the World was not projected from heaven upon the earth. It was embodied in a person. His ambassadors must ever personally present that person. Nothing as a substitute will ever save men. Never allow any projection upon the screen to present anything to the eye you would not feel equally justified on that occasion in presenting in appropriate and dignified speech to the ear. Limit the use of the stereopticon. Do not overwork a helpful accessory and so depreciate its value. Too frequent or extended exhibitions accomplish this result.

Keep the mechanism and its operation out of sight as much as possible. A long range lens which puts the apparatus in the rear is needed. A snap which allows the screen to fall noiselessly and hang by one corner is a simple expedient, a rolling device is another.

The best arrangement I have yet seen was in a neighboring city where the school room is adjacent to the main auditorium. The screen was hung between, and the lantern and operator were out of sight in a class-room. The projections were behind the screen, but the effect is practically as good as when in front. The pastor in his accustomed place in the pulpit unnoticed presses a small button which signals to the distant operator. My code may be of service. Here it is: One click, 'next slide;' two clicks, 'better focus;' three clicks, 'preceding slide again;' four clicks, 'turn the slide around. The last ought never to be necessary. When this preliminary service is over a little switch under the edge of the pulpit turns on a few lights. This serves the double purpose of allowing eyes to adjust themselves gradually and of notifying the sexton to give light in full. In some such way as this there is not the least evidence of pause or confusion of any kind.

One thing more. Give attention to details. Get a good lantern or none. A good single lantern is better than a poor double one. A good double one is best and necessary for dissolving effects. If one must purchase a single lantern, get one that can easily be duplicated and combined into a double lantern later. Have clean lenses, clear screen well stretched (or white wall) and slides free from all finger marks arranged in perfect order and of good quality. Never show a poor slide. Get the focus before the people assemble if convenient. Employ a strong light. Electric light is the best for cost, convenience and projection. The humming noise is the only objection aside from the diminishing difficulty of procuring electricity in small communities. Even then a low voltage direct current avoids the noise. A new white petroleum light is said to be satisfactory where electricity is unobtainable. Slides may be rented on almost any subject of popular interest at a low cost. A small offering usually covers such expense.

I am now thoroughly convinced that the stereopticon is a valuable adjunct to religious work. Out of a multitude of incidents I select one. Three weeks ago at our preliminary service I gave a word sketch while a few views from a popular song were being shown. They represented a young woman who had left her rural home for the allurements of the city. Disappointed, heart-broken, a victim of temptation, she returns to her village home. Mother has kept a light in the window and on a cold winter night finds her wandering girl in the snow on the doorstep. There is love and rescue and forgiveness. I spoke of the higher help and forgiveness of God in Christ. A young woman in the audience almost sobbed aloud. Before I could get to her after dismissal she had made exit. Some one near told me she had become wayward and was deeply wrought upon. Others through the house were visibly moved. Was this a misdirected effort? I believe not.

I predict the time will come when a stereopticon will be regarded as essential to the paraphernalia of every well equipped church as a blackboard or musical instrument.

A PROTESTANT PILGRIMAGE.

The rich historical associations of London, particularly in connection with the careers of men and women who endured martyrdom rather than submit to the domination of Rome, might well receive closer study. To visit the hallowed places where the fathers of Protestantism endured, as seeing him who is invisible,' even to the death, is surely a stimulus to faith and zeal, and, in these days of militant sacerdotalism, should be a solemn reminder of present day duty as well as of old-time loyalty.

With the thought of affording instruction in historical Protestantism, Mrs. L. H. Nott has organized a series of tours, the first of which was made in April. Starting from Charing Cross as a convenient centre, a stop was first made at St Paul's Cathedral. Here the chief interest lay, not so much in Wren's building or in antiquarian lore regarding its predecessors, as in the site of Paul's Cross, where Latimer thundered forth with such fervent insistence in defence of evangelical truth; where Bishop Tunstall, bent on preventing the dissemination of the printed Word in the language of the people, burned Tyndall's translation of the Bible in public; and where Queen Elizabeth listened to the preaching of the sermon which gave thanks to Almighty God for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Had time allowed—and on future occasions shorter stays will be made in order to permit of a greater number of places being visited—a call would have been made at St. Sepulchre's Church, but the thrilling story of its famous vicar, the martyr John Rogers, was recalled outside St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. Led from Newgate Jail to the stake, in front of the church entry, he was seen by his wife and children (a farewell interview with whom had been forbidden), 'passing not as to his death,' as a commentator declares, 'but as to his wedding.'

St. Bartholomew's itself, a striking Norman survival, but short of much of its original grandeur, has a curious record; parts passed into secular hands, and were used respectively as a fringe factory, a day school and a forge. One section, indeed, remains a stable, but the others have been restored. Nevertheless, one turns from the chequered story of this ancient pile to ponder on the tragedies witnessed in the dark Marian days outside that old stone doorway, blackened as it is with the fires of Smithfield.

The tours are to be made, with various itineraries, twice a week, during the spring and summer.—'The Christian.'

LUTHER'S LAST HOUR.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

A German author, Herr Priebsch, writing from London, describes in the 'Christliche Welt' the find of a new and very interesting letter in the British Museum, giving details of Luther's death scene. It is from Joannes Aurifaber to Dr. Pfeffinger, of Leipsic, and is in Latin. The translation runs as follows:

'Grace and peace from God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, I announce to you, most revered sir, the saddest tidings. The revered Doctor Luther died early in the morning of Feb. 18, at three o'clock. The "chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof" had been at Eisleben for three weeks endeavoring to reconcile our two Counts. He had preached four times, and twice had taken the Sacrament, on the 16th and 17th of February. At one o'clock in the morning he rose from his bed and called his servant, telling him to send for Doctor Jonas, who on arriving inquired after his state. "Dear doctor," answered Luther, "I shall remain at Eisleben," adding that "he was attacked again by his old complaint." He then asked that cloths should be warmed for him, with which he rubbed himself. Dr. Jonas in the meantime had secured the attendance of two doctors, who were able somewhat to ease his pain. Count Albert came also with his wife, and a number of pastors, in whose presence he earnestly (multum) prayed. When actually dying he offered this petition: "Almighty God, Father of my dear Lord Jesus Christ whom I have learned of and known, whom the Pope and the world have persecuted and smitten, have mercy upon me and receive my soul into thy hands." And then, while citing some comforting passages from the Scriptures, as, for instance, "God so loved the world," etc., he passed away in the faith of a son of God. I write this to you, reverend sir, out of the depths of my grief; more I might have said did not the sorrow of my heart prevent. All that I have here given has already been reported by Justus Jonas to Frederic the Elector of Saxony, who to-morrow will give instruction as to the funeral. I commend myself to you in the Lord. Dated Eisleben, February 18, 1546.

'D. JOANNES AURIFABER.'

The letter contains in itself nothing new, resting, as the writer himself says, on the report of Jonas to the Elector of Saxony. The important point about it, however, is that it was originally in the possession of Reinhardt, the Roman Catholic vicar, of the episcopal foundation at Wurzburg. That this Catholic authority should have held it as authentic, and the testimony of an eye-witness of Luther's death is sufficient to dispose of the absurd and malicious insinuation, revived of late in some Catholic circles, that the Reformer committed suicide.—'Christian World.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 7, 1903.

PAUL'S VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK.

(Acts xxvii., 33-44.)

Golden Text.—Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble and he bringeth them out of their distresses.—Psa. cvii., 28.

SUGGESTIONS.

Christ is able to keep us acting like himself at all times. He can work through all circumstances to bring about the advancement of his own kingdom. We shall later enjoy the results of trials if we continue faithful and are filled with Christ's spirit. The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be. Rom. viii., 18, that is, if the suffering is in Christ's way. See Isa. liii., 12. Shipwrecks of different sorts occur in most people's lives. Something occurs which seems hopelessly bad at the time. This lesson is a bright lamp for a dark day. When all hope was lost, then God, not only saved, but brought his own servant into a higher place so that all in the ship could be helped by him. Our expectation should be that God will enable us through his great power to save all who can be drawn to God through his almighty skill working in and through and round about us. It is more exciting than any race, more interesting than any business or pleasure, more worth while than succeeding as a millionnaire, or obtaining the utmost earthly fame and honor. Just to be a humble Christian and do and bear for the souls of men. A person who prays in simple faith, Lord enable me to save all the people I can through thy power, will find a power working in enemies, winds, waves, words, forced fasts, as well as in feasts and firesides to bring people to know God and love him. Our lives can preach when God chooses and we are willing.

PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME.

Paul, with other prisoners, under the centurion Julius, sailed in a ship returning probably from Caesarea. The ship belonged to a seaport of Mysia. They started in the third week of Aug. in 59 or 60 A.D. Luke and Aristirchus were the apostles in the ship. Along the coast of Asia Minor to Myra and thence to Adramyttium. Here the party changed to another large ship, belonging to Alexandria, but now going with wheat to Rome. On board were in all 276 persons.

In Lucian's Dialogues, 'The Ship,' the great ship of Ptolemy Philadelphus is reckoned as ten hundred to eleven hundred tons. Her length was 120 cubits, or 180 feet, and her breadth 45 feet. Josephus states that the ship in which he was wrecked had six hundred persons on board. 'The rig consisted of one, or more than one, large square sail, and nothing is more favorable than this for a run before the wind.' 'The vessel was steered, not by a rudder, but by two broad oars, one on each side of the stern. Flags floated from the top of the mast, as in modern vessels. The ancients had no compass, and all charts and instruments were very imperfect. The rig was specially favorable for running with the wind, but they could sail within seven points of the wind. They could make about seven knots an hour.' Several specimens of rapid voyages could be given from classical antiquity. One of the most animated is that furnished by Cato, when he held up a fresh fig in the senate to impress on his countrymen the imminent nearness of their enemy, and said, "This fruit was gathered fresh at Carthage three days ago." '—Schaff. This would be about six miles an hour.

Contrary winds and slow sailing detained the ship until the good weather was over, so that on reaching Fairhavens it would have been wise to have remained until the expected storms were over. Paul said so, but the haven was not a convenient place to spend the winter. Ramsay says: The bad season lasted from Sept. 14 to Nov. 14. The unsuitable harbor determined the master of the ship to go on. The centurion believed their decision to be wise and disregarded Paul. This gave Paul much more influence later, when time proved him right. No need to be discouraged because wise words fall unheeded at the time. At the south of Crete a violent wind struck the ship. They passed ropes or chains around the under side of the ship to strengthen her. They lowered the sails, they threw out some of the freight, and cast the tackling or moveables of the deck into the sea. Two weeks of storm brought them to hopelessness, while ceaseless tossing tired them, and want of nourishment made them weak. Nothing was of use. Death seemed ready to swallow them. But God comforted Paul in the night by an angel, although the ship was to be wrecked, all that were in it were to be saved. 'God hath given thee, all them that sail with thee.'

After Paul had told the angel's message in the face of despair, upon the fourteenth night the sailors were able to cast anchors, which they did to prevent the ship being driven upon rocks. The sailors thought to escape in a boat, but Paul, who now was in a position of trusted advice, prevented them from leaving the ship through his influence with the centurion. He told them at daybreak to take food. At such an hour and place he gave thanks and began to eat. His holy conduct, calmness, encouraging words, example and prayer affected the ship's company greatly. Gazing at him they took courage, 'were all of good cheer.' They eat enough, lightened the ship of the wheat, and desiring to sail into a creek they ran the ship aground, so it stuck fast, and the hind part of it broke up. The soldiers thought the prisoners should be killed, but the centurion, to save Paul, refused to allow the soldiers to kill them, and so some on boards and some on broken pieces of the wreck, all on board got safe to an island now called Malta, where the islanders showed them kindness and saved them from cold and starvation.

The ship went to pieces, but the people were saved. False religious systems of creeds must go, but the people may be enlightened and saved.

God overrules circumstances if we ask and trust. A poor ignorant African working his way from the African coast to New York was the means of impressing all on board the vessel with faith in, and reverence for Jesus Christ. He had a similar influence in the school he attended in America. It was the power of God's own spirit which affected the crew. Even Paul without the Lord's co-operation could not have used his circumstances to honor God.

CO-OPERATIVE STUDY.

Subjects to be distributed the previous Sunday, for home study and class report and discussion:

The course of the voyage on the map.

Paul's wise Christian spirit shown on the voyage.

Paul's character revealed by the disasters.

Paul's vision.

Divine Providence illustrated.

Illustrations of Paul's teachings by his conduct on the ship.

Peloubet notes.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 1.—Acts xxvii., 33-44.
Tuesday, June 2.—Acts xxvii., 1-12.
Wednesday, June 3.—Acts xxvii., 13-20.
Thursday, June 4.—Acts xxvii., 21-32.
Friday, June 5.—II. Cor. xi., 23-30.
Saturday, June 6.—Ps. cvii., 23-31,
Sunday, June 7.—Jonah i., 4-16.
(Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.)

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. May 26th, 1903.

BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING

The BIG STORE LEADS! Its stock comprises:—

Print Blouses, Shirt Waists, White Lawn Blouses, Cotton Pants, White Duck Coats and Pants, Alpaca Coats, Striped Cotton Suits, Fancy Duck Linen, Galatea and White Man'O'War suits, also Crash Norfolk Suits, etc.

SAMPLE VALUES:

Boys' Print Blouses, 3 to 10 years old	50c
Boys' fancy Shirt Waists, 3 to 10 years old	55c
Boys' Navy Duck Blouses, 3 to 10 years old	69c
Boys' White Blouses, 3 to 10 years old	75c
Boys' Duck Blouses, 3 to 10 years old	$1.30
Boys' White Lawn Blouses, 3 to 10 years old	1.90
Boys' Cotton Suits, 3 to 10 years old	57c
Boys' Duck Suits, 3 to 10 years old	82c
Boys' blue and white Suits, 3 to 10 years old	$1.40
Boys' Crash Sailor Suits, 3 to 10 years old	1.90
Boys' Russian Suits, 3 to 10 years old	2.10
Boys' Alpaca Coats, 3 to 10 years old	1.45
Boys' White Duck Coat and Pants, 3 to 10 years old	1.74

SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE.

Convenient to have one when you are ordering goods by mail.
Free if you acquaint us with your name and address.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

Colds How will your cold be tonight? Worse, probably. It's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis. Colds always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency quickly with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness $3.00
Weekly Witness 1.00
World Wide 1.00
Northern Messenger 30c
" " 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britian and United States.

Postal Union Countries other than Great Britain: 'Daily Witness' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness' $2.00 'World Wide' $1.00; Northern Messenger' 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion, "Farms to Rent," Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $10.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change can not be made.

Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $1.50.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $3.25.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' 30
The three papers, $1.75.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' 30
The three papers, $3.50.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, $1.50.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:
'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 . . . . $3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 . . . . 1.00
'World Wide, to Jan. 1, 1904 . . . . 1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904. .30
One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

MAY, 1903

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada. 'Daily Witness,' post paid, $3 a year. 'Weekly Witness,' post paid, $1 a year. 'World Wide,' post paid, $1 a year. 'Northern Messenger,' post paid, 30c yr.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1903.

We hope the pronouncement of the representatives of the two largest Christian bodies in favor of comity and co-operation will strike an answering chord in the hearts of all the workers in those bodies now so often found exhausting themselves in mutual rivalries and in pulling against each other, and that it will prove the keynote of harmonies yet to delight the Church and win the world. The building up of organizations is, we are told, not the first duty of the Church, but the evangelization of the world, and the setting up of the kingdom of heaven therein. Outward church organization is only a means to these ends, and, no matter what our theories with regard to it may be, it is only to be honored as it serves them. When by mutual opposition it tends to obstruct them and to waste and demoralize the energies of the Church, it is time to use the modern phrase of commerce under similar conditions, and 'get together.' The solution of the question of comity and co-operation has in business affairs always proved a difficult one, and tentative efforts in that direction have invariably pointed in the direction of closer and closer union. Whatever may be to be said of it in other respects, the easiest method of co-operation will always be coalition. There was a time when there were insuperable walls in the form of theological standards, but these are apparently melting away. There is at bottom a great breadth about the teachings of Wesley if these could be relieved of superimposed matter and perhaps too many 'Thou shalt nots' in the discipline. The Presbyterians of England have adopted a greatly simplified and inclusive declaration of faith, and those of the United States are moving in the same direction. Those of Canada will no doubt soon find a safe platform ready prepared for them by their brethren, on which they can very well stand beside the Methodists, to the benefit of both.

The railway men are appealing to Magna Charta against Mr. Blair's Railway Act. When railway men are appealed to by the Lord's Day Alliance not to run on Sundays they say railways are public institutions and must just do what the people want them to. If they were private property they would have to be governed by the convictions of their owners, but being creations of the law, enjoying special privileges in the public interest, they can have no will of their own, but must be governed by the public conscience. This is excellent reasoning in reply to the charge of the invasion of private rights. Since Magna Charta a change has come over both parties to the proposition. Magna Charta was to protect the private citizen against the King. On the one hand it is not the King, but the people that government now represents. On the other, joint stock companies have taken the place of individual owners. It is too often forgotten that joint stock companies have not inherently the rights of individual citizens. They are mere figments of the law, created ostensibly, not for individual, but the public good. The rights of corporations should naturally be limited as compared with those of the individual. Instead of that they are granted many privileges which the individual has not and in many cases very great and overpowering privileges. This is the case certainly with railway companies. Every one of these privileges should in righteousness be set off by a proportionate limitation of liberty. This claim of the public upon the railways is in Canada greatly enhanced by the fact that as in no other country the railway companies are beneficiaries of the public purse. It is a different matter, however, when the authorities of the Grand Trunk complain that the Canadian Pacific is to have some exemption from the general oversight and public control imposed on railways in general. If there is any railway in the world that can fairly have the bit put in its teeth by government it is the Canadian Pacific, which has been treated with unexampled public generosity. The Intercolonial comes under a different category. It belongs to the people. Still, for practical reasons, it should not have privileges which will handicap privately owned railways.

Most people felt relieved when Maud Gonne was made a bride by Colonel or General McBride, even though the ground of her choice of him was that he had fought against the hated Saxon. The hope was that her occupation as a 'fay-male agitator' would be gone along with her name. She has proved irrepressible, however, and turned a meeting in Dublin last week to seek support for the Irish members of parliament into a ruction. One cannot but pity the professional agitator in these days of reconciliation, when we see the Irish and English fraternizing in the House of Commons and landlord and tenant in peaceful agreement and the wicked Saxon paying heavy tribute to both. The visit of the King to Ireland is expected to be a great popular demonstration, as the Irish people are well aware that he is in sympathy with the legislation from which so much is expected. It was Mrs. McBride's business at the meeting therefore to extract a promise from Mr. Harrington, the Mayor of Dublin, not to receive the King officially. Some say that she succeeded, some aver that she did not. If she did succeed in getting any such promise, Mr. Harrington has incurred a great responsibility, and has been guilty of the un-Irish like conduct of putting an affront upon one whose sole desire is to put an end to misunderstanding between two near peoples. To insult one who sincerely offers his friendship was not wont to be called the Irish character.

The interesting subject of 'who pays the duty,' whether the producer, the transportation, the middlemen, or the consumer, has naturally attracted a good deal of attention in England since the imposition of the tax on corn, called a registration fee. Mr. Balfour himself, in defending the repeal of the tax, decided that the consumer pays, and that the tax, although not so intended, had been protective in its incidence. To take any other view of that particular duty, for duty it simply was, however cloaked by a false name, was simply preposterous. That the British farmers regarded it so is shown by the fact that meetings of farmers have been held in Kent, Surrey, Warwickshire and other counties, protesting against the repeal, as 'unfair to 'English agriculturists, while not benefiting the poor. If the tax has been of benefit to the English agriculturists, it naturally follows that it could only have been so by raising the price of their grain to the amount of the tax and making it so much dearer to the consumer. That such was the incidence of the tax is conclusively proved by the merchants of the London Corn Exchange, who have said that the repeal of the tax would cause a reduction of a shilling in the daily market prices. Hitherto corn had been sold at the various quotations plus the shilling tax. Another very good proof that the consumer pays is the fact, as stated by the London 'Daily Mail,' a protectionist paper, that the repeal of the corn tax will save the London omnibus companies alone $125,000 a year, and the cab proprietors $105,000 in the cost of horse feed.

An interesting report has been issued by the census department at Washington on street and electric railways for the year ending June 30, 1902. The operations of 987 companies are included, the aggregate earnings of which amounted to $241,584,697, while the operating expenses totalled $139,012,004, leaving net earnings of $102,572,693. The net percentage of operating expenses to earnings was, therefore, fifty-eight percent. This is convincing proof not only of the great value of street and interurban railways as an investment, but of the tremendous services they must be rendering to the people, who, while enjoying privileges of transport unexampled as to cheapness and convenience, are paying capitalists for their investment over and over again. These figures will be eagerly canvassed in those cities, like Detroit and Chicago, where there are popular movements in favor of public ownership of street railways, though we do not presume that any one would expect a similar showing, or a profit at all, from municipally owned lines. They will at least be reasonably quoted in support of the demand for lower fares and the payment of a larger percentage of profits to the municipalities. The census report also shows that the companies operating in the most populous centres have the largest percentage of earnings as compared with expenses. For this reason it is held in Chicago, if the five-cent fare is to be continued, that a right contribution to the city for the use of the streets would be one cent on every fare carried. It should be remembered that street railways carry a live freight which handles itself, and that modern equipment has made even this quite devoid of trouble, save ordinary attention in letting passengers on and off. It is no wonder, in face of the census figures, that street railway stocks should be regarded as gilt-edged investments, even though these stocks are, as a rule, originally watered.

The supporters of the government from Ontario and Quebec had conferences on Wednesday with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject of the route to be taken by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the nature of the aid to be granted to the scheme. The government appears to be still undecided as to its policy, but the Prime Minister is said to be in favor of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds and holds that land subsidies are out of the question. If this is the final determination of the cabinet, the vast majority of the people will applaud and it will be of good augury for the future as at least a big step in the right direction. No government again will dare to enter upon an orgy of subsidizing. We think that the government might, however, go a step further and require that in the days of the railway's prosperity it shall make to the government a business return for the present underwriting. The deputation, however, heard Sir Wilfrid's statement of his own views with hearty approval, so that it would seem that a sagacious solution of the question is now in sight. This sagacity, however, does not appear to extend to the question of route. For purely political reasons the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters have been made to give a pledge to build from North Bay to Quebec an independent line, and there are certain parties who are trying to force the government to make them go on from there to St. John and Halifax. We do not hesitate to describe this as a criminally wasteful project. All that those provinces which make this demand really want, and all that they have a right to ask, is that the winter traffic shall be carried to the seaboard through Canada and to that end that the new railway shall be in a position that it will be interested in following this course. There is no good in duplicating lines that are not paying and it should be left open as to how the end mentioned shall be accomplished. What is obviously desirable is that the Grand Trunk Pacific should, either at Montreal or Quebec, form a connection with the Intercolonial, which is not now a paying concern, and would be ruinously affected by another competing line. The requirement that the line shall go to Quebec is in keeping with all the past and a pure piece of sectionalism.

Montreal militia men will be glad to learn that a depot of the permanent force is to be established here. They will hardly believe the news, however, till they see it take practical shape. For many years successive ministers of militia have promised to establish such a depot, or a military school, in Montreal, where officers and men of local corps could have the same advantages for instruction in their duties as are enjoyed by the volunteers in other cities. Considering that Montreal is the leading city of the Dominion, and contains the largest volunteer force, its neglect in this respect seems unaccountable except on the general principle that Montreal is systematically neglected except for purposes of injury by all governments. It is said that the new militia bill will not be proceeded with this session and that the clause making it optional with the government to appoint either a Canadian or an imperial officer to the position of major-general commanding the militia has been dropped. As regards this clause, opinion among officers of the force is divided. Perhaps the majority do not consider there is any reflection on the competency of Canadian officers in the clause which makes it compulsory on the government to appoint an imperial officer to command the entire force. The number of officers from whom the selection could be made in Canada is quite small, and those most likely to get the appointment are not those in whom the force would have most confidence. Except by those having aspirations to the position, it is felt that it would be wiser to keep the supreme command free from the taint of party politics, which could hardly be done if Canadians were made eligible.

Mr. Herbert Booth, who has been preaching the gospel with the aid of lantern slides, has, according to report, decided to do so in future by means of the stage. He will have plays written for the purpose and so presented as to impress the holiest truths. The scheme looks a little grotesque to conservative minds, but the Booth family have never quailed before the grotesque, if by any means they might save some. No one can contemplate the immense influence of the stage and the interest it commands, greater than that of the pulpit, without feeling that it is a power that ought to be enlisted for the benefit of mankind; and, whether in the direct setting forth of the Gospel, or in holding a mirror to man's moral nature wherein he may see himself and set himself in order we are bound to sympathize with all who are trying to do good in that way.

What fatuity has seized upon the national government to induce it to take active steps to protect the cigarette business against Mr. Bickerdike, and to contravene the conscience of the country as spontaneously expressed by parliament six weeks ago? It was made abundantly plain to the government that the legislation it now proposes has always proved nugatory and has in various places been actively promoted in the interests of the trade for the very purpose of preventing prohibition. The government at first declared itself outside of this question and allowed parliament to go on to do as it chose. Suddenly it has taken an interest and practically on the negative side. The cigarette is a difficult thing to deal with and the government may perhaps think that it is doing all that can be done, and better than nothing, which would now be the result if it did not intervene; but it looks like the reverse of wisdom for a government gratuitously to shoulder, by admittedly futile legislation, the opprobrium which the cigarette is drawing down upon itself.

Wireless telegraphy has already achieved a splendid success in lessening the dangers of Atlantic sea voyages. Vessels in mid-Atlantic not in sight of each other now hold daily communication. On one occasion one steamship is reported to have informed another of icebergs drifting across its track, and, on several occasions, news from Europe and America was exchanged by vessels invisible to each other. If all steamships were equipped with the wireless apparatus, it would be possible to maintain continuous communication between the ships passing to and fro across the ocean, and with both continents. These reports from passing ships, published in the daily newspapers, would relieve a vast amount of anxiety both to passengers and to their relatives on shore in case of accidents or incidents by which vessels might be delayed. The constant procession of ships sailing either way suggests the possibility of our soon knowing, from day to day, the position and condition of every liner from her departure till her arrival.

A GROWING INSTITUTION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an institution which has now lasted for more than half a century, and which shows no signs of decay. It has, it is true, changed more or less in character from the simple club of young men banded to win other young men to vital Christianity to the well-endowed institution possessed of all the appliances for the physical, mental and moral development of youth. But this was a necessity of its existence. The organism that does not continually develop shows but poor signs of real life, and unless buttressed by privilege is pretty sure to come to naught. It is certainly interesting at the end of half a century to see such a budding and blossoming as we do to-day. The McGill Young Men's Christian Association is just now asking for some seventy-five thousand dollars to provide it with suitable quarters and equipment, and it has already had promised nearly half of this large amount. It has, we believe, been made a condition by some of the subscribers that the whole amount should be raised. Considering the shifting nature of the constituency of this society, this looks like a necessary precaution, seeing that a debt might imperil the whole property. We doubt if any better investment of money could be made than in such an institution as this. On top of this appeal comes one from the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association for a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a variety of immediate needs. The present building has been outgrown. It fails to provide a sufficiently distinctive accommodation for its Boys' Department, which has grown in importance quite beyond the original conception of what was needed. The gymnasium shows signs of prosperity in needing more room for lockers, as well as other further equipment. More class rooms are wanted and more sleeping rooms are desirable. Two branch associations are proposed, one to be situated at the northern end of the city and the other at Westmount. No one can doubt that, if Young Men's Christian Associations are a good thing, such extension is called for. There is already a railway men's branch at Point St. Charles which is doing active service. Lastly, and far from least, a playground is wanted. This is a requirement which a city having any care for the well-being and morals of its people would have provided in abundance. Why should a city for lack of a little expenditure put its boys in training for hoodlums by putting them to school upon the street corners and at the saloon doors? Instead, however, of making any attempt to mend the neglect of the past in this direction, our aldermen, even the best of them, are continually plotting and planning to do away with the spaces we happen to have. They have wilfully, and apparently out of pure ill-will to pleasure grounds in general, run several streets through Fletcher's field and paved these while real streets have been left quagmires. In view of this fatuousness on the part of our aldermen, no better service can be rendered to the future youth of Montreal than to provide them with a generous space for games under such safe guardianship as that of the Young Men's Christian Association. All that is asked for for all these purposes is two hundred thousand dollars. This would have been an appalling proposition once, but in these days looks very feasible.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

The question between the street railway men and the company is one of might rather than of right. The men held up the company before, and the company granted their demands; what was to be expected but that they would do the same thing again? Of course, there was an agreement come to for a year; but the present experience shows that agreements are valueless except in so far as they govern men's consciences. The 'longshoremen are declaring that the shipping men have been freely breaking the agreement made with them a few weeks ago as they understood it; and nothing is more probable than that the two parties to such a forced agreement would interpret it differently and stretch its meaning to the utmost in opposite directions. As for the carmen they got rid of their agreement by the simple method of dismissing from office the men through whom they made it and reconstructing their organizations on international lines. A good deal is said about arbitration and agreements, but as against the temptation to exercise power, these seem to be a rope of sand. The fact is the only rule of wages that will hold as a bond is to give a man all he can earn, and for the man to accept that until he sees where he can get more. It is practically impossible to hold wages much below this standard or much above it, except by force of law or force of arms.

Public opinion has no doubt a potent voice in question of the sort, though a far less potent voice than the paramount interest of the public has a right to. The public generally arbitrates in the long run, but its judgments are random ones. All through these demands of the carmen there has run the one undertone. See what the company is making. What probably led to the present outburst was the sensation made out of a recent merger deal by which a wealthy citizen was announced to have made half a million. The general discontent born of mysterious Morgan mergers was in a state of high fermentation and only needed this to cause an explosion. Where do these people get the millions to sling about? The carmen and wiremen say: Why, out of us, and we must have our share. Therein they are wrong; it is made out of the public. Who is to blame that the street car company got an outrageous franchise? When the 'Witness' was protesting day after day against that iniquity the crew in the council who were throwing away the people's rights were re-elected again and again by acclamation. The man who appeared in council as the open advocate of the Street Railway Company could be elected by acclamation as often as he liked, and by whom? Not by the men of finance, but by the very class of men to which those belong who are now claiming a share of the plunder. Those are the men who have the votes. When an alderman was once brought before the courts and proved to be a boodler and deprived of his seat in the council he went to his ward and was immediately returned again by acclamation out of pure resentment against those who had exposed him. If the Street Railway Company is making too much money there are ways of checking it. Another company offered to do the work for less money, but the aldermen have put every possible obstruction in its way in the interests of the company that is fattening on the people. It is the public who will be the chief sufferers by these irregularities. The time selected, on the eve of a holiday, is one calculated to be particularly distressful to the public. Now that the strike is on it is for the authorities that represent the public to see to it that the liberty of the citizen is protected. It is not for the Street Railway Company to fight with its men or to precipitate violence. Its whole duty will be done if it runs what cars it can with what men it can get so long as it is permitted to do so in peace. It is for the public authorities to see that it is not molested in doing so. If protection was absolute it would soon be found whether there were men ready to take the job. So long as terrorism exists, whether physical or moral, the failure to get men proves nothing but that freedom has, for the time being, been lost.

EMPLOYERS IN COUNCIL.

At a meeting held in New York, a few days ago, for the organization of an association of employers to enable them to place themselves in a stronger position to deal with labor unions, one of the speakers said that the vital point of difference between employers and workmen was that, while the employers were weighted with financial and other responsibilities, the workmen had no responsibilities whatever. On some occasions, the men had not hesitated to violate contracts regularly entered into. If it were only a question of hours and wages, the difficulties would be comparatively easy of settlement. But matters have been brought to such a pass that employers cannot enter into contracts with any certainty of fulfilling them. This brought them to a point where they must either be in a position to control their business or go out of business. Back of the contractors and companies employing large numbers of men, however, is the mass of the people, whose convenience, comfort, and daily economies are of far more importance than the in-

terests of workingmen or of employers. This was insisted on in the finding of the Chicago Board of Arbitration, in the case of the controversy between the People's Gas, Light & Coke Company and its employees, wherein it was laid down that, should any concern on which the health and convenience of the public depended, be in the entire charge of any collection of men subject to the absolute orders of some leader, not acting in the public interest, serious trouble would be sure to occur. This deliverance is particularly noteworthy from the fact that the body that enunciated it is composed of teamsters and their employers, and has done a great deal for the settlement of labor disputes in that city since it came into existence. The history of strikes shows that the men who order them never take the general good of the public into consideration. On the contrary, they seek, by every means, to increase public inconvenience in order to force compliance with despotic demands. But, as was pointed out at the New York employers' meeting, there is no certainty that any settlement will last even for the time stipulated. Every concession made to the unions is almost invarjably followed, as is natural, by demands for further concessions. This brings the question of responsibility to a focus, which, squarely stated, is whether those who have property at stake, and who are responsible to the public, shall have control of their business, or whether that control shall pass into the hands of men who have neither personal risk nor public responsibility, and who are in their turn intimidated by their own least responsible element crying down every conservative or honorable utterance. While public sympathy is naturally with men seeking to improve their position in life, it is as naturally against movements in which minorities, and even majorities, wishing to do right, are induced by fear of opprobrium to take part in demands which they do not approve.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WARNING.

Lord Rosebery takes much the same view of Mr. Chamberlain's 'trade reciprocity within the empire' proposals as we have taken of them. 'We must consider,' he said, 'whether it would be judicious to quarrel with customers who 'give us two-thirds and possibly three-'quarters of our trade in order to oblige 'customers who give us a quarter or a 'third of it.' As a matter of fact, the total trade that Great Britain does with the whole of her possessions is not a quarter of her total trade, her total trade in 1900 having amounted to $4,387,244,585, and the total trade with her possessions, including self-governing colonies, Crown colonies, dependencies, protectorates, and what not, only amounts to $1,057,773,445, or nearly forty million dollars less than a quarter of the total trade of the empire. Great Britain exported in the year 1899 goods to the amount of $1,771,868,770, and of these Canada only purchased, in spite of the preference of a third off the duty, goods to the amount of $45,298,945, or about two and a half percent of the whole. So far as Great Britain's imports are concerned, in which Canada, if possible, plays an even less considerable part, it has also to be remembered that a considerable bulk of these is raw material, such as cotton, wool, crude rubber, and so forth. The United States and the countries which supply these things also supply grain and flour; and how easy it would be, should Great Britain, for instance, differentiate against the United States in the matter of grain for the United States to differentiate against her in the matter of cotton, by an export duty, or what not. Besides, she might impose a surtax on British goods entering the United States, as we have imposed a surtax on German goods entering Canada. Of course, if the thing were worth while in other respects, we might face the world and all possible chances and changes with equanimity, but the more it is examined the more dangerous and barren of benefit does the scheme seem to be. We in Canada certainly do not intend to let Great Britain increase her trade in manufactured articles with us if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. Borden is the spokesman, can help it. Canada for the Canadians is their cry; they fought tooth and nail even during this session to get the duties raised to an exclusive point. No contribution to Imperial defence, no advantage to Great Britain that they can possibly prevent, yet Great Britain must make sacrifice to us at the expense of setting all the world against her. We are walking on dangerous ground. On the cohesion of the Empire depends Britain's place among the nations. Britain is obviously willing to make the greatest sacrifices to secure it, but we are determinedly rendering it impossible by our absolute selfishness and greediness. Lord Rosebery pointed out, too, how likely tariff misunderstandings would be between the Mother Country and the colonies. And, indeed, misunderstandings in the shape of the colonies demanding more and more privileges and Great Britain having to refuse them, would be sure to arise, and would result in incalculable mischief if not in the actual disintegration of the Empire. Great Britain, as Lord Rosebery insisted, already bears the cost of the defence of the Empire, and therefore she cannot be accused of doing nothing for the colonies; and, he concluded, 'It might be inadvisable even for 'the benefit of her colonies for Great 'Britain to quarrel with customers who 'had enabled her to accumulate the 'wealth which enabled her to bear that 'heavy expenditure.' Lord Rosebery's is a moderate and well-reasoned declaration and its logic will inevitably appeal to the majority of the British people, even to some of those who would gladly follow Mr. Chamberlain to the utmost possible length in any policy which would really knit the peoples of the Empire together. As Lincoln said, things are never settled until they are settled right, and until the attitude of Canada changes, we do not see but that things must remain in unstable equilibrium.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBERTY.

British methods of government have again challenged the attention and admiration of the world by the opening in Pretoria of the new colonial parliament of what was formerly the Transvaal Republic. That the country should have become pacified, and so far reconstructed as to admit of the establishment of constitutional representative government so soon after a war fought to the bitter end by the Boers, speaks volumes in favor of those entrusted with the work of reconstruction, the wisdom of the British policy, and the good faith of the Boers. If there should be, for any reason, discontent or dissatisfaction among any section of the people of the colony, parliament will supply the natural constitutional safety-valve for the ventilation thereof. It is this freedom and self-government, conferred on the people with unexpected promptness in fulfilment of the terms of peace, which carry the assurance that the country is progressing and will continue to advance in political peace and material prosperity along constitutional lines. Reports from South Africa seem to indicate that mere politics occupy a small share of public attention in comparison with economical and commercial questions. This is a natural reaction from the strain of war, and the result of the final and permanent settlement of the questions which caused the war. It may well be believed that the Boers, having to face and make the best of new conditions, in which the abandoning of many of their former prejudices and illusions is a necessity, will gradually accustom themselves to the new order. The influence of a strenuous inflowing civilization must have its effect upon them, and, unless they are content to become a mere peasantry, which from their character is hardly likely, they will take part in the general industrial and commercial development of the colony. This will give them ample scope for their energies, especially as the labor question is the most pressing problem that now confronts them. In fine, they will have to work out their destiny on new lines, in accordance with the spirit of the times. The complete collapse of the agitations attempted after the close of the war shows that the imperial policy has been successful, and that, whatever doubts may have existed among the Boers as to their future treatment, these have been dissipated since the visit of Mr. Chamberlain and the complete confidence shown by the British investing public in the stability and resources of the colony.

It is possible that the solution of the Irish question will be a federation of the United Kingdom on a basis similar in a general way to those of Canada and Australia, and that which is foreseen in South Africa. It would be obviously impossible to give Ireland all the powers which have been given to Canada, but it would surely be possible to give her some such powers as are given to the Canadian provinces and the Australian states. There would then have to be a final Imperial Parliament over all these federations. Adam Smith, in pleading for the representation of the American colonies in the British Parliament, foresaw the day when the centre of government would, with the preponderance of population, move across the sea. How different history might have been had such advice been given and taken in time! What sort of a legislature might flourish in Dublin is a question which only time would solve. Mr. T. W. Russell, who is not a home ruler, describing in the 'Manchester Guardian' the recent land conference, of which he was himself a member, expressed himself as greatly struck with the calmness and capacity for the deliberate settlement of burning questions manifested by that body of Irishmen in which the leaders of all classes were represented. On the other hand the wrecking of an Irish national meeting by Mrs. McBride recalls some stories, whether facts or fictions, with regard to earlier parliamentary experiences in that capital. Whatever the result, a certain measure of home rule could not but prove educative.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

To those who complain that the surplus claimed by the Provincial Government is made up from the proceeds of sales of provincial assets in the form of timber limits, the fallacious answer is given that such a showing is vastly better than what was done by a former government, which also disposed of provincial assets and yet had no surplus to brag about, but, on the contrary, increased the public debt. Legacies of this kind from the licentious past are what make the problems of provincial finance difficult to-day, but they are the worst possible excuse for any departure from true finance or for any harking back to the days when public money was handed over to private corporations with a lordliness that put the richest states in the background. For those days of splendid bounties there is evidently a hankering in every government utterance demanding increased subsidy from the national exchequer. It is bad enough for the government that has to raise the money to cast it abroad in largesse to railways, but for governments that do not raise it to get it handed over as spending money would be, in the people's interest, the worst policy that could be invented. The Quebec Government certainly deserves the highest credit for its patriotic and largely successful efforts to bring the finances of the province within its income, but we have evidently much yet to learn in the working out of the federal system. All experience in the development of nationalities goes to prove that the fathers of Confederation were right in their intention to build up a great central power, and to limit constitutionally the provincial spheres. They had immediately before them, at the time, the terrible civil war in the United States, directly resulting from the assertion of the principle of state rights. They saw clearly exposed the disruptive danger of a federal system with the supremacy of the central authority undefined. It was this most impressive object-lesson which led the Liberals, in the Confederation coalition government, to consent to a federal union and the establishment of a strong, dominant central authority. That lesson may not appear as impressive to the politicians of these days as it did to those of the last generation, but it is, nevertheless, worth the remembering, and should be a warning to those in this province who find the limitations of the federal constitution irksome when called upon to suffer the penalties of past extravagance. While the people of the province generally are satisfied with the financial record of the government, they will hardly accept its plea for an increased subsidy from the Dominion, on the ground that the government might have to return to the policy of subsidizing railways. Nor will that argument have much force with ministers at Ottawa. As for the future, Mr. Lomer Gouin, in his recent able speech before the East End Liberal Club, said there were only two alternatives, increased taxation or increased subsidy from the federal government. There is, however, a third alternative which will, probably, have to be adopted in the end, and that is to reduce expenditure within the limits of the revenue. This policy the Provincial Government has, we believe, done its best, as things went, to pursue. If Mr. Gouin's declaration is to be taken as a confession that it has not altogether succeeded we are inclined to think that there are a hundred ways in which we could still save money, by which our political atmosphere would be by so much the purer and that even without sacrificing the usher of the black rod and other pleasant parade.

RESTORATION OF THE GAG.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, in common with the machine politicians who govern that state by Tammany methods, has a serious quarrel with the newspapers, which persist in holding him and his party associates up to public reprobation. More particularly are they offended with the cartoonists, who made them appear ridiculous. It seems they could more easily stand being accused of all sorts of political crimes and misdemeanors than they could endure to be laughed at. A bill was accordingly passed at the last session of the legislature, which made attacks upon public men, and cartoons representing them in absurd or ridiculous positions libels to which severe penalties were attached. In giving his official sanction to this bill, Governor Pennypacker made some observations which, instead of increasing respect for the new libel law, have given the incorrigible cartoonists further gleeful scope for their genius in caricature. Referring to a cartoon representing himself as an ugly little dwarf, trying to stop a huge printing-press by poking a stick among its wheels, the Governor sapiently remarks that the picture is intended to convey the idea that, when the press starts, the dwarf will be sent flying, and, therefore, that it is an assertion that the press is above the law. He then indulges in the reflection, astonishing as coming from the Governor of an American commonwealth, that, a century ago in England, the perpetrator of this pictorial outrage would have been drawn and quartered and had his head stuck upon a pole without the gates. While the Governor is astray in the facts and date of his alleged historical precedent, his reference to the barbaric laws of former times implies his regret that they are not in force now in the State of Pennsylvania, and thus throws himself open to renewed ridicule, while showing himself more sensitive to that than to condemnation for political wrongdoing. He goes so far as to threaten the offending newspapers with suppression, should they persist in caricaturing him, or his associate, Senator Quay, whose name is synonymous with everything that is corrupt in the politics of the state. Curious to relate, after all this thunder and lightning, and the coming into force of the new libel law, the offending newspapers went straight on as usual publishing their criticisms of the governor, and their cartoons, in which his reference to drawing, and quartering, and sticking heads on poles was a prominent feature. This refusal of the press to take the governor's threat seriously, or submit to such stupid and absurd legislative enactment, establishes the very thing the Governor was anxious to overcome, the superiority of the press to legislation subversive of the liberties of a free country. The facts, however, show the despotism to which corrupt machine politicians will resort in their efforts to retain power, and prevent the exposure of their misdoings.

THE ILLITERATE VOTE.

In the United States there are papers published in every language of Europe, which may be regarded as the organs of the people of the various nationalities, who have made their homes in that country, and it is interesting to learn how these regard the recent acts of Congress, for the restriction of undesirable alien immigration. This information has been furnished in a communication to the New York 'Commercial Advertiser,' in a number of extracts, translated into English from these papers. The Polish 'Zgoda,' of Chicago, objects to what it calls the 'aristocratization' of the elements that come to America from the Old World to better their circumstances and to become citizens of the republic. It holds that a lack of knowledge of the arts of reading and writing is no proof that an emigrant is undesirable, because illiteracy in Europe is no criterion of the natural abilities or moral virtue of individuals. It maintains further that the United States is not an Anglo-Irish-German nation, as all races have contributed to its population. Furthermore, neither race, nor tongue, nor faith, constitutes the characteristic of the United States. The chief characteristic that distinguishes the republic from all other nations in the world, the 'Zgoda' insists, is the existence of certain economic political ideas comprised in its constitution.

It goes on to define what it regards as true Americanism, which does not consist in being able to read or write, or speak a particular language, but in the sincere profession of the principles of the constitution of the United States. Thus, a Pole, a Ruthenian, a Selovak, an Italian, a Frenchman, or any other man, who understands the constitution, and faithfully adheres to it, is a hundred times better American than the millionnaire descendant of a hero of the war of Independence who laughs in his sleeve at the principles for which his progenitor fought and bled. The honest and healthy illiterate, who, on the day after landing, goes to hard labor, is a hundred times more profitable an acquisition to the country, than the blasé American scion who has become stupid through dissoluteness, and who wastes upon his vices the wealth he never earned. As for the bearing of education on good citizenship, the same paper makes the reflection that the notorious official corruption, public plundering, trafficking in votes, bribing legislatures and city councils, are carried on by born Americans, many of whom have not only been well educated, but are graduates of universities. From these arguments the conclusion is drawn that American civilization, as represented by those who claim to be Americans par excellence, is not a thing to be desired by foreigners coming to the country, and that these cannot be blamed for striving to preserve the rugged virtues of their native land, with its language and customs, even its ignorances, rather than become absorbed in the mass of a population whose standards of conduct are low and debasing.

Speaking for the constituency it does, we can deeply sympathize with the reasoning of the 'Zgoda.' We cannot, however, follow it into the position that an illiterate is as good as an educated citizen. He may, no doubt, often be a better one. Certainly his illiteracy bars for him, as indicated, some large ways of doing harm. It must be remembered, however, that every accepted immigrant is free to become a citizen of the country with a say in its government. To give this privilege to masses of men who do not know the language of the country and who do not even offer the hope of ever being able to inform themselves as to its political questions is a suicidal course. It is all very true that it is largely educated men who corrupt legislatures, but it is also true that the fulcrum on which legislative corruption rests is the illiterate and his boss-ruled vote. The foreign illiterate is worse than the English-speaking one in the fact that he is further shut out from the knowledge essential to intelligent voting. On the other hand, however, the home illiterate is more deserving of disabilities on this score than the foreign one inasmuch as he has grown up in a land where he might have had schooling and in which he can at any time learn to read and write if he wants to—in which, indeed, only the hopelessly unambitious will fail to do so. The immigrant populations, then, have the same reasonable ground of complaint that the negroes of the South have, namely, that an educational test is applied to them that is not applied to persons who are much more to blame if they fail to pass it. If one class is disfranchised for illiteracy the other should be. There could, at all events, be no hardship in this, as sufficient education to be able to read the newspapers is easily within the reach of all who speak English. The sentiments uttered by the Polish newspaper will no doubt come with a wholesome shock to many Americans who have held these foreigners in the same lordly disdain as that in which the aristocracy of old held the 'knaves,' 'villains' and 'churls,' to wit, the common people of the country. It is always well for people to see themselves as others see them; so much the more if the picture be an unflattering one.

CHECKS TO PROSPERITY.

The London 'Daily Mail' has an editorial in which it holds that the labor struggle of America will be the greatest of modern times and that, for the time at least, it will arrest the advance of America's trade, and give America's commercial rivals, England and Germany, the hour of opportunity. There is no doubt that it was in large measure Britain's labor struggle, and particularly the machinists' strike of some years ago which gave the United States the opportunity to forge ahead as she has been doing. Whether the struggle on this continent will be as far-reaching as the 'Daily Mail' supposes is a matter that time has yet to show. Events of which the news travels far always seem greater at a distance than at hand. But the 'Daily Mail' is assuredly right when it attributes a good deal of the present unrest to the fact that 'the fortunes made in the Steel Trust 'have been made by the organizers, and 'the millionnaires have become multi-'millionnaires.' It might be added, too, that this has been done in many cases against the spirit of the law, and that this is quite understood by the people. To say, however, as the 'Mail' does, that the price of labor has not gone up in comparison with provisions is not, broadly speaking, in accordance with fact. If we compare the price of all commodities to-day with the prices on Jan. 1, 1893, we find very little difference indeed, but if we go back to 1890, we find that for every hundred dollars we pay to-day as the cost of living we should have had to pay about a hundred and twenty-three dollars then; in 1875 we should have had to pay a hundred and thirty-nine dollars; in 1880 we should have had to pay a hundred and twenty-four dollars. After that came the full tide of machinery and labor-saving appliances, and the cost of living gradually began to get less until July 1, 1897, a time of great depression, when the market touched the lowest point it has ever reached before or since, and when for every hundred dollars it would cost us to live now it would then have cost us only about seventy-four. From that point, however, it gradually began to rise and reached the highest point in June last year, when it cost a hundred and four dollars to live to every hundred it costs now. But during the years from 1880 to 1901, when the cost of living was from 23 to 70 percent less than it ever was before in the history of the world, wages did not also decline, but very generally maintained the same level when they were not increased. Indeed, during the bad times which followed the panic of 1893, the railways especially, and the majority of other employers, kept up wages, and arranged so as to keep as many men employed as possible. Employers indeed always do this to the point of desperation as there is nothing more ruinous than to admit business decadence; so that, taken the good with the bad, labor, which is paid whether capital gains or loses, gets its full share of the profits of enterprise. The public, however, has no quarrel with labor rewarding itself on the highest possible terms it can obtain so long as it is loyal to its task and takes pride in its service, as is usually the case in Canada. We would like to see labor on the highest plane of comfort, education, respectability and refinement, as that would mean a higher civilization with all that that means. Not once or twice, however, has labor by exacting more than 'the traffic would bear' killed the goose which was laying golden eggs.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The education conference at Richmond, in Virginia, was naturally absorbed by the negro problem, forced to the front from an educational point of view by Mr. Booker Washington and the recent speech of Mr. Cleveland. Yet dark behind that loomed the white problem, much the more serious of the two, seeing that it is generally assumed that the whites must rule. There are large sections, whole counties, where the illiteracy of the whites is scarcely less than that of the negroes. Nor is this surprising when it is stated that in Georgia only eighty-nine cents per capita per annum is spent on education; in Tennessee eighty-seven cents, and in Alabama only fifty cents, whereas no northern state spends less for this purpose than between three and four dollars. The average for the Province of Quebec is a trifle less than three dollars per head, while Ontario spends nearly four dollars per head of population. The average schooling for each pupil in the South is about ninety days in the year, while in the North it is more than one hundred and fifty days. Illiterate negroes, governed by whites scarcely any better educated, present a serious complication in the problem of the social and political development of the South. If the white man must rule, the first thing to be done is to educate him that he may be fit to rule. Of his present fitness we may judge by the murderous family feuds in Kentucky, the criminal records of Tennessee, the practical enslavement of white children in cotton factories, and the contempt of law, so frequently shown by lynching mobs, and the many cases of open, daylight murder for private revenge. Of course, there is a preponderance of educated, law-abiding white people in the South. If these would raise the character of their states socially and politically, they will have to find a solution for their white question as well as for their negro problem. The plan by which Booker Washington proposes to raise the character and improve the condition of the negroes must be imitated, in some of its features at any rate, among the illiterate whites, for it is manifestly impossible for civilization, progress and humanity to prevail where ignorant and ferocious white men maintain their supremacy over semi-savage negroes by the terrorism of the shot-gun, the revolver and the stake.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both himispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

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Foreign Relations—A New Chapter— The 'Westminster Budget,' London.
What the French Thought of the King—'Daily Mail,' London.
Resistance to the New English Education Rate—'Daily News,' London.
Religious Civil War—The 'Christian World,' London.
Consols and the Sinking Fund—F. Harcourt Kitchin, in the 'Pilot,' London.
Platform Reminiscences— Dr. Macnamara, M.P., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Gladstone in the Abbey—G.S.L., in 'The Speaker,' London.
'Back to the Land'—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The 'Sister' in the House—'Westminster Budget.'
Booth's Book—By Canon Scott-Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Some Speeches at the Royal Academy Banquet—'The Times,' London.
The Royal Academy—'Public Opinion,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

To a Correspondent—H.C.M., in the 'Westminster Budget,' London.
Mr. Zangwill's Poems—The 'Spectator,' London.
Richard Henry Stoddard—'The Evening Post,' New York; New York 'Times' Saturday Review.
The Origin of Kabalism— The 'Standard,' London.
Letter Writing for Girls a Century Ago—'The Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Electrical Ore Finding—'The Morning Post,' London.
Smallpox and Malaria—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Missing Link—Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
Science and Creative Power—'The Christian World,' London.
Lord Kelvin on Religion and Science—'The Times,' London; 'The Daily Mail,' London.

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

BURNED TO DEATH

TRAGIC END OF A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.

Richmond, Mich., May 21.—The Rev. Henry Storey, a Baptist minister, was burned to death and his wife so severely burned that it is feared she will not recover, in a fire that destroyed their home yesterday.

FATAL BULL FIGHT.

London, May 18.—A special despatch from Madrid announces that during a bull fight yesterday at Algeciras, the amphitheatre collapsed and twelve persons were killed and fifty were injured. Several women and children were gored by the bulls.

TURKISH SOLDIERY

Redif is Quiet and Obedient, Needs Little Food and no Care.

KNOWS WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM, AND DOES IT WITHOUT ORDERS.

Paul Lindau, the well-known German traveller and author, during one of his trips in Turkey, studied a band of redifs or militia, just called out for military service. Here follow the results of his observations, given in his book 'Zwei Reisen in der Turkei.'

At the station there was a hustle and bustle, but it was like life in a big anthill, so quiet and orderly was everything, in spite of any seeming confusion. Three battalions of reservists, numbering 800 men each, had just landed from three long trains. After a long trip, during which the men had been cramped, they were given a chance to stretch their limbs. Here were men who had been taken from their work only the day before for military duty—the militia of the country.

It was not a pleasant sight. The men looked fearless and frightful. Most of them, if not in rags, were at least badly dressed. Feet and legs up to the knee were enveloped in a light-green felt, bound around with string. Baggy cotton breeches, bright colored vests, over which were so-called lace trimmed Greek jackets; a girdle wound around the body several times and a fez completed the dress.

They were strong and well set up. One could not fail to be impressed by their even development. They moved with a quiet, elastic motion which reminded one of a wild beast ready to spring. Their dark eyes glittered unpleasantly. Their small white teeth shone. Finer 'cannon feed' I have never seen. I could quite easily believe what I had often heard from experts—that the Turkish redif, with the very worst of care, is capable of performing very wonderful feats of marching; and, properly officered, never turns back.

They scarcely look at us, although it is certain that they had rarely seen any one dressed in European fashion. As we went from one group to another they gave way, neither eagerly nor ill-naturedly. When we asked questions we received curt but not surly replies:—

'Where are you from?'

'Karahissar.'

'How old are you?'

'I don't know.'

'Where are you going?'

'I haven't been told.'

'Are you tired?'

'I've slept.'

'Hungry?'

'No.'

'Thirsty?'

'We had water.'

That was about the sum and substance of what we could learn. Just then they found something better to do than answer our questions. Without crowding or showing the slightest impatience, quietly and earnestly, they went to a table on which was heaped a pile of bread. Each one bought himself a piece weighing nearly five pounds, for which he paid a piastre; then, without a word, moved away to make room for another. In half an hour every man had been served. I learned that one piastre a day was all the redif received and that the dry bread, washed down with water, was all that he got to eat and drink in twenty-four hours.

The under officers, who were distinguished by being in uniform, stood about doing nothing, and apparently took not the slightest notice of their men. No loud order was to be heard. Not all the redifs could afford tobacco, although I was told that the better-to-do shared with their poorer comrades, and that in the cars, as long as any man had any tobacco, all smoked. We went over and bought 200 little packages of the weed. When we offered one to a redif he took it and saluted; but no one moved his hand to ask for one. When we had distributed all the tobacco there remained 600 men who had received none, but not a look of request did we see. All the same, most of them looked poverty-stricken, and tobacco was a godsend to them. Most of the Turks I have seen, and among them were powerful men, devils and worthy men. Of course, in Turkey, as in other countries, there are criminals of all sorts—robbers, murderers, firebugs—but no curs.

At the end of an hour I heard short orders repeated in several parts of the station. As if the officers had had strings tied to the men the latter arranged themselves in squads four deep. As soon as the officer of the squad had glanced over the lines so as to see that no one was missing he gave the man on the right a sign with his hand. The one to whom the signal was given responded with a clear, loud 'One!' His neighbor followed with 'Two!' and so on. In a few minutes the counting of the entire battalion of eight hundred men was completed. Then the officer made another hand signal, and as quickly and quietly as they had gotten together the redifs separated. It was evident that they were all trained soldiers. Again and again was it impressed upon me that everything went on quietly, as if by clock work. I heard no shouting, no laughing, no singing; only here and there a word very quietly spoken. Never have I seen elsewhere at one place 800 men of from twenty-five to thirty-five (except regular soldiers) who, when 'Attention!' was called, stand so still as the First Redif Battalion. The other two battalions were at a short distance from the station, but when I went over to see them I found that everything was moving just as quickly and quietly as at the station itself.

I asked a German railway official how the redifs passed the night in the crowded cars.

'Oh, they've not been pampered and spoiled,' he replied. 'They come an' stretch out on the floor, and from sunset to sunrise nothing is heard from them. They're a curiously quiet lot, and demand practically nothing. They don't rejoice; they don't complain—in which they are very different from our own soldiers. They are indescribably content. They are said to fight well. I have seen here that they are at least wonderfully obedient to their officers. What is more, the officers have to give scarcely any orders. Every redif seems to know what is expected of him. What is more, he does it, and that without waiting for any order.'

That I had already noticed. But as I thought of the hard faces and the dark glistening eyes, it came over me that these well-disciplined troops could, by an outbreak of religious fanaticism, be transformed into fearful wild beasts if a captured city were turned over to them. But the Turkish soldier, if properly led, will bear comparison with the best soldier of the world. He fights cheerfully, is as brave as a lion, has no fear of death, is strong and quick of foot, contented and obedient.

LONDON OMNIBUS THIEVES

EVEN WELL-KNOWN DETECTIVES ARE VICTIMS OF PICK-POCKETS.

A recent case at the Clerkenwell Sessions has drawn attention to the fact that the present-day successors of the immortal Fagin have adapted themselves to the mutability of human affairs, and brought within the purview of their nefarious practices that useful, if sometimes irritating, means of transit, the omnibus. To travel in a 'bus implies the possession of money, money usually implies a purse, and a full 'bus involves the probability of about a dozen purses lurking in as many pockets, with a moral certainty of silver therein and the off-chance of gold lying snugly in the inner recesses. To possess money in London is to make one's self the natural prey of a certain section of the community, whose one idea in life to get possession of some other person's purse, and not infrequently the idea materializes successfully.

Ladies on shopping and other expeditions patronize the 'bus extensively, and in a crowded car it is not always possible for the female passenger to guard the cash receptacle, stowed away in the position dictated by the exigencies of the latest fashion in pockets. The smart pickpocket thereby scores, and lives on the fat of the land until his over-boldness brings about his own undoing.

To arrive at the number of purses lost in omnibuses and in tramway cars is by no means an easy matter. According to the traffic superintendent of the London General Omnibus Company, whose opinion was sought on the subject, the number cannot be proportionately large. The company alone carries some millions of passengers every year, and it is by no means an unusual experience for a whole month to go by without a complaint that a purse or an article of personal adornment has been stolen in one of the company's vehicles. And even when a complaint seems to be thoroughly investigated it is often found that the loser is by no means positive that the loss was sustained in a 'bus. The probability is, in this official's opinion, that the robbery takes place more frequently in a busy thoroughfare or in the struggle to get on a car at a crowded stopping place.

One satisfactory feature, from the public point of view, is that the London General, the Road Car, and the other important omnibus companies issue explicit instructions to their employees that passengers shall be rendered every possible protection from thieves, and although the conductors are not allowed to take upon themselves the responsibility of giving suspects into custody, they are required to give the police every assistance, and they suffer no monetary loss when attending at police courts to give evidence in a prosecution.

Scotland Yard's official opinion is that pocket-picking in omnibuses is not on the increase, although at times there is an epidemic of complaints. But that is easily explained. London thieves are specialists in their several departments, and they rarely work individually. A gang forms and carries on successful operations for a time, then one, or it may be a couple, of the members are caught, and to rake in the remainder and keep them out of harm's way for 'a short stretch' is not a matter of insuperable difficulty to the police. Ungallant as it may be to relate it, the opinion of the most experienced detectives connected with the Metropolitan and City police forces is that the most expert pickpockets who operate in omnibuses and railway termini are women whose personal appearance would never suggest suspicion, except to those whose business it is to watch and wait for events. And the way in which even the expert thief-catcher may be victimized is illustrated in the following experience of a detective whose name is a terror in criminal London. Not long ago this officer had occasion to meet his mother at one of the great London railway stations, and escort her to his home. To reach there it was necessary to cross the metropolis in an omnibus. Solicitous for his mother's portable property, he warned her to be careful of her purse. It was holiday time, and a lot of people wanted to get into that particular 'bus. On gaining their seats the mother's purse was found to be safe in her pocket, but the detective's presentation watch and chain had vanished.—London 'Telegraph.'

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☞ We will forfeit $500.00 if these testimonials are not genuine.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CASTING OUT THE BEAM.

(By Miss Maria G. Nutting, in N. Y. 'Observer.')

Marjorie and Louise Sutton were having an unusually animated bedtime talk that night. Marjorie had been away spending the day with her friend, Mildred Littell. It was Saturday, a day when Marjorie was generally very busy in the household affairs in which she took a hearty interest.

'How was it about luncheon, Louise?' she asked, 'and did mother get her Clover Club paper finished before noon?'

'Well, almost. She was just getting the conclusion in shape when Clara and Claude came in fairly howling from a fall.'

'Oh, I was afraid the children would get into trouble when I was not here to amuse them with the cooking!'

'Mother looked after them and the baby while I got luncheon; I suppose she finished her paper afterwards.'

'Did the dusting trouble you much? I did feel rather mean to go off right after the sweeping.'

'Oh, that was all right. I didn't want you to start too late when it is so far. Did you have a pleasant day at Mildred's?'

'Yes, rather,' answered Marjorie in a meditative, hesitating way; and continued:—

'I like Mildred very much; but I never had an idea before how useless she is there at home.'

'Why, how could you judge of that? Of course she could not do her usual work while entertaining you,' answered Louise.

'I know that,' said Marjorie; 'but we got to talking about what we do with our time, and I judge from what she said that she never does anything at all before school.'

'Well, I never thought we were doing only what we ought to,' said Louise. 'Yet, certainly we do get breakfast and do a good share of the housework before we start to school.'

'And from what Mildred says,' continued Marjorie, 'I judge that she does nothing in the afternoon either, and, in fact, has no regular duties at all that she is responsible for. And her poor mother looks so pale and thin. I believe Mildred does usually help about the table and dishes at night; but her mother excused her, saying: "Oh, go and have a good time with Marjorie while you can." How can Mildred feel it right to live so.'

'And we know that her mother never goes out anywhere,' responded Louise. And so Marjorie finally went to sleep complacently thankful that she was not so self-absorbed and so useless in her home as Mildred Littell. But she did not think of the word of the Master about 'the mote in thy brother's eye,' and 'the beam in thine own eye.'

That same evening Mildred was having a little talk with mamma who was her constant confidant. She had been crying a little about not having any sister to be with her all the time as Marjorie had. Then she got out her Bible for her evening reading and took out the card of the Christian Endeavor Society, of which she was only an associate member. As she noticed the date she laughed out in a shocked way.

'Why, mamma, just see, here Marjorie Penfield is to lead the meeting to-morrow. I do not see how she can be even a full member, she does such dreadful things sometimes. Why, just the other day she—. But, there, I mustn't tell the wrong things people do. It would not be right, would it, mamma?'

On Sabbath morning Marjorie Penfield was brushing her hair with her Bible open before her; she was trying to get into her heart the words of the especial text for the evening. It was to be the consecration meeting and she was to lead.

'Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity,' she read, and began to learn it thoughtfully: 'Let every one, let every one that nameth the name of Christ,' and her heart went up in loving gratitude to the dear Saviour who had led her and allowed her to be named by his blessed name. Then she finished committing the verse to memory. But it was this great thought of the first part that kept working in her heart all that day. Until in the afternoon alone in her room she began really to consider the latter part, 'depart from iniquity.'

'Iniquity,' she thought, 'now, just what does that mean? It must be from that Latin adjective we had the other day that means "unjust," "unequal," "not right." So the verse must mean that all who bear Christ's dear name must not do, must leave, everything that is wrong. Oh, but I'm afraid I do not do that,' and Marjorie began an earnest searching into her life. And at last one might have seen her head drop and the big, passionate tears roll down her hot cheeks, and she slipped down on her knees, crying out:—'Oh, I never thought of its being so wicked! Oh, God, forgive me for Christ's sake! Oh, how can I dare to lead our meeting to-night. Some of the girls have known it, I have known it and the dear Christ has known it all this week. Oh, I must tell them all about it, and how ashamed I am and how sorry.'

And as they gathered in their pleasant church parlor with the sweet light streaming in, some of the young people of the Christian Endeavor Society had in their hearts deep, earnest purposes of real consecration and others were full of simple, happy, friendly thoughts with no idea of the real meaning of this special meeting. And many noticed in the look and manner of the young leader an earnestness and humility rare even in their consecration meetings.

And when the opportunity came, Marjorie with shame and trembling, yet with resolute purpose, stirred their hearts and aroused many to humble searchings of spirit by the simple narrative of how God had helped her to realize the wrong in her life.

'And especially I feel that I must tell you one thing. I do not see how I could have done it with no thought of how wicked it was and how it was bringing dishonor on this dear name I bear. One day last week my uncle sent word that he would call at a certain hour to take me for a drive in the parks. I was wild with delight, for he has such a perfectly beautiful carriage and such splendid horses! Then it came to my mind that I couldn't leave school in time without a reasonable excuse. So I went up to Mr. Allen and told him that I had a cousin coming from a distance on that one o'clock train, and that positively I must be at the station to meet her, for she knew nothing about the city. And finally he let me off from my Latin and botany, and I went for the drive I coveted so, and had a lovely time, and hardly thought of the wrong I had done, till this afternoon in studying this verse about departing from iniquity, as I have told you. I am so sorry and ashamed. I have disgraced Christ's name. I am afraid some of you have been thinking that it doesn't mean much to me to be a Christian. But I do mean to do better and listen more carefully to God's words. Oh, I am so sorry,' she broke down sobbing.

Some one started an earnest hymn of prayer and confession, and soon Marjorie was able to go on with the meeting. But none of them, least of all Mildred Littell, ever forgot that confession of a contrite heart, and its good effects were never lost.

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THE BARR COLONY

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS EARLIER EXPERIENCES — HARDSHIPS AND HARD LANGUAGE.

The Saskatchewan 'Herald' of May 6 tells the experiences of some of the Barr colonists, which make anything but agreeable reading, though the recital is quite interesting. The Barr colonists had been arriving, at the time the paper was published, for four or five days. Since reaching Saskatoon many illusions had been dispelled, and plans made, shaken to pieces by circumstances. The trip had been to many a hard one, but the fine body of people seemed determined to make the best of their circumstances. They realized that they were journeying to a place where work could not be had outside of their own place, as there were no neighbors to work for, or to get advice from, and their colony was far removed from occupied portions of Manitoba and the Territories.

Mr. James Clinkskill, M.P.P., at the request of 140 colonists, called a meeting, to be held in the Barr restaurant tent, but the meeting was prevented, and the 'Herald' states that the Rev. Mr. Barr called Mr. Clinkskill an infamous scoundrel and ordered him out of the tent, and none of the 140 petitioners made any objection.

The meeting between the government officials and the colonists was held, and Mr. Speers, general colonization agent, told his hearers that it was useless for those with less than $50 to think of going forward to the colony. As eighty of the number had less than that sum, an employment bureau was opened by the government, and 150 applied for work. A large number went to work on the Canadian Northern Railway, in the Carrott River district, and others were sent to the saw mills in Prince Albert.

The 'Herald' shows that lack of prearranged plans for direction of the settlers in transporting their supplies from Saskatoon to Battleford led to much hardship, which some experienced freighters could easily have prevented. Each was left to find his way along the trail, and work his own salvation out of slough or muskeg—to care for himself and family when night should come. It was a tribute to their good sense that they did so well. Mr. Matthew Snow and his driver, Alex. Venne, did such service as they could on the trail, but it was trying for the settlers to have ice form upon water near their beds. But during the cold spell women and children plodded along after the waggons, two of which, heavily laden, upset in the middle of Stoney Creek; but the owners stayed over a day, dried their wet clothing and went on. Near Eagle Creek a settler's horse died, and he had to wait there until help came for him. Teams still struggled into Battleford until Friday, May 1, when thirty teams started together for the colony, under the guidance of Charles Taylor, of Bresaylor. They expected to get there on the 14th, and on the way purchased many ponies, milch cows and seed grain.

While the 'Herald's' statement of the incidents shows that the incoming immigrants had some inconveniences, they would read like a real pleasure party alongside tales of the hardships the British men who have made the history of Canada endured when they had not only to find their locations, but clear them of trees and stumps.

Advertisements.

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Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

AMONG BRIGANDS

MISS STONE'S GRAPHIC STORY OF SIX MONTHS' CAPTIVITY.

Altogether, Miss Ellen M. Stone, who with Mme. Tsilka, was held captive by brigands in Macedonia in the depths of winter for six months, is a striking personality. She is tall, magnificently built, athletic, graceful, with a bright handsome, charming face, such as makes any portrait one has seen little better than a caricature. Gowned in a plain black dress, sweeping the platform, with a garniture of red roses on the breast, Miss Stone came upon the platform at the Windsor Hall, on Friday, May 15, unattended and introduced the subject. Unbuttoning her gloves as she came, she plunged right into her subject. At the second sentence her gloves lay both upon the table and at the third her audience was her own.

She rapidly and clearly at first sketched the condition of the country. Why in the twentieth century, within four days of Athens, should it have been possible for two women to be captured by brigands and held amid untold hardships, for six months? That country had once been a Christian country. Their mosques had Christian names and stone crosses were embedded in the very walls of their cities. But centuries ago it had been overrun by Mohammedan hordes and where Islam flourished progress died. But the crosses that pointed back to early Christian days also, she believed pointed forward to a time when Christian influence should be again predominant.

Very blithely the party of thirteen, counting the drivers, had started out that



MISS ELLEN STONE.

early September morning. Some of them on horseback, but the young men students, to save a little money that they would need at school, walking and barefoot. Madame Tsilka, that notable young Greek woman, a trained nurse, educated in New York, sorrowing now over the illness of her loved mother, and the death of her beautiful baby son, was in the party. She had said pathetically when Miss Stone had hesitated to ask her to go, 'Let me do anything for somebody else. My arms are empty now.' Very graphically Miss Stone pictured their riding right into the brigands' ambush, their plunge through the river, their cruel rush up the three-hundred-foot cliff, the ghastly crashing sound of the dagger driven again and again into living human flesh, the cry of the murdered man in the thicket behind, then the tearing open of the prisoners' luggage upon the food in which the hungry brigands fell and devouring it less like men than like wild beasts.

Night after night they were dragged about on horseback all night till so exhausted that Madame Tsilka begged them to leave her and let her die. But on and on they were dragged in the biting cold, the brigands themselves in deadly fear of capture, and only on the eleventh day did they discover that they had been taken for money—£25,000.

And then came one of the few gleams of humor in the story: Here it was that Miss Stone discovered why they two had been chosen of all the others. There had been only two married women in the party, the other had been taken suddenly ill just before the capture. But brigands as they were, they were not to be outdone in etiquette. Miss Stone as an unmarried lady, must have a chaperone, and Mme. Tsilka was the only one available.

For days they were huddled in the corner of a dark cabin, cold and dirty. In three months they had had one little piece of soap between them and for days and days not even enough water to wet their faces. Her sympathy with 'the great unwashed' had since been very sincere. Their next prison was an open sheepfold, where they sat one night watching a quarrel among their captors, as to whether they should not be killed right then. Later, as the cold increased, the men gave them big cloaks, and these, filled with vermin as they were, they had to wear. Again they were thrust down into a hole guarded by one captor, while the brigands fought with a second band who thought to get the captives and so secure the ransom for themselves.

And why had they been spared all this time? Partly for the hope of the ransom and partly from the native fear of disaster to themselves should any harm come to a mother and her unborn child.

'And Madame Tsilka,' said Miss Stone, 'I never ceased to bow in reverence before the heroism of that woman's soul.' That February night when that little black-haired daughter came to her I can never forget. Through the dark of the morning, for they had no light but the fire, they heard the door pushed open, and turning in terror to see they knew not what they saw only a little aged mountain woman, come from they knew not where. She wrapped the baby up in the rough blankets, strapping them round after the manner of the country, and then those rough men trooped in, peered into the beautiful little face and a second agony was assuaged, the agonized mother thought she read in the horrid faces about her that at least her little one might live. The third day Mme. Tsilka was laid in a box like a coffin, strapped on one side of a pack-saddle, Miss Stone carried the baby, and again the march began.

And when they were rescued the brigands left as quickly as they had appeared, left them alone in the dark of the morning, saying 'over there is the city,' and while Miss Stone sat down to keep the baby and their few belongings, Mme. Tsilka had to tramp miles over an unknown road to find it.

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HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

FIVE MINUTES IN THE KING'S GARDEN.

(London 'Titbits.')

If, as Schiller once wrote to a friend, 'I would not barter an hour in my garden for a year in Royal Courts,' King Edward may well be excused if, amid all the pomp and pageantry of his coronation celebrations, his thoughts occasionally took wing to the sweet lawns and shrubberies of Sandringham, the sleeping lake 'blinking in the sun's eye' with its tiny, tree-covered islands, and especially to a certain retired corner where, in front of a charming little chalet where ivy and roses struggle for the mastery, and amid the blaze and perfume of flowers, the Queen loves to dispense cups of tea to her Royal husband.

The King has many gardens, and one at least which surpasses that at Sandringham in grandeur; but his Norfolk garden has always held the first place in his affections, chiefly, it may be, because the Queen loves it and has made it what it is.

The moment one passes through the magnificent iron gates which Norfolk presented to the 'Prince of Wales' many years ago as a wedding present, and on which the Royal Arms mark the domain of a King, the spirit of the place, its peace, its beauty, and a sense of aloofness from the world of stress and struggle, settles on and absorbs one.

Between lawns of the smoothest and greenest 'turf,' between shrubberies and 'pillars of rare evergreens,' the road winds until the mansion bursts on the sight with its long facade of rich, warm red, relieved by a wealth of variegated creepers and flanked by the refreshing green of shrubberies—a picture which combines something of the dignity and proportions of a King's palace with the more attractive suggestiveness of an ideal English home.

Standing on the terrace-front the eye rests on a scene of rare beauty, which probably no garden in England could surpass. Here are 'no geometrical beds of gorgeous mosaic,' no groups of statuary—in fact, none of the meretricious devices of so-called 'grand' gardens. The velvety turf descends in shallow slopes to the lake, with its blue surface dotted with tiny islands whose trees are mirrored in the water. There the lake narrows until a pretty rustic bridge is able to stride across it; and farther on it diminishes into a stream trickling through purple heather and fringes of feathery bamboos, while over all are the singing of birds and the soothing cry of the wood-pigeon.

But sweet as the picture is and restful beyond expression for town-wearied eyes and ears, it is not here that the King and Queen find their chief delight. Queen Alexandra's favorite pilgrimage is to a certain wild garden which is her own peculiar kingdom, and into which the scientific gardener never ventures. Here grow in luxuriant profusion all the wild flowers which the Queen loves so well, and here in spring are golden beds of primroses, which she gathers in handfuls to send to her friends or to fill the vases in her boudoir.

Here, too, we may see all the old-world flowers which fashion no longer smiles on and which carry one back to the days of ruffles, lappets and hooped petticoats.

We must ramble farther into the park to reach the most enchanting part of the King's garden, which in summer-time is a perfect revel of roses. The favorites of both King and Queen are pink China roses, and of the variety Armosa no fewer than 20,000 plants were placed here in the autumns of 1898 and 1899. So prolific have these plants proved that, from a single bank four feet high, no fewer than 10,000 blooms were taken in one morning.

It is in this environment of floral beauty and fragrance that Queen Alexandra has her dairy, where she and her daughters have spent many delightful hours in the mysteries of butter-making, and where in her cosy tea-room she regales her intimate friends with tea and cakes, all prepared with her own hands.

But, although the Queen's favorite flowers are roses, she has also a passion for violets of every hue, to the raising of which 200 feet of glass is devoted; and she has recently added to her favorites many of the choicest flowers of South Africa, including the lovely ixias of the Transvaal, flowers which somewhat resemble the iris.

Then there are the walled-in gardens with their treasures of rare fruits ripening seductively in the sun; the Alpine garden, the favorite resort of the King's daughters, where they have succeeded in rearing many rare flowers; and close by a wonderful rockery draped in ferns, over which a cascade tumbles. The kitchen garden alone covers twenty-four acres, of which eight are devoted to potatoes; and from this garden, it is said, two bushels of spinach are gathered every day all the year round.

When we add that this jewel of a King's garden is set in 300 acres of lovely, undulating park land, one cannot wonder that King Edward, when he had to decide between the rival claims of Sandringham and Osborne House, proved loyal to the 'Earthly Paradise' he has made for himself in Norfolk, the home of so many happy memories.

EARLY LIP-READING.

(From 'Science.')

'Most persons regard the education of blind deaf mutes as a development of modern philanthropy, and it will surprise many to learn that the method of tangible lip-reading was invented nearly two hundred and thirty years ago. Bishop Burnet, the famous English historian and theologian, in a letter dated Rome, Dec. 5, 1685, and addressed to the eminent scientist, the Hon. Robert Boyle, wrote as follows: 'There is a minister of St. Gervais—Mr. Gody—who hath a daughter that is now sixteen years old. At a year old the child spoke all those little words that children begin usually to learn at that age, but she made no progress; yet this was not observed till it was too late, and as she grew to be two years old they perceived then that she had lost her hearing, and was so deaf that ever since, though she hears great noises, yet she hears nothing that one can speak to her. But the child hath by observing the motions of the mouths and lips of others acquired so many words that out of these she has formed a sort of jargon in which she can hold conversations whole days with those that can speak her own language. I could understand some of her words, but I could not comprehend a period (sentence); for it seemed to me a confused noise. She knows nothing that is said to her unless she seeth the motion of the mouths that speak to her, so that in the night when it is necessary to speak to her they must light a candle.

'"Only one thing appeared the strangest part of the whole narrative. She hath a sister with whom she practiced her language more than with any other; and in the night, by laying her hand on her sister's mouth, she can perceive by that what she says, and so can discourse with her in the night. It is true her mother told me this did not last long, and that she found out only some short period in this manner, but it did not hold out very long. Thus this young woman hath merely by a natural sagacity found out a method of holding discourse that doth in a great measure lessen the misery of her deafness. I examined the matter critically, but only the sister was not present, so that I could not see how the conversation passed between them in the dark."'

THE SABBATH BELL.

Sweet peals the music of the Sabbath bell,
The summer breezes waft the lingering notes;
Far over harvest-field and distant hill,
The hallowed rhythmic cadence softly floats.

The toiling tiller of his fertile fields
Deep breathes repose, from every passing breeze,
Still lies the reaper's scythe. Beside the stream
The lazy cattle seek the sheltering trees.

Above the lengthening stretch of village street,
That upward slopes, to crest of yonder hill,
The stately poplars, in their guardian pride
Keep watch, o'er mansion, cot, and slumbering mill.

Or e'er the morning dawned, sweet Rest had passed,
Within the portals of the dwellings there,
And while her pitying eyes in love looked down
She smoothed with gentle hand, the brow of care.

The weary workman from his task set free,
Had felt the tender touch, in mercy sent.
Perchance he reeks not that for such as he,
The joys of rest are most with sweetness blest.

Through rustling vines, from out the window wide,
He hears his children call. Skilful, intent,
The busy matron, each, in turn, arrays,
And gently chides their noisy merriment.

Then from the belfry sounds the warning bell,
The villagers appear in fit attire;
Children and maidens fair, and veterans old,
And college youth, and stately country squire.

The little church is filled, assemblage rare,
The rich, the poor, from all the country side,
Learning, and fashion, solid worth, are there,
And plain simplicity, and honest pride.

'How lovely is thy dwelling-place,' at length
With earnest voice, and grave, and accents clear,
The preacher reads, and soon the joyful notes
Of praise and worship greet the listening ear.

Then prayer ascends upon the morning air,
While all in reverence stand with homage meet,
Anon, the Sacred Book each opens wide,
'Celestial wisdom's' treasury replete.

'God is our refuge and our strength,' they sing,
'In straits a present aid,' assurance true;
And deeply pondered text, with pointed force,
Makes precept, promise, warning, live anew.

With sacred unction, faithfulness and love,
The preacher seeks God's purpose to unfold;
For him it lives in history or Psalm,
In burning word of prophet, stern and old;

In Gospel story, Apostolic act,
In loving letter, or in doctrine deep,
Each furnishes alike exhaustless theme
To make the saint rejoice, the sinner weep.

'Come let us to the Lord our God,' once more
'With contrite hearts return,' they trembling sing,
And benediction, fervent praise and prayer
To courts above ascend on angel wing.

Oh, peaceful Sabbath days! Oh, sweet-toned bell,
Ye stir the echoes of the days gone by.
Oh, little village church! ye long shall dwell
In love's recess within my memory.

Advertisements.

I CAN CURE YOU.



Men and Women with Back Pains, Rheumatism, Nerve Weakness, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Kidney or Bladder Troubles can be Cured by

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Thousands of people are suffering for the want of the life-giving current which nature intended they should possess. They do not live, they simply exist. In their faces you can read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them, because their vitality is being sapped.

Many have sought relief in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or may be a week, falsely braced up, until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—ELECTRICITY—there is life and happiness for you.

I believe the best argument as to the curative power of my Belt is a word from some of those who have tried it. Should you not know any of them, write and tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man in your town I have cured.

These Grateful People Appeal to You

'The doctor at the "Soo" told me that I was suffering from varicocele. Have now regained natural firmness and vigor. Your Belt also entirely cured me of dyspepsia.'—D. B. Winterbottom, Wawa, Ont.

'My health has been better than it has been for years. I would recommend the Belt to any one troubled with a weak stomach.'—Watson Allen, Lower Burlington, N.S.

'Your Belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism, with which I had suffered for many years.'—James Whalen, Rowanton, Que.

'I have worn your Belt. I was troubled with indigestion. I now feel like a new man without a pain or an ache, and have gained eight pounds.'—Chas. Temple, Masonville, Ont.

'Now I do not suffer any pain atall, and can highly recommend the Belt to any person suffering from stomach trouble.'—J. McKenzie, St. Thomas, Ont.

I don't ask any one to buy my Belt on a speculation. I know it will cure these troubles, and I am willing to take all the chances. I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you to try it one month nor two months, but long enough to cure you. After you are cured you can pay me. If I fail the loss is mine. All you lose is your time. What I ask of you is give me reasonable security that I will get my pay, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

FREE CONSULTATION.—Call if possible. I will talk over your case with you. If you cannot call write for my FREE BOOK. It describes my method of treatment and gives you prices of my Belt. All letters are given personal attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and upon receipt of them I will at once advise you whether my Belt will cure you or not, and the cost. I hold all letters strictly confidential. Write at once. Don't delay.

DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

SIGNS OF THE GLACIAL PERIOD IN JAPAN.

Mr. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, says in 'Science,' that during a visit to Japan a few years ago he failed to find any distinct signs of glacial action in that country, although he penetrated what seemed to be a typical place for extinct glaciers in the mountainous region 100 miles north of Tokio. He says, however, that he has just received from Mr. Yeijiro Ono, of the Bank of Japan, a translation from a Japanese paper of some observations in the mountainous district a little farther south than that visited by him, which would seem to indicate that there are some relics of the glacier period in the central highlands of Japan. The article is from the 'Zigi-Shimpo,' and is as follows:—

'Nobody has ever found a trace of a glacier in our country, and in fact it has often been doubted that one existed in Japan. Prof. Milne, of England, who once held a chair in the Imperial University of Tokio, even went so far as to deny its existence in Japan. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that Professor Yamazaki, of the Higher Normal School of Tokio, recently found a trace of one on a mountain side in Shinano. When he was interviewed he gave the following accounts of his discovery:—

'"The fact that America and Europe were once covered with ice is now beyond dispute; and recently we heard that traces of a glacier were found in Australia; and I have always held a theory that Japan is qualified to have a glacier, for the following reasons:—

'"(1.) There are several mountains as high as and above 3,000 meters.

'"(2. Many of them are covered with perpetual snow.

'"(3.) The climate being 'oceanic,' the amount of rain and snow is greater here than it is in Europe.

'"(4.) In America I found that the glacier region comes as far south as the lowest extremity of 37 minutes 60 seconds N. L. Now, Tokio being on 35 minutes 41 seconds N. L., the middle part of the island along the coast of the Japan Sea corresponds with the glacier region in America.

'"I had held this as a mere theory until last August, when I actually found traces of a glacier in one of the north-western mountains.

'"Last August, as a committee on the 'Prevention of the Earthquake Disasters,' I climbed up a volcano located on the boundary of three countries, Shinano, Yetchu, and Yechigo, and when making investigations in Hida range I actually fell upon a trace of a glacier on the side of Shira-Umaga-Take. This place, which is 2,900 meters above the sea, forms a sort of valley, extending, say, for about 200 yards, and the layer of snow is about twenty yards deep. The sides of the valley are composed of slate rock and sand. Pebbles and pieces of rock found on the mountain are unlike those which we generally find in ordinary mountains—smooth and striated. The rocks along the snow line are marked with grooves, and the rock floor is marked by the grinding work done by a glacier. In a still lower part of the valley, further down, I found stones and rocks traversed in every direction. I have found sufficient evidence to form a belief that here we have the proof of the existence of a glacier in Japan. The erosion is effected by the ice pressing against the sides as it crept along, taking sand and stones which fell from the sides. If we should follow the range up to the province of Hida, I believe we should find more valuable proof of the existence of glaciers. At any rate, we certainly have sufficient proof now for clearing the doubt of the existence of glaciers in this country.

'"It is a strange coincidence, but a few days later Professor Yabe found a zone of vegetation like that of the Alps and Chishima, in the very same place."'

Bagster's Long Primer Bible, one of the most desirable for teachers and students, may be obtained free by 'Weekly Witness' readers. The offer on page 8 gives full details.

EAST INDIAN SNAKES

VISITOR TO NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK DISCUSSES THE KARAIT AND OTHER VARIETIES.

(New York 'Times.')

'New-Yorkers may justly pride themselves on their splendid snake collection, but I'd like to see a few more of the most deadly ones of my own country included in the exhibit,' said an Anglo-Indian visitor to the reptile house in the New York Zoological Park. 'Somehow, the cobra has become so identified with India that persons are apt to forget we have still other poisonous species worth mentioning. In fact, no sooner do you mention India than one of the first pictures awakened in the mind of the listener is that of the white-turbaned snake charmer and his hooded cobra. We have so many other poisonous species of snakes that of the twenty-two thousand deaths that annually occur throughout India owing to snake poison, only two-fifths are due to the bites of cobras.

'The Indian snake responsible for more deaths than any other kind is the short, thick, dusky, white-ringed karait, yet possibly you never even have heard its name. The poison of the karait is not more deadly than that of the cobra; in fact, the contrary is the case. But the viper is more plentiful than the king of all snakes, and his habits bring him into the bungalows of the natives, where he lives, lazy and sluggish, too lethargic to get out of the way of impending danger, as a cobra will when given the chance, and infinitely more willing to strike than his famous brother snake.

'Wherever there is a human habitation, there the karait is apt to follow. He likes to climb to the roof beams of bungalows, there to nestle under the warm thatch. At night he is apt to fall to the floor or on to your bed, and the first time he is irritated he strikes deep, injecting poison of about the same virulence as that of your American king of snakes, the 'rattler.' If you live in the Valley of the Doon, where this snake is particularly plentiful, every precaution must be taken to examine your bungalow for danger of this snake. He likes to curl on the tops of window sashes or to nestle behind washstands or behind trunks or boxes or barrels, and even inside unused bureau drawers.

'If a karait bites you and you are of strong constitution, you have about the same chances of escaping death as if a rattlesnake had sunk its fangs into you. But unless prompt surgical aid is at hand and a victim is of the strongest health, the karait bite is as sure to be as fatal as it is almost invariably in the cases of the lean, puny natives.

'Besides the karait we have the daboia and the echis, a pair of vipers that annually work tremendous havoc among the unfortunate natives—think what it means twenty-two thousand deaths owing to snake venom, sixty persons a day, or one life in less than twenty-five minutes, and this continues year in and year out. But I'll come back to that. I want to tell you about the cobra as you would see her in her own jungle at home.

THE COBRA AT HOME.

'Death owing to a cobra bite is one of the most pleasant, or least revolting, forms in which the grim visitor comes to man. A victim feels no pain. He does not even experience anxiety. One by one his nerves are paralyzed. He does not feel this. He will not believe it even if told. He never felt better and more comfortable in all his life than he does at the moment the poison is steadily soothing him into eternity. In time he begins to feel drowsy. He wants to sleep. He lies down and the most restful of slumbers sits on his tired lids, and he closes them never to wake up, and to pass away as if the most expert surgeon had prepared his death with an anaesthetic.

'Contrary to general belief, the cobra is slow to attack. Given warning—unless it be at breeding time, when there is a nest to defend—and a cobra will glide out of the way of trouble in most cases. The reptile seems no more anxious to cause trouble than she is to invite it for herself. A fact that bears this out is the proportionately small number of whites who are bitten by cobras. The reason is not that the white persons wear shoes that would offer much of a protection to the poison fangs of one of these snakes—a fang would penetrate leather as readily as it would bare skin, if the snake willed. But the shoes creak and they sound as the white man comes shuffling through the brush, and the snake has warning to dart away. Natives, however, wear no shoes. They walk noiselessly like broad-day spectres. A cobra has no warning of impending interference until suddenly it sees a dusky foot or ankle placed within striking distance. Then the snake strikes, holding fast to the bitten part for a half minute or more so as to give the poison a chance to circulate deep into the flesh and through the system.

'If bitten by a cobra there is but one chance for you. Without regard to pain or mutilation, cut out the wound instantly and as broad and as deep as your penknife will penetrate.

SAVED HIS LIFE AND LOST IT.

'In Bengal a story is told of a native wood chopper who saved himself by prompt action after being bitten by a cobra, and then lost his life in a remarkable manner by trying to mend an amputated finger. The man was stooping to pick up his axe when a cobra bit him at the point of the thumb, sinking the fangs almost clear through the member. Without a moment's hesitation the man laid his thumb against a tree and brought the axe down on it, severing it close to the hand. Then he ran to his bungalow to tie up the wound. An hour passed, and there was no sign of the poison having taken effect. As a rule, a bite means death within the hour. The chopper began to feel sorry for having sacrificed his thumb. He went back to the place where the thing lay, placed it against the bleeding wound, and, by tying it fast, hoped to have it grow together again. But the poison in the piece severed entered his blood, and within an hour he lay stretched in death.

'Another instance showing the deadliness of the cobra poison and the incredible swiftness with which it penetrates the system is likewise told in Bengal. A native woman who was nursing a baby was bitten in the ankle. Weeping and wailing, the mother held her little one close, and in less than two hours both mother and child were dead.

'Even in a dried state, cobra poison is unfailingly deadly. Native doctors use it to administer in infinitesimally small portions as a stimulant, and they have a cruel method for extracting it. The cobra is placed in an earthen pot and a banana is dropped into the vessel after it. Then the pot is sealed and placed on a slow fire. As the heat increases the snake becomes more and more uncomfortable until it becomes maddened by pain and in a frenzy of agony buries its teeth again and again in the banana, which is afterward taken from the vessel and dried and pulverized.

'This same preparation is used by the native leather workers, who poison cattle in order to buy the skins cheaply. No trace of the poison may be ascertained in the dead cows and bulls, even chemically, and it is impossible to prove that the animals have not died of a cattle disease.

'The snake popularly known as the king cobra is known in India as the hamadryas. It is the largest of all poisonous snakes of our country. Owing to its size—it frequently attains a length of ten or fourteen feet—the quantity of poison it injects is considerably more than if an ordinary cobra of the smaller species were to strike. Yet even this dangerous monster has been known not to strike when occasion offered and to retreat rather than to seek trouble. A remarkable illustration of this happened to a government official who lived in the outskirts of Calcutta, and caught what he thought was a huge, harmless rock snake. For three weeks he had the strange pet in his bungalow, fed it on milk, pulled it by the tail, and handled it as he saw fit until a forest officer, upon visiting him, promptly recognized the most dangerous of all snakes, the king cobra.

'In America you have but one poisonous water snake, the moccasin. But in India we have a specimen of sea snake which infests the Bay of Bengal, and which would put your largest moccasin to blush. I never saw one of these snakes, nor do I know a zoological name for them except that they are universally called 'sea snakes.' Frequently numbers of these swim up the Hooghly river all the way to Calcutta, a distance of at least eighty miles, and there they get stuck in city water pipes, make bathing perilous, and are generally troublesome. Native fishermen tell gruesome stories about these reptiles. The immediate effect of being bitten by a sea snake is a raising of the spirits. The victim becomes more and more keyed up in spirits. He becomes more and more sociable. No pain attacks him. The taking-off process is something the same as when a man gets drunk. But within two days death is inevitable.

'Taking just these few poisonous snakes—not to mention a half dozen other kinds of less importance—you can see readily the reasons for the frightful mortality of the snake curse which rests on India. The government is ready and willing to do anything within reason to check the evil; but among the natives themselves is the greatest stumbling block.

'Among the superstitions in the poverty-stricken bungalows is that the cobra never strikes an innocent maiden. Accordingly, when the reptile has eaten and does not depart, the youngest little daughter in the family is sent to drive the snake away gently—a feat which, strange to say, is readily accomplished providing time be taken and haste avoided.

'A principal reason for the dreadful mortality owing to this evil is the utter lack of nerve displayed by the lower classes of East Indians when bitten by a snake. The moment the wound is struck the victim believes that nothing on earth can save him. He rarely has much to say concerning his approaching end. He is quietly resigned. He makes no effort whatever to save himself. Unlike the case of a white man or an experienced jungleman, no knife is employed to try to stay the course of the awful poison. All is surrender, even though the case may be one where, with due care there should be every reason to hope.

'What is such a case? Well, the bite may have been an imperfect one. It may be that the snake miscalculated its distance and but slightly tore flesh, instead of biting deep. In a case like that, prompt use of the knife would almost be sure of saving the life of the stricken one.

'I saw a thoroughly amusing case of a fellow who mysteriously got over a case of "cobra bite" in the Province of Sind. We were seated on a porch of our bungalow smoking cheroots when a head servant ran breathlessly and told us one of our punkah-pullers had been bitten by a cobra. We were with half a dozen white men, and we grabbed the unfortunate fellow and were making a hasty examination of him when we noticed coma coming on. That meant it was high time to exercise him, and we took turns at running him up and down the porch, one on each side supporting his drooping figure.

'From what the victim said the snake had struck him in the calf. He began to sink more and more, and it seemed useless further to march the dying man in the hope of staving off the end, so we laid him in a hammock and hunted for the bite. Nowhere was a mark to be found. In short, there was no mark and no bite and no poison, and we had marched ourselves into a blue funk saving a chap who suffered from an inflamed imagination. A pail of cold water fixed all that. But the incident shows how the native gives up completely as soon as he thinks he has been struck by a poisonous snake.

'One of the strangest sights of India in connection with snakes is the work of the native snake charmers. It is generally supposed that one of these fakirs extracts the poison fangs of cobras before attempting to make them perform. This is not true. I have seen a "charmer" open the mouth of a cobra, and show the poison fangs lying within. Moreover, even if the fangs might be broken off, they would soon grow again. And again, even though the fangs were gone, the poison glands would remain and a mere scratch with any of the teeth of the reptile would be enough to inject a quantity of poison sufficient to prove fatal. No conceivable method which East Indian snake charmers use is apparent.

THE CHARMER'S SECRET.

'Ask them their secret and they will tell you what is likely true. They grasp fearlessly and firmly, and yet always gently, and never hastily. Every time they pick up a snake it is done so that the reptile cannot possibly be startled. It sees the hand that clutches it before it feels it. This confidence and fearlessness on the part of the fakirs—perhaps exactly the same as that shown by the government man who thought his hamadryas a harmless rock snake—is more than likely the sole secret of the East Indian snake charmer. The country abounds with hundreds and thousands of these performers, but only rarely does one hear that the cobra has turned on her captor.

'Another misconception that most persons have in regard to things connected with the cobra is that its bite is not fatal to the mongoose, its worst enemy. Many a plucky little mongoose loses his life in deadly combat with the cobras. I saw one struck and die from the effects of the poison as quickly as if he had been any other warm-blooded animal. All that is needed is that the bite be complete. A slight bite the mongoose will soon mend with herbs which he knows where to find and when to eat. But in the wonderful fight for the back of the neck of the cobra, the mongoose takes his life in his lightning little paws. He in an honest, and, therefore the more, an admirable fighter. It is his life or the cobra's, and as a rule he has a whole lot to say in the making of the choice. The only creatures that can withstand the bites of cobra poisons are the cobras themselves—just the same as one rattlesnake cannot poison another rattlesnake.'

'STATEROOM'

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH TELLS HOW THE WORD ORIGINATED.

'Did you ever hear of the origin of the name "stateroom?"' asked Representative Aldrich, of Alabama. 'There probably is not one person in ten thousand who has ever heard how the name so common was first sprung. This is the way it happened. Down in Louisiana is the thriving city of Shreveport. The man after whom the city was named was old Captain Shreve, who used to run some of the finest craft that ever carried the travelling public up and down the Mississippi river. Captain Shreve was a progressive sort of old fellow, and he believed in giving the passengers the best possible appointments, and his boats were the most luxurious that were ever piloted on the famous water thoroughfare. There used to be ordinary bunks on the line, the crudest kind of berths. Shreve made up his mind that something better was demanded, and that the more luxurious that night travel was made the more traffic there would be on his lines. So he had a number of rooms built on his boats for night travellers. Then the idea suggested itself to him that instead of numbering the rooms he would give each of them a name. This was done forthwith. He was a patriotic soul, and he named the rooms after the great commonwealths through which the Father of Waters travelled. There, for instance, was the Mississippi room, the Arkansas room, the Louisiana room, the Missouri room, and so on down the list of states. In booking these names for passengers he called them "staterooms," hence the now universal expression.' — Washington 'Post.'

A German statesman recently declared that when once wireless telegraphy has come into general use, prominent personages may as well say good-bye to all hope of ever securing a week's rest and seclusion anywhere.

LIVING PICTURES IN THE EYE

JOHN MUNRO TELLS WHAT 'HYPNOGOGIC IMAGES' ARE—THEY INDUCE SLEEP.

There are many who will not readily understand what is meant by pictures in the eye, unless it be the imagination or 'mind's eye,' of Hamlet, for the power of seeing them is not conferred on all alike. Even those who have seen them from time to time, and probably given them little heed, may not feel altogether sure about the matter without a word of explanation.

Lying in bed, after a tiring or exciting day, with your eyes closed, and about to fall asleep, have you never seen, apparently in the eyeball, spots and streaks of colored light, changing their forms and shifting their places? Have you never watched them passing into complicated patterns, like those of the kaleidoscope, or into pretty landscapes quite unknown to you, or into strange faces, now and again very beautiful or angelic, but often as ugly and hideous as goblins from the infernal regions, or, haply, into scenes of action reminding you of the drama but such as you never saw in real life or upon any stage? These pictures are more alive than the 'living pictures' of the music halls. They have the hues of life or art, and rival the quick change artist in their Protean transformations. The animatograph that can imitate their ceaseless evolution, without a hitch or tremor, will be a novelty and make the fortune of its inventor.

What are they? It is one of the mysteries of that marvellous, nay, miraculous organ, the brain. We must distinguish them from other mysteries of the 'borderland' which lies between the adjoining states of wideawake and soundasleep.

They are not the images of a reverie or day dream. Whether we recall the past in our waking hours, or invent new incidents like a novelist, we can govern them to some extent, and are quite aware of their fanciful or mental character. They are not a hallucination in the proper sense of the term. We feel they are subjective, or within us, we suppose them in the eye itself, whereas we believe an hallucination is objective, or without us. An apparition or spectre that we take for a reality is a hallucination. The ghost of Hamlet's father witnessed by several persons, and the spook of his distant brother seen by Lord Brougham were probably hallucinations of a 'telapathic' order. The picture of Millais where a man starts up and sees a luminous lady at the foot of his bed, is a case of hallucination. The 'dream image' of the undergraduate, who dreamed that he was chased by a green figure, and awaking saw it in his room, was also an hallucination.

Pictures in the eye are more akin to what are called 'after images.' A gentleman (a doctor, if we are not mistaken), after a fatiguing day, was cheered by the sight of a beefsteak for his dinner, as he very well might, but seemingly the steak made a deep impression on his mind or his digestion, for while he was drowsing, with his eyes closed, after eating it, he saw it again as vividly as before, and on dropping asleep, he saw it a third time in his dream. It was doubtless a substantial steak not a ghost, and yet it haunted him.

There is, of course, more than one theory of these living pictures in the eye, or as they are called in science, 'hypnogogic images.' One is that they are formed on the retina of the eye and confined to it. Another is that they are purely mental and formed in the cortex, or bark, so to speak, of the cerebrum. As often happens, the truth appears to lie in a combination of both views. Recent observations of M. Yves Delage have put the question to experimental proof. When we look at a bright body, for example, the sun, and shut our eyes, we see a colored spot of light, and if we move the eye up or down, to right or left, the spot moves with it. The spot in fact, is left by the image of the sun upon the retina, and, therefore, moves with it. Now, if the hypnogogic images are on the retina they also will move with the eye, and this is what M. Delage has found. Nevertheless the brain also comes into play in forming them.

On closing our eyes, especially in the dark and when we are drowsy, we can see colored spots and streaks on the retina changing their shapes and positions. These 'entoptic lights,' as they are called, act as bases for the pictures. The cortex of the brain is freshly stored with images collected by the senses during the day. These are too vague for vision of themselves, but when the shifting lights on the retina chance to resemble them a coalition is the result. Cerebral images are superimposed on the entoptic lights, and we get a living picture in the eye.

The process, though automatic or independent of consciousness, is not unlike that of the fancy pictures in the embers of the fire and the frost of a window pane. We know the suggestive charm of a sketch that leaves much to the imagination. There are hypnogogic illusions of the hearing which probably arise in a similar manner. A sound in the ear acts as a basis for a memory of sound in the brain, and the result is an illusion. Probably some have noticed that in the confused humming of a telegraph pole or clatter of a railway carriage one fancies he can hear the strains of musical instruments. Nonsense poetry, like the 'Jabberwock' by touching the chords of association and awakening dormant images in the brain, acquire a meaning, and the suggestive qualities of an artistic style, eluding analysis, are, partly at least, referable to the same evocative process.

My own observation of these pictures in the eye would lead me to believe that they are more vivid after a course of novel sensations during the day—for example, travelling by rail or witnessing a spectacle—and they imitate these sensations, that is, landscapes after travel and houses or faces after crowds. They also become more vivid at the instant of passing into a dream, for they sometimes pass into dreams, and there is probably a connection between them and dreams, but a dream is more mental, and the pictures of a dream are of larger size, as the pictures of the animatograph are larger than those of the kinetoscope. Perhaps the amateur observer will shed more light upon them. In any case their observation may be profitable to the sleepless, for we remark that idly watching them induces sleep.—John Munro, in London 'Globe.'

FARMER BOY'S LOT NOW LIGHTER.

Did you ever drop corn all day by hand in a furrow 'laid out' by a horse driven by a single line attached to a single shovel plough and keep it up for two or three weeks? Most old people who have lived on a farm have had this experience or have followed the boy who was dropping the corn day in and day out, covering it with a hoe. Forty years ago a boy who could drop for two coverers could earn his fifty cents a day, while the ordinary boy could earn from twenty to thirty-five cents a day. As a matter of fact, a boy could get over more ground and plant a much bigger acreage than a man, but then, as now, there was an unwritten law that he should not receive men's wages. Before the days of labor-saving machinery, farm work—for the boy especially—was a constant round of drudgery, and it was little wonder they pined for a life in the city. Now it is different, and life on a farm is preferable to most other pursuits in life.—Kingman (Kas.) 'Leader.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN SETTLERS BRINGING BACK SOME OF THE OLD-TIME PROSPERITY.

We have heard much for many years now about the abandonment of New England farms and the decline in Yankee agriculture under the pressure of staggering competition from the great grain fields of the wide West. Indeed, every citizen east of the Hudson who takes an occasional trip into the country surrounding his city sees for himself to what little use rural lands are being put. In the suburban districts, it is true, he finds many fields given over to vegetable gardening, but after he passes beyond the zone of the one-fare city electric car line he comes upon a large, well-ordered farm only at rarest intervals.

Members of that large class of successful New England business and professional men who were born in the country and worked well into manhood in the woods and fields and about the stable are inclined to give another reason besides western fertility and activity as an explanation for the local decline in the calling their fathers followed. In their opinion ambitious men of American birth are now only in a few instances ready to lead the manner of life which a generation or two ago the New England farmer was content with, largely because the scale of living even in the larger towns and cities about him was not then, considering the greater freedom and the more sanitary conditions that will doubtless always be found in the country, appreciably higher than his own. He lived largely upon potatoes and salt pork in the winter; in the summer he added fresh vegetables to this diet. The man in the city who owned a small estate enjoyed on the whole a better and more varied menu, but there are also many disadvantages to be set over against these advantages; his work confined him within doors many hours a day, and granted him few, if any, vacations, to mention only two of the more unpleasant features of his life.

But in these later years conveniences and comforts have so multiplied in the thickly settled communities and they are to be had at such a comparatively low cost that few men who could enjoy them for the same amount of labor are going to live lives of useless self-sacrifice in the country. Most of the idyllic pleasures of rural life are now to be enjoyed in New England only by those people who are rich enough to bring with them to the farm many of the luxuries of the city.

For these reasons, and perhaps for several others, farming in New England has fallen within recent years to a low ebb, and country lands are extremely cheap. To this fact, for long so distressing to people interested in agriculture in this region of the country, is due, however, a present tendency toward a revival of the local industry. Mr. Clarence Deming, of Connecticut, in 'The Independent,' has recently written of the many signs of resuscitation. He showed that while ninety strictly agricultural towns of his State decreased in population from 121,124 in 1880 to 115,054 in 1890, they had made up more than half this loss by 1900, when their population was 117,744. In the farming towns of western Massachusetts there was a large decline in the number of inhabitants during the first term of these two decades, but during the last there was a slight advance.

But these new farmers are not natives. They are Swedes, Italians, Germans, and, especially here in Rhode Island, Portuguese. The land is so cheap that they can afford at least to hire it, though in many cases they buy it; and their naturally frugal habits and unceasing industry make them in many ways worthy successors of the old shrewd Yankee farmers.

The invasion of rural New England by members of those European races, which up to this time have for the most part settled in its cities, creates a new problem. To assimilate them is now the work of many a country town that has been altogether under Yankee influence ever since it was settled in the old Indian times. Prejudices in places of this kind are not soon or easily lived down, and it will doubtless take many years for the New England farmer of the old type to become used to the sight of a Catholic church in the village and the children of a much darker skin playing with his boys and girls in the district school yard. But he will doubtless work out his problem as well, and with as happy results to his strengthened and industrious community as the native city man has thus far succeeded with an exactly similar problem, which now, after so many years' standing, is quite unterrifying.—Providence (R.I.) 'Journal.'

A ROYAL ARTIST

DUCHESS OF ARGYLL IS A WOMAN OF MUCH TALENT.

The fuss which has been made over the picture of a friend exhibited by the Duchess of Argyll reminds one that the late Sir Edgar Boehm, who was a good judge, had a very high opinion of the Duchess's talents as an artist, and especially as a sculptor. She was his pupil and used often to visit his studio. She has a very practical studio at Kensington Palace, where she has executed most of her works, including the picture referred to above, the sitting statue of the late Queen which faces the Round Pond, the statue of the late Queen which she did for Manchester Cathedral, and the bust of the late Queen which stands in the gallery of the Institute of Water Colors in Piccadilly.

The Duchess of Argyll has been favored by time, and at the present day she hardly looks over thirty. Her figure has preserved its grace and slimness. Her features are good; she has the long, straight nose and large eyes of the Royal family. Her hair is soft and abundant. She is a thorough mistress of the art of dress and is the best dressed of the Royal sisters. She has a certain amount of dramatic power and looked magnificent in the tableux vivants which Princess Beatrice used to arrange at Balmoral and Osborne in the last reign. Her musical talents have excited the admiration of so competent a critic as Herr Johannes Wolff, the violinist. Like all her family, she is keenly interested in charity.—London 'Tatler.'

Advertisements.

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TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

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FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or

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Advertisements.

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A $40 BELT FOR $5.

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Cadbury's Absolutely Pure, therefore Best. COCOA

Free from drugs or any admixture.

Cocoa and the Best Cocoa only.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



MOTHER and CHILDREN

Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than

"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.

PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Manufacturers.

PAGAN CEMETERY IN ENGLAND

URNS DUG UP IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NEAR KETTERING, ARE SAID TO BE OF POST-ROMAN ORIGIN.

A remarkable antiquarian discovery has been made in Northamptonshire, near Kettering. This ancient town is extending its borders northward, and on the Stamford road, beyond the factories that tell of the staple trade of the place, there has of late been a good deal of building. The excavations necessary for the foundations of a house at the corner of one of the streets opening into this highway led to the discovery of some urns, which were sent to the museum at Northampton, and there identified as of post-Roman origin. The matter, however, did not at that time attract serious attention, though it did not altogether drop, for, as further work of the same kind was executed, broken pieces of pottery, readily identified as forming parts of similar urns, were found in turning up the soil. But about three months ago fresh interest was aroused, for in digging out the fondation of a house close by another urn was brought to light, and was taken possession of by the builders' foreman, who showed it to Mr. F. W. Bull, a local antiquary. By this gentleman it was photographed, and a print shown to Mr. George, the curator of the Northampton Museum. This urn, like the rest which have been unearthed, is of bluish-black coarse ware; and the neck in nearly all cases is gone. It is six inches high, with a diameter of six and a half inches. The ornamentation is of an extremely simple type. Round the base of the neck is a horizontal line, beneath which is a row of small circles, and still lower a series of vertical zigzags, or irregular V-shaped markings. Mr. Bull's intervention marks the commencement of organized search. It was then determined that the work should be systematically carried out by the Northampton Exploration Society, and Mr. Bull undertook to superintend the operations.

The result of the digging in this spot on behalf of the Northampton Exploration Society, which began on March 3, were eight or ten urns, most of them much shattered; two pairs of bronze tweezers, one quite perfect, the other broken; a few fragments of bronze, and some beads which had been subjected to the action of fire. So far as the contents of the urns have been examined, these appear to be scraps of partially calcined bones, too small to identify, and there was a similar deposit, mixed with small pebbles underneath the urns. These finds have been deposited in the Northampton Museum.

Adjoining this house was a plot of building land, and here, after the necessary permission had been obtained, excavations were next undertaken, with similar results as to the character of the finds, though these were in somewhat greater abundance. The ground was trenched, and the men went to work carefully and systematically. On the first day Mr. Bull was rewarded by discovering fragments which, when pieced together, were reckoned to represent eighteen urns, though in only four or five cases were the remains large enough to show what was the nature of the ware. Then the digging was postponed for a week, when fifteen more urns—of which very few were perfect, or nearly so—were unearthed, the fragments of bone in all cases being too small for identification. Most of them were really tiny morsels, of cancenlated structure, which is all that can be said about them. Of all the urns, no two are alike in size or in the decorative pattern, which was marked by hand with a pointed stick or other implement, and consisted of simple forms—lines, circles, and dots—showing a low stage of culture. The finest example is ten and a half inches in diameter and nine inches in height. Unfortunately, no arms or ornaments have been met with during these excavations, which have been suspended for the present, though, no doubt, they will be resumed at no distant date.

The identification of this site with a post-Roman pagan cemetery will be accepted without any difficulty. But the somewhat loose general term 'Saxon,' which has found its way into the local accounts, should, in the opinion of some experts, be replaced by the more definite epithet 'Anglian,' for, as they urge with justice, this part of the country was occupied by the Angles, rather than by the Saxons proper. There can be no hesitation about the paganism, whether these people adopted the Roman custom of burning the dead or brought the practice with them from the Continent—for they came from parts where 'twas of ancient practice.' The Roman Church has always forbidden this mode of disposing of the dead. Sir Thomas Browne, that most delightful writer of urn burial, says that Christians, 'though they sticked not to give their bodies to be burned in their lives, detested that mode after death.' So that the manner of disposing of the corpses is quite sufficient to justify the assumption that the cemetery was that of a pagan and not a Christian race.

A noteworthy point in connection with this remarkable discovery is that in the neighborhood of Kettering there are no 'unburned burials' of about this period; at least, none has as yet been discovered, although what are called 'mixed cemeteries—in which cremated bodies were inurned, and others simply deposited in the ground—do occur in other parts of the county. It is said, on excellent authority, that these urns may be confidently referred to an Anglian pagan population, and that their date is probably between 500 A.D. and 650 A.D.

It is said that 'so far only one skeleton has been found,' and that this is due to the fact that these pagans adopted a double mode of burial, some of the dead being buried and others cremated. Of course, if this were established Kettering would be beyond doubt a mixed cemetery. On the day when half the plot had been dug over, and the work was suspended for a time, some bones, undoubtedly human, but very far from constituting a skeleton, were unearthed.

According to the account of the man who uncovered them, the head was lying to the east, and one arm was crossed. Unfortunately, no exact observations were made as to the precise plane in which they were found; but Mr. Bull's impression is that they were just a little above the urns. When they had been recovered from the soil they were put into a heap, and with them some bones—quite recent— of the lower animals, which had been thrown out with the surface soil. Probably eighteen inches is the extent of the depth at which they were found; and it is well to remember that they were above the clay, so that every drop of rain could percolate down to them through the surface soil. There is the Prince of Denmark's warrant for it that water is a 'sore decayer' of dead bodies, which makes against the presumption of any great age for them.

They were taken charge of by Mr. Bull, who submitted them for examination to Mr. Tolputt, a surgeon in the town. By the courtesy of these gentlemen the writer was allowed to see these remains, to which the term 'skeleton' has been misapplied. When they were spread out on the table the following could be identified: Fragments of the skull, the largest being almost the whole of the parietal bone; the upper arms on both sides, with fragments of the lower arm; the two thigh bones, the shin bones, with fragments of the fibula, an astragalus, and some small pieces about which it was not safe to hazard an opinion. No doubt the long bones of the arms and legs spread out would make a good show, but it will be evident from the enumeration that the skeleton is sadly incomplete. The bones appear to have belonged to a man of about sixty, and there are pathological changes in the head of one thigh bone which suggest that in life he must have suffered from osteoarthritis. Not only the position in which they were found, but the condition of the bones, seems to negative the supposition that they have any connection with the urn-burials of early pagan times. Taking 650 A.D. as the latest date for the 'burned burials,' it seems incredible that these bones can have rested in the earth uncoffined and exposed to damp for so long a period.—Correspondence of the London 'Standard.'

QUEER CUSTOMS IN VIENNA.

SLOW BANKING METHODS PREVAIL AND NO NIGHT LATCH-KEYS ARE ALLOWED IN LODGING HOUSES.

'An American with the ordinary sense of humor, and more especially a Northwesterner, can have more fun to the twenty-four hours in Vienna than any other capital of Europe—that is, if he uses his eyes,' said Dr. Frank R. Wright.

Dr. Wright has just returned from a prolonged period of study in Vienna and he talks very entertainingly of the extraordinary customs that still survive from the days of old Vienna that are popularly supposed to have passed away with the advance of modern progress.

'It is a strange combination of the modern and mediaeval, is the City of Vienna,' said Dr. Wright. 'Think of a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants in which you can buy a membership on the Stock Exchange for $400 and the annual dues are only $25.

'The methods of business in Vienna are utterly obsolete. They are the methods of over a century ago. As an instance of the banking system, I may tell you that I had a draft I wanted cashed and took it to the leading bank. One of the officials of the bank glanced at the bit of paper, yawned, and then examined me closely, as though suspecting some evil intention on my part. Finally he remarged nonchalantly that if I cared to call again in the afternoon he thought he would be able to arrange the matter for me.

'Another little detail of my experience with that bank occurs. There must be a revenue stamp affixed to a draft before it can be cashed. But who would suspect the existence of an inflexible rule that the stamp must be put on before the draft is endorsed? However, if a foreigner is unlucky enough to indorse his draft before he stamps it, he will have all sorts of official red tape to go through with before getting his money. A friend of mine found that out. They fined him eight dollars for indorsing before stamping, and the remarks he made seemed to astonish them exceedingly.

'It is funny to an American studying in that town to be solemnly denied the privilege of a latchkey, but that is what he finds himself up against. If he stays out after ten o'clock at night he has to ring a bell at the barred and bolted door, and after an appalling delay the Hausbesorger clatters sleepily up to the other side of the door. There he pauses until satisfied that the man on the other side is a legitimate resident of the house. This point settled, he unbolts and unbars the door and lets his caller in, receiving as his reward ten kreuzer. This is not a tip. It is his legitimate pay for performing an office that has existed for centuries.

'There are no lights in the halls of these houses. After the Hausbesorger has admitted the belated individual he hands him a candle of the sort we use for birthday cakes in this country. The little flame sputters and gutters in the draughty, dark hallways and after feeble efforts to sustain itself it usually goes out, leaving the unfortunate in possession of it on a wrong floor, in utter, pitchy blackness. The Hausbesorger pays no attention to a little difficulty of this sort. Once he has let you in and handed you the toy candle he has done his full duty.

'I have often wondered what it would cost to call a doctor in the night in Vienna. I forgot to say that it costs just as much to get out of the house after ten o'clock at night as it does to get in. I figured it out that if I had toothache and wanted to go to the drug store it would cost me forty cents. I therefore made up my mind not to have toothache, and didn't. So much for the power of mind over matter.

'When you ride on a street car in Vienna you tip the conductor in addition to paying your regular fare. You hand the conductor two kreuzer, whereupon he becomes offensively obsequious. A Viennese car conductor one day held up a street car full of people for five minutes while he searched his clothes to find me a match, all because I had given him four kreuzer instead of two in a moment of aberration. Two kreuzer is less than a cent of our money. Wouldn't an American car conductor look fierce if anybody handed him a penny for a bit of information?

'I think the funniest thing I remember to have seen was the Viennese watering cart. They use a water barrel on wheels with an old-fashioned water pot sprinkler on the business end of it, the sprinkler being at the extremity of three feet of hose. An old man sits on the tail of the machine and swings the hose to and fro as the waggon moves. I don't know how long it would take to describe the spectacle of a woman in short skirts carrying a hod of mortar up a ladder. It is an inspiring sight. The women do all the rough work. Hordes of them are employed at common labor in building operations.'—Minneapolis (Minn.) 'Journal.'

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

There may be sitting in the House of Lords to-morrow a man with a link with the historic past not less amazing than that of which we spoke cautiously recently as probable. The Earl of Leicester's father was born while there were still in the world those who had been alive when Charles Stuart's head fell off in Whitehall, and Lord Leicester would astound the peers if he were to rise in his place and tell them that his father had been in love with the wife of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' who had presented her portrait to him. But he would be speaking the truth, incredible as it may seem. When the young pretender was no longer young, and the unhappy countess he had made his wife had left him, Lord Leicester's father travelled with her on the continent, and the gossipping Horace Walpole informed the world that he returned 'in love with the pretender's queen, who has permitted him to have her picture.' There is still among us the widow of a man who hurried to Rome, at the bidding of King William, to summon Peel to form a Cabinet, and there might walk into the House of Lords to-morrow the grandson of a man who sat on the throne of England 142 years ago.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

MR. W. BRUCE, HEAD OF THE SCOTTISH EXPEDITION, PUBLISHES PLANS.

A letter dated from the Scottish antarctic ship 'Scotia,' at the Falkland Islands, on Jan. 22, written by Mr. W. Bruce, the leader of the expedition, has been received. He says:—

'In a few hours we take our departure for the south. Contrary to my previous intention, I am going to winter the ship, if we find a suitable winter harbor, for, on account of the lateness of the season, there will not be time to set up a separate house and set the ship free. We had a most successful passage south, having accomplished the voyage in fifty-nine days, in contrast to ninety-two days that we took in the 'Balaena,' in 1892. We could have made a faster journey, but ran at slow speed in order to save coal, and also stopped several times for coaling and for testing gear. After some preliminary accidents in handling gear, we are starting with a fairly clear field to commence good observations. We are very fully loaded down, however, with 200 tons of coal and 20 months' provisions, so we shall make as quick a passage across the Cape Horn seas as possible till we get into the smooth ice water.

'There we are all right and need not fear for the safety of our deck cargo. Systematic hydrometer observations and temperature observations of the surface of the sea from 30 north have been taken, and those of the River Plate should prove of exceptional interest, since there are most remarkable and rapid changes, both in density and temperature, associated with strong currents. We have inspected and set up the meteorological station at Cape Pembroke, which should be as good as any in the Southern Hemisphere. This should form a very important sub-antarctic station. We have sufficient funds to enable us to do this one year's work in the south. Now that we are on a solid basis, it would be a great pity to come home before our work is really complete. A second winter, during which the ship could be kept going free, as well as the station, would be most valuable.'

If winter quarters are found for the ship nothing more will be heard of the expedition, Reuter says, for another year. But if winter quarters are not found and Mr. Bruce avoids, being caught, like the 'Belgica,' news of the 'Scotia' may be expected in a month or two.—London 'News.'

Advertisements.



Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sunlight Soap. 5B

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SUBSCRIBERS to the 'Witness' may have 'World Wide' at the specially reduced rate of

Every week for one year regular price $1.00.

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75 Cents, 30c.

by sending this coupon, or they can have the 'Messenger' and 'World Wide' for 12 months on trial, the two papers for a dollar bill. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

CANCER OPERATIONS A FAILURE.

The Constitutional Method, the Only Rational Successful Treatment.

Carefully compiled statistics of operations for cancer show that fully eighty-five percent of those operated on have a recurrence of the disease, usually within a year after the operation is performed, and the results in these cases are rapidly fatal.

By the new method of Constitutional treatment, the horrors and dangers of the operating table are avoided, and the cancer completely cured. Our simple, vegetable remedy searches out the cancer germs and poisons and eliminates them from the system, and cures the disease in the quiet of your home without pain or inconvenience. Send two stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

Advertisements.

"HALF A LIFETIME I WAS SICK."

"I Will Never Be Without Pe-ru-na,"

Writes Mrs. Sarah Frye, of New Jersey.

Mary Gray, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, writes:

"Pen and ink can never tell of the good Peruna has done for me after severe suffering from congestive catarrhal troubles in my stomach and bowels. I realized the cause had to be removed, as I had your medicine recommended to me by a friend who had used it. I concluded to try it, and found it to fill all the requirements in my case, for a few bottles of it restored me to good health."—Mary Gray.



Tired Women, Run Down, Weary and Weak, Morning, Noon and Night.

If one were to ask all the nervous, fretted, jaded, fagged-out women who work day after day, hardly able to keep on their feet—if a person were to ask them what their trouble was, one would say dyspepsia, another nervous prostration, another female weakness, and so on.

The fact is, however, that they nearly all have the same disease, and that disease is chronic catarrh.

Thousands of people have chronic catarrh and do not know it.

They realize that they are sick, but they do not suspect their disease is chronic catarrh.

If they have catarrh of the stomach, they call it dyspepsia; if they have general catarrhal debility, they call it nervous prostration; if they have catarrh of the liver or kidneys, they say they are bilious or have kidney disease; and if they have catarrh of the pelvic organs they name it female weakness.

The truth is, all these organs are subject to catarrh, and the land is full of toiling women, half invalids, who have chronic catarrh in some stage or form of some of these organs.

Women from all parts of the United States bear testimony to the fact that Peruna cures catarrhal diseases.

A Letter From Mrs. Col. Gresham.

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy, and President Hernden Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Hernden, Fairfax county, Va.:

Hernden, Va.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and a third bottle, and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."

Mrs. Sallie H. Newsom, Decatur, Ala., writes:

"For nearly eight years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, and at various times it was all I could do to live from the excessive accumulation of sour water and gas on my stomach. I finally got past going, and got to be a confirmed invalid. After trying several physicians with no good at all, my husband put me on Peruna. I have taken six bottles, and now I feel perfectly well. I do all my house duties with ease, and never do I feel any inconvenience. Peruna is a specific in my case. I certainly recommend it to everybody suffering with catarrh. A good many call it dyspepsia, but catarrh is right. My husband says Peruna is the best medicine on earth. He recommends it to all sufferers from catarrh wherever located."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A Grateful Woman's Letter to Dr. Hartman.

Mrs. Sarah Frye, 204 Sylvan Ave., West Asbury Park, N.J., writes:

"I have not words to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure Peruna has done for me. It is a God-send to all suffering women, Peruna has done wonderful work for me. I was sick over half of my life with systemic catarrh. I want this letter published far and wide as I was a great sufferer, but to-day I feel as well as anybody can feel. Nearly all my life I have spent nearly all I could make and scrape for doctors, but none of them did me any good, but since I started on your Peruna one year ago I have at last found relief in your wonderful Peruna. I had begun to think that I was not going to get well, but thank God I am all well to-day. I hope and pray you may live long to help others as you have helped me. Instead of being a walking drug store I am growing fat and doing well. I will never be without Peruna."—Mrs. Sarah Frye.



AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.)

PRAIRIE-BREAKING

In the Winnipeg 'Telegram,' 'Agricoli' gives some timely advice on prairie-breaking. He says: If Manitoba has only about four million acres of land under cultivation and there are nearly twenty-five million acres of arable land that may be cultivated, it is quite evident that breaking new land will go on for many years to come—yes for generations. There are but few half-sections owned by any farmer on which the land has all been broken. There are many half sections all under crop, but these are part only of big farms. New breaking has therefore still to be done on most of our farms, although long settled, and our new settlers, who have purchased unbroken prairie, have to commence at the beginning.

It is impossible to lay down any set rule to guide farmers in breaking. It all depends on the soil and the sod. The whole object of breaking or ploughing is to secure a seed bed. Where the land is covered with a heavy mat of grass, the sod is full of rootlets, and requires rotting before it can be pulverized to make a seed bed. Such land should be skimmed with a breaker, just deep enough to turn it, say two to two and a half inches in thickness, in the month of June, before the grass grows too long. In a month or six weeks this sod will be fairly well rotted. If the season has been wet, and grass shoots will be showing through the sod. It is then time to back-set it before harvesting begins. It is back-set by ploughing lengthwise the same as in breaking, practically turned back by the same plough, only set a little deeper, so as to bring up not more than an inch of the new soil, which comes partly on top.

This new soil is acted upon by the sun and rains during the remainder of the season, and by the frost of the following winter. It is ready for wheat the following year.

Farmers, who have time in the fall, ofttimes disk this new breaking in order to work it up or pulverize it. Doing so makes a better, a mellower seed bed the following year. If not so worked, it should be worked in the spring by a similar process before sowing the wheat.

Sometimes, if the sod is not well rotted, perhaps a dry season, it is necessary to put the disk harrows over it two or three times, and even then it will remain in clods, tough sods which cannot be pulverized until ploughed under again. Back-setting was the general plan at first adopted by all settlers in all parts of the province. There are many districts, however, in which the sod is not tough, in which wild flowers and plants other than grass grow profusely. The soil in such districts is looser and much easier pulverized than when full of grass roots alone.

Farmers found, especially in dry breaking seasons, that they could not keep the breaking ploughs in the ground to break two or two and a half inches. They had to keep down three inches and sometimes deeper. Again they continued breaking until they had not sufficient time to do all the back-setting before harvest, and it was never done. They found that the new breaking three inches deep or so was well rotted, and could be pulverized with disk harrows without back-setting. They therefore broke away from the regulation order of breaking and back-setting and sowed without back-setting. There are many farmers to-day who never think of back-setting a furrow, especially on land, as already explained, that is not soddy. They break from three to four inches deep. All scrub land comes under this list. When scrub has been cut and burned, the land is ploughed with a strong scrub plough drawn by three or four horses, stumps and roots are torn out, gathered and burned, and the land is ready for seed without further ploughing.

Some farmers assert that sowing on breaking without back-setting gives a poor crop the first, and even the second year, and that back-setting is the only way to start right. Others are just as emphatic in saying that it is all right to sow on breaking without back-set. The fact of the matter is that it depends altogether on the soil and the sod, as already explained.

One thing more about breaking. If it is a wet season, the sod when turned will generally lie down flat, and thus ensure quick rotting. But if it be a dry season, the sod soon dries and stiffens, and is often seen in loops and partly on the edge, with many hollow spaces under it. Instead of rotting, it will dry out, and no amount of disking or harrowing will pulverize it. In such dry seasons the land should be rolled with a heavy roller each day as soon as ploughed. This flattens the sods, closing up hollow spaces, and preserves the moisture of the under soil and greatly increases the rotting process.

Settlers locating on new land in the spring cannot expect to grow extensive crops the first year. The crop area has all to be broken and the land is in a raw, unworkable condition. There are some crops, however, that are worth experimenting with, and if the season be favorable, satisfactory returns will be obtained.

Planting and growing potatoes may be done without much extra labor. They are planted in the field when breaking is being done. After the land is opened up and two rounds made with the breaker plough, the seed is planted in the open furrows close to the land side, so that horses walking in the furrow for the next round will not crush the potatoes. The next furrow covers the seed, leaving the potatoes near the edge of the furrow just turned. Two more furrows are ploughed and potatoes again planted, and so on every third furrow. The potatoes will shoot up between edges of furrows along which they were planted.

The portion so planted should be rolled as soon as planted while the sod is soft, in order to press sods down and keep out the air.

There is no after tillage, in fact nothing could be done with the sod in the way of hilling up. The stalks may not be numerous, but I have seen very nice, clean, even-sized potatoes dug in the fall from such planting. They are dug by using a common stable fork to lift the sod at each bunch of stalks. The potatoes will be found in clusters under the sod.

Early settlers used to sow oats on the sod before breaking. After breaking the land was rolled, and sometimes a satisfactory crop was reaped, sufficient to feed horses during the following spring's work.

SETTING TURKEYS

One of the most practical ways of providing nesting places for the turkeys is to furnish barrels for them; but as a rule after the nests are fixed there are from one to three turkeys that want to lay in the same place, and they consequently set there when they become broody. It is often quite difficult to change a turkey's nest when one becomes broody, but it is none the less necessary. Two turkeys cannot sit together successfully. It is a very poor plan to attempt to allow them to do so, as the majority of the eggs are sure to be broken, besides two turkeys will not cover as many eggs as the same two will if set in different nests. The best plan to single off the hens is to provide barrels, and if two or three insist on laying together to allow them to do so until one becomes broody. After one is supplied with a clutch, set a wide board up in front of the barrel end lightly so that the enclosed hen will have no trouble in crowding out and thereby pushing the board over so that she can come back without difficulty. As soon as she has returned to the nest all will be right when the board is placed in position again. Thus protected the hen is safe from being bothered by other hens but can easily leave the nest whenever desirable. Care should be observed that the board leans lightly against the barrel end, otherwise the hen will not beable to push it over easily.

DAIRY TEST AT EXHIBITION

Plans are being made and rules and regulations formulated for a dairy test at the Louisiana Purchase exhibition. The different cattle breeders' associations have been invited to furnish herds for this. The object is to demonstrate practically how economically milk and butter may be produced under certain conditions. Representatives of the cattle breeders' organizations have been in conference with Chief Coburn, of St. Louis, upon his invitation, and he is relying upon them, together with the foremost dairy experts of the country, to work out the plans for the most thorough and satisfactory test ever undertaken.

A superintendent will be appointed by the chief of the live stock department of the exhibition to have general charge. Each breeders' association participating will name a superintendent in its own behalf.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has already selected Mr. C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Mo., who, with the club's executive committee, is hard at work on the many preliminary arrangements for the great breed contest. There will be three classes provided for the cows entered for this test, viz.: Class A, consisting of twenty-five cows; Class B, fifteen cows, and Class C, ten cows. For the latter class only cows of the Devon, Brown, Swiss, Red Polled and Dutch Belted breeds will be eligible.

The cows and their milking will be in the live stock department, and the milk when drawn will go to Chief Taylor, of the agricultural department, under whose supervision it will be made into butter and cheese and exact records kept of each cow's performance and product.— 'Twentieth Century Farmer.'

THE YOUNG PIG

New born pigs, especially those from sows that have been fed a ration containing much shorts, oats or flaxseed meal, are apt to have sharp tusks that lacerate the teats of the mother. This is very commonly the cause of what appears to be an ill disposition on the part of the sow. Professor Carlyle, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, says that these teeth are also a common cause of canker of the mouth in young pigs. They lacerate the lips and cheek of the pig having them and the faces of the other pigs of the litter during the infantile squabbles and fights of the youngsters. A new litter of pigs should have their mouths examined at once and any such tusks removed before trouble sets in. If this has not been done and canker mouth appears, it is recommended to clip off these teeth and to dip the heads of the affected pigs several times in a solution of one or two ounces of permanganate of potash in a gallon of warm water, then rub the sores well with some healing ointment such as iodoform, one drachm, tannic acid one drachm, and lard or lanolin one ounce mixed together. Where the disease is prevalent it is also recommended to souse the heads of unaffected pigs once or twice a week as a preventive. Care should also be taken to keep all utensils, such as troughs and pails, perfectly clean and sweet. The bed should also be kept clean and dry. A damp, filthy bed is a common source of mortality among young pigs.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS

Always feed ducks in the morning during spring and summer months. In winter they require grain or cooked food as often as other fowls. A young duck will sometimes choke, if it has no water to drink when eating. The water must be deep enough to allow the duckling to get its head and bill down in the vessel, as with each mouthful it cleans its bill. This is the reason ducklings appear to throw water all over the floor. They are simply cleaning their bills which prevents clogging of the nostrils and permits them to breathe. They should have no water to swim in until full grown, but water is necessary with them, when feeding as they wash down the greater part of the food eaten. The water must be changed often.

Quite a number of farmers and poultrymen are not careful enough in selecting eggs for the sitting hen or incubator. So many people seem to think that just so long as an egg is large it makes no difference about the size or shape, which is a sad mistake. Always aim to select eggs of medium size with a perfect oval shape and an entirely smooth surface. So many eggs are nearly round, some long with both ends nearly the same size, others having ridges or rings around them, all of which seldom hatch a chick and are not fit to be sent out for hatching purposes.

If you contemplate raising turkeys and already have on hand common turkeys, you can easily grade up in a few seasons to tolerably regular color, size, markings, and to good layers and good market fowls, by purchasing a pure bred tom. But we would prefer purchasing a few sittings of eggs, for you would have to pay as much for a well-bred tom as you would pay for a sitting of eggs. By purchasing a few sittings of eggs you would soon raise a fine flock of pure-bred turkeys. One word here about fertile eggs, and especially turkey eggs. Always secure the strongest and healthiest tom possible for your next year's breeders and stock that is no kin, and you are sure to have fertile eggs.

One day in May I found six turkeys, just hatched, that had crawled outside the nest, says a turkey raiser on a large scale. The distance from the ground where they lay to the nest was not over three inches, yet they could not jump up so there they lay overcome with the cold, and as I supposed, dead. Taking one of the little things in my hand I was about to consign it to the oblivion of an early grave when it opened its mouth and gasped. Life was not quite extinct. Immediately I took the whole six and started for the house. Placing them in a basket I opened the oven door, drew out the top grate and set the basket thereon. After a few minutes one after another began to show signs of returning consciousness and all were eventually returned to the mother as lively as crickets. Not once only, but several times, have I succeeded in restoring chilled poults to life by this means.—W.

Here is the plan for raising ducks from shell to killing time, as used by a most successful plant:—For the first week, feed equal parts of rolled oats and bread crumbs, 10 percent hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and five percent coarse sand. From one week to one month feed equal parts of rolled oats and wheat bran, 10 percent corn meal, five percent coarse sand, five percent of ground beef scraps, soaked, and some finely cut green clover, rye or cabbage. From four to seven weeks feed equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran and Quaker oat feed, five percent of fine grit and five percent of beef scrap. Mix in a good supply of green food. From seven to nine weeks give fattening food. Feed two-thirds corn meal, one-third equal parts of wheat bran and oat feed, 10 percent of beef scrap and five percent of grit. Give oyster shells and only what green food they will eat readily. Feed three times a day all they will eat. Too much green food in the last two weeks has a tendency to make the flesh soft, and it will not ship as well.

The first consideration in choosing eggs for sitting is that they shall be perfectly fresh. I have experimented myself, says a poultryman, with a view to obtaining data in regard to the hatching of fresh eggs in comparison with stale eggs, and, practically speaking, the result is this—and any one can prove it for himself—if fourteen eggs be taken, ranging in age from one day to fourteen days, they will hatch in their order of freshness, the freshest hatching first and the stalest hatching last; and not only so, but the fresher eggs will produce stronger chickens than the others. Let me therefore warn those who purchase eggs to be quite sure that they are perfectly fresh. I may say that this is even more important when the eggs are intended to be placed in an incubator, my experience being that eggs which are quite stale will often hatch under hens, but will never do any good in an incubator. I never put eggs in my incubators which are more than four days old, unless for some special reason.

Should you intend to raise the chickens artificially, that is, by the brooder method, start your fire several hours before you are going to place the chicks in the brooder. Have a thermometer and see to it that the temperature is not less than 103, and gradually reduce it by turning down the flame of the lamp. The writer has had best success by holding it at ninety to ninety-five for the first two days, and lowering to about eighty at the close of the first week. It should be held at that for at least the next two weeks, though allowing the chicks to run out from it, not in the open air, but in a runway where you can get a temperature of from fifty to sixty, with free access at all times to the greater heat. If they are left with the hen, you will not need to exercise such great care, as she will hover them, and instinct seems to teach them what to do. The hen however should not be placed directly on wet or damp ground, and if out of doors it would be well to have a wooden floor to her coop. Some prefer the natural way with hens and claim better success, but I have found that after you once learn nature's methods and requirements, it is much less laborious and just as certain to raise chicks with the brooder. But you must be painstaking and give attention to every detail.

FARM CLEANINGS

Green manuring is very profitable in Germany, but is especially valuable for sugar and fodder beets, potatoes and carrots. In that country a desirable seed mixture for a green manuring crop consists of 50 percent horse beans, 25 percent of vetch and 25 percent of peas. These crops are ploughed under in the fall for best results.

The whole analogy of nature seems to show that by changing from one soil to another, year by year, the potato may live longer and more healthfully than if grown continuously in the same spot where the seed first grew from the seed ball. Naturalists also say that a species can only be preserved by reproduction from the seed ball.

Sweet corn drilled thick in thirty-inch rows and cultivated as for a crop of corn is perhaps best for the fodder crop. This crop, either shredded or threshed is an ideal feed for the production of milk and butter. It can be cut with an ordinary grain binder and if put in small shocks will cure out perfectly. Any farmer who is short on hay will be sure to adopt this as a regular crop after once trying it.

The requisites for growing a crop of corn, under indifferent climatic conditions, are: 1. A light, well drained soil. 2. The burying in the soil of plenty of decaying plant substances, as dung or green crops, preferably both. 3. An application of lime. 4. Rolling at the time of planting. 5. Intense surface cultivation. These are the five fundamental principles of successful corn growing where the plant is not a habitat.

Where commercial fertilizers are intelligently used, they will not exhaust the soil. If, however, one applies a single element, as phosphoric acid, to the soil, and takes off a large crop, it must be evident to any one who gives the subject a serious thought that a system which supplies one thing and removes a dozen must result in a condition of affairs under which profitable crops cannot be produced. It is the farmer and not the fertilizers that exhausts the soil in these cases.

For the last six years I have made it an invariable practice, says a farmer, to sow one quart of alsike clover seed per acre along with the medium red clover, always with the most satisfactory results. Alsike sown alone on rich land has a tendency to grow vine like and lodge, but the timothy, medium and alsike clover sown together seem to support each other. They stand up sturdily and afford a heavy crop of the best possible hay.

A tree is a thing of beauty, and we must not overlook the fact that a plantation of trees, apart from the advantages they give in the protection they afford, make a place much more attractive and home-like, and produce in the minds of the settler and his family a greater feeling of contentment, which usually results in a fondness for home and its surroundings, and helps to give stability to a newly-settled district.

During the ten years covered by 'American Agriculturist's' crop reporting work, there has never been a season with so little necessity for ploughing up as the present, so that practically the full acreage seeded last fall will go to harvest. The present returns show the plant strong, vigorous and with a vitality that should enable it to pass almost unscathed through any ordinary vicissitudes to which it may be subjected at a later period in its crop history.

Every farmer knows that seed corn of strong vitality stands a much better show of making a crop than weak seed. It is important then that strong seed of the largest yielding varieties be grown in order to make corn-growing pay on $100-an-acre land. It has been shown by actual field tests that changing seed—getting fresh blood, will increase the yield from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre, and when a bushel of seed will plant about eight acres, it will be seen how important it is to get the best seed obtainable.

INNOVATIONS ON THE FARM.

The prairie west is more progressive than most people believe. It takes up the new ideas quickly and pushes them to the limit. In rural delivery the states of Kansas and Nebraska are as progressive as Ohio. Out on the plains, two hundred miles and more west of Kansas City and Omaha, are the rural waggons making their daily trips. The towns are mostly on the railways running east and west. Most of the rural routes run north and south, and each covers approximately fifty miles in the round trip, serving a hundred families. Out on the edge of Kansas, close to the Oklahoma line, where only a few years ago it was raw prairie, and twenty-five years ago it was a cattle range, are the white waggons. From the little town of Caldwell go seven waggons serving seven hundred families. Out on the ranches, where the cowboys are watching the improved herds, the morning Kansas City papers with the full Associated Press news up to two o'clock in the morning are delivered at ten a.m. Every event of importance in the world's history of the past twenty-four hours is thus known. Fast mail trains have brought the papers to the county seats and the carriers started about eight a.m. on their trips.—C. M. Harger in 'Leslie's Weekly.'

A MANITOBA FARMER IN ENGLAND.

We had a chat the other day with Mr. James Dale, of Baldur, near Glenboro', Manitoba, who was one of the farm delegates sent over by our government to give information in Britain about our great western country and its resources. Mr. Dale is a member of our church, and brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Chambers, of this city. He was born and brought up at Thornhill, so that he is really an old Toronto boy himself, and is a good specimen of the Canadian farmer, physically and intellectually. We found him very willing to talk to us for the benefit of our readers.

'How long were you in England, Mr. Dale?'

'Six weeks. We landed at Liverpool on Feb. 18.'

'What parts did you visit?'

'My work was altogether in Suffolk, except one meeting which I had at Sheffield. I addressed, one week, eighteen meetings in six days, and travelled many and many a mile in waggons, or "traps," as they say over there. And everywhere I got a most enthusiastic reception. There is a regular fever over there for emigration to Canada.'

'Did you find much accurate knowledge about Canada?'

'Very little. Many people did not seem to know anything about British North America. Canada, they thought, was a very cold country. So I used to begin at the beginning, and tell them where Canada was, that it was British, and not "American," that it had not the terrible climate they imagined, but that winter was the time for recreation. Actually, when I asked some school children if they knew what the Canadian national emblem was, meaning, of course, the Maple Leaf, they answered: "The Stars and Stripes." Then, about the climate. I remember, in an address at Ipswich, a farmer said to me: "How would you protect your pigs in snow, Mr. Dale?"—thinking evidently that he was giving me a poser. I said I would protect my pigs out of the snow, and that a man who had no more brains than to try to protect pigs in the snow did not deserve to have any. That raised a laugh against my questioner.'

'Were the farmers specially friendly to your work?'

'Oh, they grumbled at us for taking their best men, and told us that we ought to go to the slums of London, and get the unemployed there. I told them that we wanted good men, the very best we could get, for our great country, and not the scum of foreign vagrants, that John Bull ought to sweep off his shores. Of course, the farmers say they cannot get enough men to do their work, but that is because they don't pay them decent wages.'

'You told me you had one meeting at Sheffield. That was among artisans, of course?'

'Yes, and a crowded meeting it was. I heard men offering two dollars and a half at the door for a chance to get in. I booked fifty men for Canada after it was over. I addressed nearly nine hundred pupils at the High School—young people from seven to eighteen. They gave me three rousing cheers when I was through. Altogether, I spoke in forty-three schools, and to some six thousand pupils while in England. I am glad to say our government is going to supply the English schools with a correct map of Canada. It is needed there. We are getting good settlers from England, farmers, artisans and laborers.— 'Christian Guardian.'

A BAGSTER BIBLE FREE.

Students of the Bible as well as Sunday-school teachers, will appreciate the offer that the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are able to make. This is the offer: A Bagster Bible, printed in large clear type (long primer) bound in a handsome limp black leather cover, with round corners and gilt edges, containing in addition to the Old and New Testaments 158 pages of valuable Bible helps, a concordance of 85 pages, alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible study, will be given for three subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each (two of them being new), or for five renewal subscriptions at one dollar each, or for a club of ten at eighty cents each.

THUMPS.

When pigs blow and puff like broken winded horses they have 'Thumps.'

Thumps is caused by overfeeding of rich or coarse foods which the pigs' stomach cannot properly assimilate. Lack of assimilation means indigestion and indigestion is the immediate cause of 'thumps.'

It has been thoroughly proven by practical trials made by practical men, that the assimilation of coarse foods may be so aided by Herbageum as to prevent or cure indigestion, and when indigestion is cured there will be no 'thumps.'

Speaking of thorough assimilation, Mr. W. T. Petrie, of Holstein, Ont., says:—'I fatten over a hundred hogs every summer, and before using Herbageum there was difficulty from indigestion of food. Since using Herbageum I find that the food is digested and assimilated instead of being wasted, and every hog I have is making money for me, while other seasons there were frequently those who did not. And I may say that the drover to whom I sell assures me that my hogs are better than others that he purchases. More money may be lost on one animal than will pay for 100 pounds of Herbageum.'

Mr. C. J. Fockler, in speaking of the general health of pigs, said:—'For hogs we find it a benefit to the health, not only of breeding stock and their young, but of hogs in general, keeping them always ready for their feed, free from worms and with a clean, velvety skin. It is just the thing for any that are crippled in the legs, but when it has been fed to them right along there is never any trouble with the legs. Young pigs fed on whey, with Herbageum, will thrive, and with Herbageum and skim milk the best of results are obtained.'

Advertisements.

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If not, You should see that it is.

In buying butter or cream, always ask if the milk was run through an Improved U.S. Cream Separator. If it was not, you may be sure the product is not as good as it might be, for

It Takes the Best to Make the Best

and it has been proved many times that the

U.S. Separator Excels All Others.

At the Pan-American Model Dairy it **Won World's Record for Clean Skimming, averaging for 50 consecutive runs, .0138 of 1%.**

For further particulars write for illustrated catalogues.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Address all letters to

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There Are Few Orchards

where spraying is not attended to, but have trees more or less deteriorated through ravages of insect or fungicide pests. You could not expect much from a tree infested with parasites, as twig in cut, which shows San Jose Scale natural, and magnified. We do not magnify the merits of the

SPRAMOTOR Spraying Machine,

when we say it is absolutely the best in the world. Gold Medals and First Prizes in every contest we have entered, including Pan-American, give us license to say this, and it will give us pleasure, and be of profit to you, to write us for our 80 page book, "A Gold Mine On Your Farm," which contains valuable formulas and information; it is free.

SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y., London, Can.

For nearly half century we have been making the Famous Fanning Mill. We stake our reputation —ON— **The Chatham Red Bird INCUBATOR**

Make poultry raising a business. It pays. Keep the hens laying. The Red Bird will beat 20 setting hens for hatching. 3 Sizes. Write for Catalogue

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co. Chatham, Ont.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the under, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

'SALLY IN OUR ALLEY.'

British Columbia.—Can you tell me the name of a poem in which the following lines occur:

'Of all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes betwixt
A Saturday and Monday.'

Ans.—These are the opening lines of an old English ballad entitled 'Sally in our Alley' by Henry Carey.

EXPRESSION OF FLOWERS.

Summer Girl.—Can you tell me who it was who once depicted flowers as having expression? Ans.—You probably refer to Henry Ward Beecher, who in a discourse on flowers once said: 'Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others, again, are plain, honest and upright, like the broad-faced sunflower and the holly-hock.'

MOORE ON MUSIC'

Student.—Please quote Moore's verses on 'Music.' Ans.—

'When through life unblest we rove
Losing all that made life dear,
Should some notes we used to love
In days of boyhood, meet our ear,
O how welcome breathes the strain!
Wakening thoughts that long have slept,
Kindling former smiles again,
In faded eyes that long have wept.

'Like the gale that sighs along
Beds of Oriental flowers
Is the grateful breath of song,
That once was heard in happier hours;
Filled with balm the gale sighs on
Though the flowers have sunk in death;
So, when pleasure's drea mis gone,
It's memory lives in Music's breath.

'Music—O how faint, how weak,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?
Friendship's balmy words may feign;
Love's are even more false than they,
O 'tis only Music's strain
Can sweetly soothe and not betray.'

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

Blue Nose.—Please give a brief sketch of Lady Mary Montagu who was famous as a wit. Ans.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was born about 1690 in Nottinghamshire. She was the daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Kingston. She was clever and attractive as a child, the pride of her father's heart. At the age of eight he introduced her to the famous Kit-Kat Club, and she was admitted a member. In 1712 she married, without her father's consent, Edward Wortley, who, on the accession of George I., obtained a seat at the Treasury Board. In London, Lady Mary obtained a brilliant reputation by her beauty and wit, and was on intimate terms with Addison, Pope, and other literary men of the day. Her well-known 'letters' were written between 1716 and 1718, during her residence in Constantinople, her husband being the British Ambassador to Turkey. These 'letters' give a splendid description of life in the East, and are written in clear, lively style, sparkling with wit and humor. Returning to England she wrote six satirical sketches entitled 'Town Eclogues,' which led to her famous quarrel with Pope. In 1739 she left England and lived in Italy until 1761, when, at the request of her daughter, the Countess of Bute, she returned to England. Lady Mary died on Aug. 21, 1762. A collection of her works, with life, was published by her great-grandson, Lord Wharncliffe, in 1837.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

STORAGE.

Subscriber.—Over a year ago an agent left a cream separator here for us to try it. We used it some, found it was slightly out of order. It had been left at other places on trial. We told him we would not buy it. Asked him to take it away. We have sent word to him several times to come and take it. Can we charge him for taking care of it? Ans.—Not without notifying him that you intend to do so, and only from the time of such notice.

THE WIDOW'S SHARE.

X.Y.—In case of husband dying intestate what portion of money and real estate is widow entitled to, when there is not, nor has been a family? Ans.—Of such estate as may remain after payment of debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses, the widow would be entitled to one thousand dollars, and also to one-half of any residue.

AN IMPROVIDENT LEASE.

B.C.M.—Some time ago A was very sick. When he got better physically he was a perfect wreck mentally. When in this state B came and took him out for a drive. He (B) took him to a lawyer in a neighboring town, and got A to lease his farm to him (B) for a number of years at a little over half its value. Can A's wife break the lease, seeing B has had the farm now two years? If so, what steps should she take. The lease is not registered. Ans.—She is not legally in a position to do so.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

T.M.—Copy of a notice sent to a large number of ratepayers last week: 'The corporation of the Township of———. Clerk's Office, April 28, 1903. To———. Take notice that you are required to attend the Court of Revision at———, on the 4th day of May, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the matter of the following appeal: Appellant, Committee of Council; subject, T should be F.S.' In accordance with this notice, and notwithstanding that several objected on the grounds of illegality and want of sufficient notice, the council sat as a Court of Revision, Reeve and four councillors, the appellants being three of that number, and raised the assessment of a number, and leaving others as the assessor had put in the assessment schedule, though different in the Roll Book. 1. Was the notice sufficient? 2. Can a council so act, if so, by what authority? 3. If not, how is it illegal, and by what statute or law? 4. If illegal, what is the remedy against the Council. Can they be punished, and how? 5. Can the assessor be punished for his incapacity and errors in connection with this same? 6. What would have been the result of proposed change of tenant to farmer's son to ratepayer? Ans.—1. Not to justify the action taken. 2. No. 3. It did not state the ground upon which the Court of Revision eventually proceeded, and was accordingly insufficient to warrant such action on the part of the court. 4 and 5. The remedy is by way of appeal to the county judge. 6. No substantial difference.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

SCIATICA.

R.L. has sciatica in the right leg. Asks if there is any cure for it, and if electric belts would be of any advantage. Ans.—Sciatica is at best a very obstinate disease, and depends on different causes in different people. Your best plan would be to ask your doctor as it would be necessary to examine the limb. Electric belts would be of no use in your case.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

O.C., is a farmer, thirty-eight years of age. He uses neither liquor nor tobacco. Since he had an attack of bronchitis about a year ago he has not felt strong. He always feels tired and has spells of weakness and dizziness. If he does a little extra work or walks a short distance he is quite played out next day. Sometimes he has pain in the back. Lately he suddenly lost his memory and could not express himself intelligently for a few hours. Bowels are regular and appetite is generally good. Ans.—These symptoms may be serious. I hope you will lose no time in seeing your doctor, if you have not done so already. It may be that there is disease of the heart or lungs. You cannot afford to neglect it and should not attempt to doctor yourself. It is, of course, impossible to say definitely what is the matter without seeing you.

LAME FOOT.

'Senex'—Four or five weeks ago I received a sprain or concussion in the joints of the arch of the foot, said to be caused by two much walking on a hard pavement. The treatment adopted was to soak the foot for half an hour in hot water four times a day, afterwards rubbing with liniment and bandaging. Later, massage took the place of one hot bath. All these measures gave immediate though temporary relief. I use crutches so as to save the weak foot. There is no swelling, but some pain all the time, less at night than during the day. The limb feels numb and cold and somewhat painful. General health is poor as I suffer from nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion, and defective circulation. Age is sixty-two. Ans.—So far as it is possible to understand your condition without seeing you, and supposing the condition is merely a sprain, the treatment adopted seems to have been a wise one. You should not feel discouraged at making slow progress. You must consider your age and the fact that your tissues will not recover so quickly as those of a younger person. In all persons, irrespective of age, sprains are very tedious. We should say that absolute rest of the foot is essential in the treatment. If there is no swelling the foot might be rendered immobile by a bandage of plaster of Paris, but in this you should be guided by your doctor's advice. Perhaps a tonic would help you also.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)

BREEDING.

W.W.—There is an imported Clyde stallion in vicinity, but he is over twenty years old, and in poor condition. Would you advise breeding to such a horse? Ans.—If you have a choice, I would advise selecting a young and vigorous animal, but the stallion you refer to, if in good, vigorous health, is quite likely to get a limited number of good foals; but if his being in poor condition is due to failing health, I advise to let him alone. It depends more upon the health of the animal than the amount of flesh he is carrying.

CHRONIC COUGH.

R.F.—I have an old horse about 14. Over a year ago he started coughing and running at the nose. I notice running at nose only after working or driving when he puts down his head to drink. He will discharge freely for a few minutes, when it will cease. Horse is in poor condition, and good feeder. No swelling round the glands or the throat. I also have a colt, which seems to have same cough lately, and a mark from each nostril where a light discharge comes, hardly noticeable, but which leaves what looks like a scalded mark where it runs. When drinking, water sometimes comes back through the nostril. Ans.—If it is possible have the horse examined by a competent veterinary surgeon to determine whether or not he may have glanders, which is a dangerous and incurable disease, being highly contagious to other horses, and to those in attendance. If nothing of this can be discovered, give twice daily in his feed, one of the following powders: Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; brown sugar, two drachms; and white arsenic, five grains. Give for ten days, then stop a few days and note the effects. If still coughing and discharging continue another ten days. You do not mention the colt's age. Give him from one-quarter to a half of the above dose, in the same manner, and apply a stimulating liniment or blister to his throat.

RETAINED PLACENTA IN COW.

Provincial.—I would like to get a little information regarding a cow I have. The cow was very fat and in splendid condition before calving. She did splendidly during calving; only sick two hours; but the part that should come away a few hours after was retained, and did not come away for six days after; I gave her condition powders right along, and since the first part came away, there has been quite a lot in the trench behind her. She was in pain for four days, so far as I could judge; it must have been fastened. It is her second calf. Can you tell me if it is likely to happen again? If so, is there anything to prevent it? Is there anything I can do if it does happen; I mean, anything I could give to start it, and tell me if you can the cause of it. Ans.—This is not an uncommon occurrence, and the cause is very obscure. When it occurs the best thing to do is to get a skilful veterinary surgeon to remove it, if at the end of 12 or 24 hours it does not come away spontaneously. Sometimes a cleansing draught compound of Epsom salts, one pound of nitrate of potash, half an ounce of powdered ginger, one-quarter of an ounce; molasses, a small teacupful; tepid water, one pint and a half; keeping the animal well covered and feeding warm, sloppy food will assist its coming away. It is not easy to prescribe anything to prevent its occurrence, as it seems quite as frequently to occur in cows that are apparently in the best possible condition.

HEAVES.

F. D.—Pony seems to have lately developed the heaves, we suppose due to the dusty hay she has had this winter because of the wet weather last year. Will soon have better feed, but heaves are becoming much worse lately. Has had one or two attacks of what seems like a gathering in the head after which she seems worse. Is there anything that can be given to check this disease after it has well started? If so, what can we do? Ans.—Heaves are practically incurable, but as a rule the animal may be relieved by judicious feeding. The best way to feed is to chop or cut the hay, dampen it and mix a little ground oats and bran with it; muzzling to prevent his eating the bedding. If you can not get a hay cutter give only a very small quantity of good hay, which should be slightly dampened, grounds oats and bran also dampened. Give hay only twice a day and muzzle in either case to prevent his eating his bedding. I would also advise giving a dessert-spoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water night and morning.

INDIGESTION.

J.W.D.—I have a mare which is eight years old and has never been sick till now. I have noticed for about two weeks she has been very slow and languid when at work, and has a slight discharge at the nose as if she had a cold, but her appetite seems good as she was always ready to eat. Yesterday she took a very bad attack of colic or indigestion; the pain was very severe for about three hours. She began by switching her tail and seemed cramped in the back part of the belly and flanks. She pawed and threw herself down, kicked and mozned. When the pain ceased she was dripping wet from sweat. She took a similar attack this morning, but not so bad, and I gave her a drink containing sulphur of magnesia, powdered ginger and gentian, molasses, and baking soda. She got relief and appeared well, so I worked her this afternoon, and this evening I gave her a mash of bran mixed with about one quart of flaxseed tea. What next should I do, or have I not done the right thing. I had a veterinary yesterday; he said she had indigestion, and told me not to feed her much for a few days, but no further instructions. I feel uneasy about her as she is a valuable beast. Ans.—I would advise giving the mare one and a half pints of raw linseed oil and two ounces of turpentine well shaken together. Feed her on sloppy bran mashes for two days, and after that feed lightly with bran mashes once or twice a day, and give, in her mash, one drachm of bicarbonate of soda and one-half drachm each of powdered ginger and nux vomica for a week night and morning, and after that once every day or two.

BOG SPAVIN AND CALLOUS SCARS.

An Old Subscriber.—1. What is the best treatment for bog spavin? 2. Can anything be done for a colt that has wire cuts on feet and legs (not hoofs) that healed up and left rough, callous scars? I have a young mare three years old, has been driven only four times, was all right up to about ten days ago, when I noticed a puff come on her joint. It has remained there since. There is no indication of bone spavin, merely puffed out full. I got a bottle of spavin cure, but can see no difference after using according to direction. Would you advise me to continue or are there more effective remedies? Would it hurt to work her? She is turned out in barnyard every day and tied in stable at night. Puff appears larger in the morning than at night after exercising. She is not lame at all. Ans.—The best thing to do is to blister the horse over the seat of the enlargements or bog spavin. Get equal parts of biniodide of mercury ointment, one to eight, and cantharadine ointment, one to four. Any druggist can give them to you. Mix them together and rub them well in over the swellings, clipping the hair before applying. Keep her head tied up for two days to prevent her biting the blistered parts. Then smear well over with lard. Repeat the lard every two days until the scabs fall off. After a week, moderate exercise or light work may be given her, which is better than keeping standing in the stable or a run at grass. 2. It is very hard to remove callous scars, but frequently they are reduced by rubbing once a day with biniodide of mercury ointment, made one to sixteen with lard—stop for a week or two, if it becomes blistered apply a little lard or vaseline.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMS.

RESULTS OF WORK AT THE ONTARIO COLLEGE.

The examinations on the work of the fourth year at the Ontario Agricultural College are conducted by the University of Toronto, and the results will appear in the University class-lists in June. The results of the examinations of first, second and third year students on the work of the past session are as follows:—

First Year (in order of General Proficiency)—1, Bracken J., Seeley's Bay, Grenville, Ont.; 2, Hart, F. C., Wallace Bay, N.S.; 3, White, G. G., Perth, Lanark, Ont.; 4, Colwell, H. H., Toronto, Ont.; 5, Stayner, H. S., Toronto, Ont.; 6, Ballantyne, R., Sebringville, Perth, Ont.; 7, McMillan, H. R., Aurora, York, Ont.; 8, Dickson, J. R., Seaforth, Huron, Ont.; 9, Hamilton, C., Dundela, Dundas, Ont.; 10, Tucker, H. S., Chapman, Hastings, Ont.; 11, Merkley, G. H., Chesterville, Dundas, Ont.; 12, Nixon, C. C., St. George, Brant, Ont.; 13, Munroe, J. F., South End, Welland, Ont.; 14, Hawtin, A., Newmarket, York, Ont.; 15, Smith, H. B., Wanstead, Lambton, Ont.; 16, McKenney, A., Corinth, Elgin, Ont.; 17, Ramsay, R. L., Toronto, Ont.; 18, Fife, K. E., Shelburne, Dufferin, Ont.; 19, Logsdail, A. J., Nagphur, India (*4); 20, Northcott, S. A., Salina, Durham, Ont.; 21, Farmer, P. P., Arnprior, Renfrew, Ont.; 22, Scott, H. W., Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont.; 23, Bailey, C. F. Coldbrook, N.C.; 24, Ketchen, A. F., St. George, Brant, Ont.; 25, Marshall, G. A., Westbrook, Frontenac, Ont.; 26, Lund, T. H., Chorley, England (*12); 27, Jones, D. H., Bedford Park, York, Ont.; 28, Middleton, M. S., Vernon, B.C.; 29, Murray Wilson, J. G., Monte Video, Uruguay; 30, Robertson, A., Brantford, Brant, Ont.; 31, Somerset, H. R., Chickhowel, Wales, England (*2 and 4); 32, Halliday, C., Pakenham, Lanark, Ont.; 33, Taylor, H. E., Colchester, Essex, Ont.; 34, Duncan, R. S., Huntsville, Muskoka, Ont., (*13); 35, Bean, W., Haysville, Waterloo, Ont.; 36, Weylie, D. B., Glandford Station, Wentworth, Ontario; 37, Weir, D., Montreal, Quebec; 38, Elderkin, J., Amherst, N.S.; 39, Atkin, J. P., Aldershot, Wentworth, Ont., (4); 40, Evans, W. G. E., Ottawa, Ont.; 41, Irving, A. J., Vernon Bridge, P.E.I.; 42, Johnston, D. N., Navan, Russell, Ont.; 43, Leavens, H., Chisholm, Pr. Edward, Ont. ((*14); 44, Wolverton, N. D., Grimsby, Lincoln, Ont.; 45, Birley, R. B., Paris, Brant, Ont.; 46, Nancekivell, J. H., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 47, Brown, L. A., Port Antonio, Jamaica (*13); 48, Sumner, A. L., Montreal, Que., and Williams, R. P., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.; 50, McVannel, A. P., St. Marys, Perth, Ont., (*7) and 13); 51, McKenzie, J., Queen Hill, Bruce, Ont., (*1); 52, Metcalf, H. M., Grimsby, Lincoln, Ont., (14); 53, Gamble, T., Mosgrove, Carleton, Ont., (*8 and 14); 54, Baker, M. R., Swarthmore, P., U.S.A. (*14); 55, Manchester, P., Apohacui, N.B., (*10 and 12); 56, Macdonald, C. M., Halifax, N.S., (*7 and 13); 57, del Carril, A., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep. (*4 and 13); 58, Hutcheson, J. C., Montreal, Que., (*9 and 10); 59, Fairman, L., Melrose, Hastings, Ont.; 60, Goodfellow, F. L., Barrie, Simcoe, Ont., (*6); 61, McBeth, D., Ormsby, Hastings, Ont., (*13 and 14); 62, Zubiaur, A., Buenos Ayres, Ark. Rep., (*11 and 13); 63, Smith, A., Pinkerton, Bruce, Ont., (*6 and 14); 64, Monkman, R. K., Castlederg, Peel, Ont., (*6 and 7); 65, Willey, D., Strathburn, Middlesex, Ont. (*7 and 14).

*1, English; 2, Book-keeping; 3, Physics; 4, Manual Training; 5, Chemistry; 6, Geology; 7, Zoology; 8, Horticulture; 9, Agriculture; 10, Field Experiments; 11, Dairying; 12, Poultry; 13, Agriculture; 14, Veterinary Science.

Second Year (in order of General Proficiency)—1, Howitt, J. E., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 2, Esmond, C. W., Blessington, Hastings, Ont.; 3, McKillican, W. C., Vankleek Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; 4, Deachman, R. J., Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; 5, Albright, W. D., Beamsville, Lincoln, Ont.; 6, Eddy, E. D., Scotland, Brant, Ont.; 7, Craig, J., Glasgow, Scotland, and Wade, R. W., Smithville, Lincoln, Ont.; 9, Reed, F. H., Georgetown, Halton, Ont.; 10, Bell, H. G., Orangeville, Dufferin, Ont., and Bower, J. E., Harriston, Wellington, Ont.; 12, McDonald, D. J., Crawford, Grey, Ont.; 13, Bustamante, D., Juyuy, Arg. Rep.; 14, Leitch, A., Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.; 15, Hoodless, J. B., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 16, Westover, C. A., Freilighsburg, Que.; 17, Grob, H., Preston, Waterloo, Ont.; 18, LeDrew, H. H., Toronto, Ont.; 19, Mayberry, H., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 20, Scott, P., Waubuno, Lambton, Ont.; 21, McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal, Elgin, Ont., (*2); 22, Evans, J., Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; 23, Pearce, S. M., Iona, Elgin, Ont.; 24, Brerton, F. E., Bethany, Durham, Ont.; 25, Hand, A. J., Stanton, Dufferin, Ont.; 26, Cohoe, W. J., New Durham, Oxford, Ont.; 27, Rudolf, N. N., Hampstead, Jamaica; 28, Winter, M. H., Wicklow, Northumberland, Ont.; 29, Hankinson, L. D., Grovesend, Elgin, Ont.; 30, Teeple, H., Jaffa, Elgin, Ont.; 31, McAulay, J. W., Winnipegosis, Manitoba; 32, Mortimer, R. E., Honeywood, Dufferin, Ont., (*8); 33, Murray, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 34, Mason, W. E., Tyrrell, Norfolk, Ont.; 35, Whyte, G. G., Paris, Brant, Ont.; 36, Nicholson, C., Mount Forest, Wellington, Ont., (*17); 37; Cameron, R. R., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 38, Lennox, W. J., Newton Robinson, Simcoe, Ont.; 39, Cooper, G. H., Oshawa, Ontario, Ont.; 40, Barber, E. R., Yorkton, Assa.; 41, Chisholm, J., Briley Brook, N.S.; 42, Robinson, G. H., Walkerton, Bruce, Ont., (*8); 43, Logan, F. M., Amherst point, N.S. (*10); 44, Thompson, H. H., Heathcote, Grey, Ont. (*7); 45, McDonald, T. D., Olinda, Essex, Ont. (*8 and 17); 46, Davidson, J. H., Starrat, Parry Sound, Ont.; 47, Barberree, G. L., Corwhin, Halton, Ont.; 48, Clark, E. E., Meaford, Grey, Ont., (*7) and Crane, R. N., Montreal, Que., (*7); 50, Taylor, F., Cumberland Mills, Que.; 51, Prittle, F. H., Toronto, Ont., (*14); 52, Bartman, R. W., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont. (*7 and 8); 53, Martinez, R. C., Sante Fe, Arg. Rep.; 54, Warner, G. C., Coulson, Simcoe, Ont.; (*1 and 19); 55, Panelo, F., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.; 56, Stewart, D. F., Hampstead, Perth, Ont., (*7); 57, Granel, J., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.; 58, Prittle, R. D., Toronto, Ont., (*7, 8 and 17); 59, McAuslan, A. T., Heathcote, Grey, Ont., (*1).

*1, English; 2, Thesis; 3, Public Speaking; 4, Economics; 5, Physics; 6, Engine; 7, Agricultural Chemistry; 8, Animal Chemistry; 9, Horticulture; 10, Botany; 11, Bacteriology; 12, Entomology; 13, Live Stock (written); 14, Judging Live Stock (except horses); 15, Judging Horses; 16, Dairying; 17, Poultry (written); 18, Poultry (practical); 19, Veterinary Pathology; 20, Veterinary Obstetrics.

Third Year (in order of general proficiency)—1, Fulmer, H. L., Ruthven, Essex, Ont.; 2, Thom, C. C., Elma, Dunlas, Ont.; 3, Bray, C. I., Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 4, Readey, J. C., Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 5, Carpenter, G. H., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 6, Hamilton, W., Ravenshoe, York, Ont.; 7, Barber, T. C., Yorkton, Assa.; 8, Henderson, T. B. R., Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 9, Rothwell, G. B., Ottawa, Ont.; 10, Johnston, J., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 11, Irvine, A., Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 12, Galbraith, S. M., Ellesmere, York, Ont.; 13, Guy, J. T., Columbus, Ont.; 14, Mills, P. G., Sussex, N.B., (*9); 15, Fansher, B. W., Florence, (Lambton, Ont.; 16, Rivett, T. B., Soanishtown, Jamaica; 17, Williams, N. G., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont., (*4 and 6); 18, Everest, R. E., Scarboro Junction, York, Ont., (*9 and 11); 19, Baker, R. G., Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A., (*5 and 11); 20, Buchanan, D., Florence, Lambton, Ont., (*5 and 9).

The following Third Year students also passed, part of their work being covered by certificates accepted pro tanto:—1, Dewar, W. R., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; 2, Peltzer, J., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.; 3, McRae, C. M., Cumberland, Russell, Ont.; 4, Avila, C., Cordoba, Arg. Rep.; 5, Bustamante, R. S., Jujuy, Arg. Rep.; 6, Panelo, J., Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep., (*2 and 11).

*1, English prose; 2, English poetry; 3, Mathematics; 4, French; 5, German; 6, Calorimetry; 7, Meteorology and Cold Storage; 8, Inorganic Chemistry; 9, Organic and Agricultural Chemistry; 10, Geology; 11, Structural Botany; 12, Physiological Botany; 13, Entomology.

HONORS IN DEPARTMENTS—FIRST YEAR.

English and Mathematics (including English grammar, English literature, bookkeeping and arithmetic)—Class I.—1, Bracken; 2, McMillan; 3, Colwell. Class II.—1, Stayner; 2, Dickson; 3, Tucker; 4, Hart; 5, Brown; 6, White; 7, Kitchen; 8, Munroe; 9, Scott; 10, Ballantyne, 11, Hawtin and Hutcheson; 13, Nixon and Ramsay; 15, Duncan.

Physical Science (including manual training, physics, chemistry and geology)—Class I.—1, Bracken; 2, Hart; 3, Colwell. Class II.—1, Dickson and McMillan; 3, Farmer; 4, Hamilton; 5, Ballantyne and Stayner; 7, Tucker; 8, Whyte; 9, Nixon; 10, Hawtin and Northcott; 12, Fife; 13, Ramsay; 14, Merkley; 15, Logsdail and Weir; 17, Jones; 18, Atkin; 19, Smith, H. B.; 20, Scott; 21, Marshall; 22, Bailey; 23, Lund; 24, Murray-Wilson and Taylor; 26, Duncan.

Biological Science (including botany, zoology and horticulture)—Class I.—1, Bracken; 2, Ballantyne; 3, McMillan; 4, White; 5, Hart; 6, Hamilton, Stayner and Tucker; 9, Munroe. Class II.—1, Fife; 2, Dickson; 3, Logsdail; 4, Colwell; 5, Ramsay; 6, Northcott; 7, Merkley; 8, Smith, H. B.; 9, McKenney; 10, Middleton; 11, Bailey; 12, Nixon; 13, Kitchen; 14, Lund and Murray-Wilson; 16, Halliday.

Agriculture (including agriculture, field experiments, dairying, poultry, apiculture and veterinary science—Class I.—1, Bracken. Class II.—1, Hart, 2, White; 3, Hamilton; 4, Ballantyne; 5, Stayner; 6, McKenney; 7, Colwell and Smith, H.B.; 9, Merkley; 10, Nixon; 11, Tucker; 12, Dickson; 13, Somerset; 14, Hawtin; 15, Munroe; 16, Marshall; 17, Farmer; 18, Bailey; 19, Scott.

SECOND YEAR.

English and Economics (including English, thesis, public speaking and economics—Class I.—1, Albright; 2, Deachman; 3, Craig; 4, Esmond; 5, Wade; 6, McKillican; 7, Bower; 8, Howitt. Class II.—1, Read; 2, Bell and LeDrew; 4, Hand; 5, Eddy; 6, Leitch; 7, McDonald, D.; 8, Pearce; 9, Hoodless; 10, Evens; 11, Groh; 12, Cameron, Westover and Winter; 15, Rudolf; 16, Mayberry; 17, Teeple; 18, Murray.

Physical Science (including physics, engine, agricultural chemistry and animal chemistry)—Class I.—1, Howitt; 2, Esmond. Class II.—1, Craig; 2, Eddy; 3, Bustamante; 4, Albright; 5, Deachman; 6, Bower; 7, Bell and Hoodless; 9, McKillican; 10, Wade; 11, Evens; 12, McDonald, D. J.; 13, Leitch and Westover; 15, McDiarmid; 16, LeDrew; 17, Winter; 18, Cohoe; 19, Scott; 20, Groh; 21, Reed; 22, Mason.

Biological Science (including botany, bacteriology, entomolgy and horticulture)—Class I.—1, Howitt; 2, Bustamante, D. Class II.—1, Hoodless and McKillican; 3, Craig; 4, Leitch and Wade; 6, Eddy; 7, Deachman and Groh; 9, Bell; 10, Esmond; 11, Mayberry; 12, Reed; 13, McDonald, D. J.; 14, Evens and Hankinson; 16, Bower and Cohoe; 18, Albright and Westover; 20, Brerton; 21, Pearce; 22, McDiarmid; 23, Scott; 24, LeDrew; 25, McAulay, Nicholson and Whyte; 28, Rudolf; 29, Hand; 30, Murray.

Agriculture (including live stock, dairying, poultry and veterinary science)—Class II.—1, Deachman; 2, McKillican; 3, Reed; 4, Howitt; 5, Eddy; 6, Albright; 7, Esmond; 8, McDonald, D. J.; 9, Wade; 10, Leitch; 11, Scott; 12, Bell; 13, Bower; 14, Mayberry; 15, McDiarmid; 16, Bustamante; 17, Pearce; 18, Westover.

THIRD YEAR.

English and Mathematics (including English, algabra and euclid)—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Bray. Class II.—1, Readey; 2, Thom; 3, Henderson; 4, Hamilton; 5, Galbraith; 6, Irving; 7, Johnston and Rothwell.

French—Class II.—1, Avila; 2, Peltzer; 3, Carpenter; 4, Barber.

German—Class I.—1, Fulmer. Class II.—1, Bray.

Physical Science (including physics, chemistry and geology—Class I.—1, Fulmer. Class II.—1, Thom; 2, Dewar; 3, Carperter; 4, Readey; 5, Bray.

Biological Science (including botany and entomology)—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Dewar. Class II.—1, Carpenter; 2, Thom; 3, Readey; 4, Bray; 5, McRae; 6, Rothwell; 7, Fansher; 8, Johnston.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

First Year.

1. English and Mathematics—H. R. McMillan, Aurora, York, Ont.

2. Physical Science—F. C. Hart, Wallace Bay, N.S.

3. Biological Science and Horticulture—R. Ballantyne, Sebringville, Perth, Ont.

4. Agriculture—J. Bracken, Seeley's Bay, Grenville, Ont.

PRIZES.

Second Year.

First in general proficiency, first and second year work, theory and practice—W. D. Albright, Beamsville, Lincoln, Ont.

Essay, 'George Eliot as a novelist and a writer of English prose.'—J. Craig, Glasgow, Scotland.

MEDAL.

Second Year—Governor-General's silver medal—First in general proficiency, 1902-1903—J. E. Howitt, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.

MALADIES

TRACEABLE TO DECAYED TEETH.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Statistics published the other day at the annual meeting of the Royal Dental Hospital lend color to the belief that people are becoming more concerned regarding the condition of their teeth. This hospital, which may now claim to be the largest and best equipped of its kind, has materially increased its utility by the erection of new and adequate premises. The total number of patients on whom operations were performed during the past year exceeds the record of the previous twelve months by some 15,000. In 1874 the total was given as 19,255; in 1901, 70,040; and last year, 85,284. The report from which the figures are taken pays a tribute to the work of the students, which alone enabled the authorities to cope with so vast an increase, and this opinion was indorsed in several of the speeches at the meeting, over which Lord Kinnaird presided.

The chairman expressed a hope that since so much attention was being directed to dentistry, an important branch of medical and surgical science, the public would come forward with a corresponding liberality, and thus enable their large schools to carry on their work. An eminent authority on dentistry expressed an opinion that dental decay was greatly increasing among the poorer classes of London. A perfect set of teeth in an adult was now extremely rarely found. The hospital authorities have for some time past been endeavoring to secure a perfect set of teeth for purposes of demonstration. Such a set had recently been discovered, a guardsman being the fortunate possessor. The recent appointment of army dentists had again brought under notice the question of the disqualification of army men because of unsound teeth. The three dentists appointed by Mr. Brodrick will be engaged chiefly in stopping the teeth of men belonging to the troops, and although the measure is at present temporary, it is likely to be continued. For soldiers particularly sound teeth are most important. It is not so essential a point where good, soft diet is assured, but under camp conditions at the front the point is of vital significance, and has more to do with good health than most persons realize. Anaemia, dyspepsia, general maladies, and slow poisoning are all traceable to unsound, decayed teeth.

Something ought to be done at the schools towards checking the decay of children's teeth, and its prevention. Dentists had been appointed in some cases to the National schools, but, so far, although provision had been made to secure optical attention for the children attending board schools, nothing had been proposed regarding dentistry, a subject almost as important. The board had appointed a dentist, who was held responsible for the children belonging to their residential industrial schools, but, beyond this, they were irresponsible. Twenty years ago in England dentistry meant extraction; now, it was realized that care, judicious stopping, and general preventive measures in early life were only correct.

America easily led the way in this particular. Her dentists gained such professional skill that to-day she is still credited with the greatest successes. As a matter of fact, however, England, having learned the lesson equally well, can and has achieved triumphs as great, and results as wonderful as any transatlantic record. Considering the opportunities for practice to be found throughout the empire, the number of those entering the profession of dentistry does not increase as it might be expected to do. At the present time those registered as students, and who subsequently become qualified, are not more than sufficient to replace those whose names are removed from the Dentists' Register.

AN ANTIQUE HOUSE.

Kilkenny Castle is one of the oldest inhabited houses in the world, many of the rooms being much as they were 800 years ago. But this ancient castle contains many treasures; and among these is a wonderful service of gold plate. Lord Ormonde is twenty-seventh hereditary chief butler of Ireland, and his forbears have preserved the whole series of gold cups which appeared at coronation banquets, the last of these functions having taken place at the crowning of King George IV. Besides these cups there is a wonderful service of gold plate, so precious that it is only used on state occasions, or for royal entertainments. It is fashioned out of almost unalloyed gold, and is, in consequence, very soft and easily bent and scratched. Much care must be taken of such precious possessions; and every one may not be aware that there is great difficulty in warming a gold plate without doing it some injury. The business is usually managed by the plates and dishes being plunged in a huge cauldron of boiling water, and then fished out again with a pair of tongs tipped with chamois leather. It sounds a cumbrous proceeding, but the only alternative would be the unpleasant one of hot meat on cold plate!—M. A. P.

Advertisements.

COULD NOT WALK.

A Young Lady Tells the Torture She Suffered from Rheumatism.

Miss Myrtle Major, Hartland, N.B., is one of the thousands who have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure rheumatism. Miss Major says: 'I suffered from the trouble for nearly a year. I had the advice of a doctor and took his medicine, but it did not help me. The trouble was located chiefly in my ankles, and the pain I suffered at times was intense. As a matter of fact, at times I was quite unable to walk across the room, and for some six months I was confined to the house. I used liniments and other medicines prescribed for rheumatism, but they did me no good. Then some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on their advice, and before I had used three boxes I began to feel better. I took nine boxes of the pills altogether, and before I finished the last box not a trace of the trouble remained. It is now nearly two years since I took the pills, and as there has not been a symptom of the trouble it proves that the pills make permanent cures.'

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and can only be cured by treating it through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure this trouble. Good blood makes every organ in the body strong and healthy, and as every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills makes pure, rich blood, it follows that they cure such troubles as anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, kidney ailments, erysipelas, the after effects of la grippe and fevers, etc. They also relieve and cure the ailments from which so many women constantly suffer. See that you get the genuine pills with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

Spavin Curb Splint

Cure These Blemishes

Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 28 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiusly illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to

LETTERS FROM READERS.

OUR GREAT WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As I have been a subscriber and reader of the 'Witness' for years, and read many beneficial letters, I thought with your permission I would write a short description of the 'west.' I arrived at the thriving town of Edmonton on March 18, 1902, where I have taken up my residence. When I came here I found the snow all gone and building had been advancing for some time. It continued extensively all summer and owing to the mildness of the weather the carpenter work has been going on all winter. Almost every new house, shop or office is rented before it is finished.

Edmonton is at present the terminus of the Canada Northern Railway, but it is expected that other lines will run through to the coast some time in the future. Edmonton is sure to be as important as a commercial centre as Winnipeg or Toronto and on account of the abundance of coal, which is delivered at three dollars per ton, this will, it is thought, become an important manufacturing city in the near future. Our town is lighted with electricity and a good system of waterworks is being installed. We have two fine schools, one public school of ten rooms, and one high school of four rooms. There are six churches: Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, English, Catholic, Greek, German Baptist and a few members of the Salvation Army.

There have been many untrue statements made concerning this country. One is that the snow never lies on the ground more than four or five days at a time. We have had snow from the middle of November to the middle of March, just enough to make first-class sleighing, but no more. There is almost no wind. The snow has not been drifted at all this winter, nor have we had winter rains. The temperature for the greater part is about at freezing point, but sometimes it is as low as forty degrees below zero. Then the air is so dry that one scarcely feels the cold. This cold weather lasts from two to three days and we have no more cold weather for about six weeks again. The weather in autumn is very fine—scarcely any rain and beautiful sunshine every day.

The country around Edmonton is very fertile. The soil is a rich black clay loam. Grains, grass, roots and small fruits do well. As yet orchards are scarce, but they would do well up here. Fall wheat, clover, etc., do well owing to having no thaws in winter.

There is a good deal of free grant land at a distance of about fifty miles to be had, but when the railways go through that part this summer that inconvenience will be overcome.

The population is mixed. Indeed people of almost every nationality are to be found here. A great many Americans are now settling in the country.

Many settlers come in here with nothing and in a few years make a comfortable home. There are a great many Galicians in this locality. They are a slow, awkward people. It takes many years to civilize them. Their clothes are made of sheepskin, tanned with the wool on the inside. There are also many French-Canadians settled here. They are very good settlers, much more desirable than the Galicians.

I enclose a circular which, if printed, would be of benefit to many of the readers.

Hoping I have not taken up too much room, I remain an old subscriber,

WM. TRACY.

Edmonton, Alberta.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You said some good and wise things in your editorial in the 'Witness,' showing that employers were not real enemies of the working man. There is a law of our being that many seem to overlook or forget. It is this: When a person injures another in any way, he hates the person he has injured, and is very apt to look on him as his enemy. Not a few employees, when their request for an increase of wages is refused, no matter what the reason for refusal, go to work to injure the employers all they can, to prevent others from taking their places, or destroying the employers' property, or boycotting their business. When people forget the rights of others, and do these things, they soon find themselves believing that those they have injured are their enemies. One great reason of the ever-increasing demand of workingmen and women for higher pay is the fact that they see vast fortunes made by many business men in this country in a short time, and conclude that the employers ought to be satisfied with narrower margins, and give their employees a better chance.

Another fact we must remember is that there are no limits to human selfishness. The danger is that labor will demand more than it is possible for employers to pay. Such was the case this week. A union of organized men struck for 60 cents an hour, twenty cents an hour more than they had been receiving. Had the employers granted their demand it would soon have financially ruined the contractors. The outlook here seems more threatening than ever this week, as the great manufacturers are uniting all over this country to resist what they call the unreasonable demands of the labor unions. One is almost afraid to imagine the outcome of the most gigantic struggle ever known here.

R. MALLETT.

Wallace, N.Y., May 16, 1903.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Reading your request on the subject of workingmen and their employers being regarded as enemies, I doubt very much if many of your readers belong to the class described, and as a workman who has had a good deal of experience as an employee in the United States and Canada, I have never found a competent, self-respecting workman regard his employer as an enemy, and the men who say that they do do not represent that class of workmen. We know there are some employers better than others, just as there are workmen, and there is sometimes friction, which, if serious, is settled by the discharge or leaving of an employee, and usually his feelings towards that employer are not kindly, and he may for the time regard him as an enemy. But it is true that lately, since the unions have become so strong, the feeling of antagonism has been growing, but chiefly among those unskilled and careless workmen who generally have most to say, and thus the noisy are taken for the whole.

W. K.

Waterdown, Ont., May 19, 1903.

OLD AND NEW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—

A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men.

Possibly I do not quote correctly, and should have written 'folly' instead of 'nonsense'; but it is so long since I have had anything to do with either that sweet charity must pardon me.

'The charm of untruth' is a new phrase coined, I suppose, to meet the trend of the times. Great lying insures extensive reading. The 'fairy tales of science' surpass the whopping stories of the novelist. All go to enlarge the mind, or rather the mental swallow, for how large is the capacity required to take in the fact that our Anglo-Saxon alphabet was in use eight thousand years before the Christian era? There is no utility in denying the assertion, let us rather glory in the antiquity of our A B C.

When we come down to the crucial test of scientific experiment we are dumbfounded when informed that our ether is ten times more compact than our bodies; indeed, we are the ghosts that glide silently through all substance. It is also possible that objects unseen by us are more numerous than those perceivable. It is easier to believe than to disprove. It is just possible that material things are only impressions on our senses. Still, I do not fancy being kicked on the shins. There may be a fourth dimension in space but the three I wot of suffice. Ether waves, or light waves, may travel in a direct line, but that need not hinder the individual wave from moving in a circle. The organ that enables me to see the light conveys to me at one glance position, size, form, color, motion, rest. Scientists, however, are not agreed as to the question whether the images I may see dropping into sleep are formed by the mind, or memory of tints on the retina. It is 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' how then is it that so many of us are self-satisfied? I will quit questioning and come to the 'fairy tales.' One of the most remarkable is the action of the new metal, 'radium.' It does not seem to have been known that it was of this the ancient Egyptian magician made his spitting devil, and this is not opposed to the modern theory that uranium, or its metallic basis, with the alkalis present in the interior of the earth while undergoing oxidation are the cause or source of volcanoes. It is not probable that any one will be found hardy enough to descend a crater to verify or disprove the theory. Even the extinct crater in the Upas Valley of Java gives out such noxious gases as are fatal to all life.

Odd hints that come down to us from ancient times seem to be legends of what at one period were common facts, being now rediscovered. Are we not assured that at the time of the introduction of Christianity the wisdom of Egypt, and the learning of Rome and Greece were decadent? Have not the remains of eight or nine extinct civilizations been found piled one above the other? Take one of the latest discoveries; the fact that jar, or impact kills the microbes of disease, and you know the reason why the savage goes out with clang and batter to chase the dragon from eating up the moon. The dragon is to him typical of diseases that devour, and it has been known to his ancestors in the long ago, that light was the great preserver of health and that clang, and jar, and batter were destroyers of what brought on sickness. There is no doubt that a period existed in man's history when the secrets of nature came to him intuitively; this was prior to the time when he became fallen and embruted.

It is to the oldest records in the Bible that we must turn for hints of such secrets, known to mankind when knowledge was in bloom. It is not long since geologists have told us that mountains have moved, and are moving from their original bases. The fact was familiar to David when he sang: 'The perpetual hills did bow, thy ways are everlasting.' Was he ignorant of ether messages when he refers to taking the 'wings of the morning'? Who will doubt it after reading I. Samuel xiv., 13-15?

It is a recent discovery that the induration of the walls of arteries and veins is the cause of old age, and that a solution of cloride of sodium, or common salt, hypodermically injected, will soften the walls and restore them to healthful elasticity. Some remnant of this fact, known to the centenarians, must have lingered in the minds of the Hebrews. God's covenant with his people was a covenant of salt; and a covenant of salt between man and man was a life covenant. I will refer to one other Bible record and close. It relates to the vexed question of man's creation. Some shrug their shoulders at the Bible history while many others look upon it as a heathen legend of no historic or scientific value. Those who have studied Darwin's 'Origin of Species' and his 'Descent of Man,' and then carefully read the Bible account, remembering that the author of Genesis wrote in Oriental fashion, in type and metaphor, may from such perusal receive some light. Darwin is the closest observer of modern times. He states as a fact that embryonic man was hermaphrodite, and at some ulterior period in his history he lost peculiar sex marks which became only rudimentary, but these grew more developed in other subjects until each arrived at perfect maturity, the male first, and the female later. Now, what account does the author of Genesis give of this matter? That Adam was created first. That a deep sleep fell upon him. For what period of time we know not. It might be centuries of an unconscious self. He felt, however, that he was alone, and his maker saw that it was not good for him. The author goes on to say that a part of himself was taken and made into a companion, or helpmate for him. Both of them, we are told, were originally both male and female. Now, when the Bible account is stripped of metaphor wherein does it differ from Darwin's? I began to write for amusement, and have grown almost serious, so must stop. It is but little matter how much knowledge we possess, if we only know how to grow better, kinder, and less selfish.

R. LANIGAN.

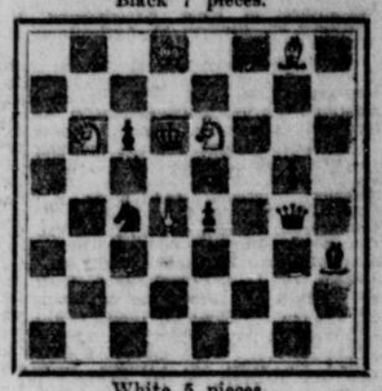
CHESS

Tuesday, May 26, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 729.

Composed for the 'Witness,' by Mr. J. Bemrose, Montreal.

Black 7 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3.

PROBLEM NO. 730.

Black 9 pieces.



White 10 ieces.

White to play and mate in 2.

Solutions June 13, must reach editor on June 6.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 723. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: R—Q Kt 2.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'a subtle gem of the threat class'; Pawn, G. Patterson, Robinson, E. W. Allen, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 724. Mackenzie. Two moves. Key: B—R 6.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'shows quite a little of the torrid heat of the season—without, however, making one long for a vacation'; Pawn, G. Patterson, Robinson, E. W. Allen, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W. Allen—Will try to meet your wishes. Vol. I. unobtainable, but if Vol. II., an da subscription for Vol. III. would do, it is yours with pleasure.

H. W. Barrry—Many thanks for note and problem. Publish next week. It shall be as you say.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The annual championship tourney of the Province of Quebec Chess Association will begin in the rooms of the Westmount Chess Club, Victoria Hall, this afternoon, at about 3 o'clock. Play will be continued in the quarters of the other city clubs. A very large entry is expected, especially as the playing times will be arranged to suit those who have business engagements.

The championship of the St. Denis Club seems to be, officially, still undecided. This is lamentable, we had almost said, inexcusable. It will be remembered that the tourney proper resulted in a tie for first place between Messrs. Germain and Bertrand. The first game of the tie-match ended in a draw. Mr. Bertrand failed to put in an appearance at the time and place appointed for the second game and, we are credibly informed, gave no notification that he would not appear, and offered no satisfactory excuse or apology. Mr. Germain was on the spot at the time appointed. Here the duty of the committee appears perfectly plain, namely, to at once award the championship to Mr. Germain. That this has not yet been done, would seem, in the light of other matters to which we need not further refer, to betoken either great remissness or an undue partiality. It is, of course, eminently desirable that a tie should be played off, if possible; but, did not Mr. Bertrand himself settle the issue by practically resigning the second game without making a move? A pother like this is quite unworthy of chess, and should be dealt with at once in a prompt and manly way. A point that is often overlooked is that the champion at any game is not, necessarily, the best living exponent of that game, but the victor amongst those who find the time to play—for the championship.

Our games this week are all from the recent Monte Carlo tourney; we have still a number on hand which we shall continue to publish until something more instructive or interesting turns up.

Problem No. 730 is being used, handsomely printed in gold and colors, as a brand on a British muslin imported by a well known Canadian firm. The name of the composer is not stated.

GAME NO. 653.

(Queen'sGambit declined.)

Reggio.	Marcozy.
White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P x P
4 P—K 4	4 P—Q Kt 4
5 B—K 2	5 Kt—B 3
6 Q—B 2	6 P—K 3
7 Castles	7 B—Kt 2
8 B—K 3	8 B—K 2
9 KKt—Q 2	9 Castles
10 P—B 4	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 B—B 3	11 P—B 4
12 P—Q R 4	12 P—Q R 3
13 Kt—R 3	13 R—Kt 3
14 P x B P	14 B (K 2) x P
15 B x B	15 Kt x B
16 K—R	16 Kt—Q 6
17 P—KKt 3	17 Kt—B 7 ch
18 K—Kt 2	18 Kt (B 7)—Kt 5
19 QR—K	19 Kt—K 6 ch
20 R x Kt	20 Q x R
21 P x P	21 P x P
22 Kt x Kt P	22 Q—B 4
23 Kt—R 3	23 P—B 6
24 Kt (R 3)—Kt	24 K R—Q
25 Kt x P	25 Q R—B
26 R—B 2	26 R—Q 2
27 Q—Kt	27 R (B)—Q
28 Kt—Kt 3	28 Q—Kt 5
29 Kt—B	29 R—Q 7
30 R x R	30 R x R ch
31 Kt (B)—K 2	31 Kt x P
32 B x Kt	32 R x Kt ch
33 K—B 3	33 R x B
34 Kt x B	34 P—B 4
Resigns.	

GAME NO. 654.

(Vienna Opening.)

Moreau.	Marshall.
White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q R 3	4 B—R 4
5 P—Q Kt 4	5 B—Kt 3
6 B—Kt 2	6 Kt—B 3
7 B—B 4	7 P—Q 3
8 B—Kt 5	8 Castles
9 B x Kt	9 P x B
10 Castles	10 B—Kt 5
11 P—Q 3	11 Kt—Q 2
12 P—R 3	12 B—R 4
13 P—Kt 4	13 B—Kt 3
14 Kt—K 2	14 P—K R 4
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 Kt—B 3
16 Kt—R 2	16 P x P
17 Kt x P	17 Kt—R 2
18 K—Kt 2	18 P—K B 4
19 P x P	19 Q B x P
20 Kt—K 3	20 B—K 3
21 P—Q B 4	21 Q—R 5
22 R—R	22 Kt—Kt 4
23 Q—R 5	23 Kt x P
24 R x Kt	24 B x R ch
25 K—Kt	25 Q x Q
26 Kt x Q	26 B x Kt
27 P x B	27 R—B 6
28 K—R 2	28 B—Kt 4
29 Kt—Kt 3	29 R—B 7 ch
Resigns.	

GAME NO. 655.

(French Defence.)

Taubenhaus.	Peggio.
White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 B—K 3	6 Castles.
7 Q—R 5	7 P—K B 4
8 P—B 4	8 P—R 4
9 Kt—B 3	9 P x P
10 K Ktx P	10 Kt—B4
11 Castles	11 Kt—Q B 3
12 P—K Kt 4	12 Kt x Kt
13 B x Kt	13 P—K Kt 3
14 Q—R 3	14 P x P
15 Q x P	15 R x P
16 Q—Kt 3	16 Q—B
17 B—Kt 2	17 B—R 5
18 B x Kt	18 Q—R 3
19 B—K 3	19 B x Q
20 P x B	20 Q—Kt 4
21 B x R	21 Q—K 2
22 B—R 6	22 B—Q 2
23 Q R—B	23 P—Q Kt 4
24 Kt x Q P	24 Resigns.

GAME NO. 656.

Marco said after the game, 'I do not know that I have played badly anywhere in the game.'

(Ruy Lopez. Schlechter vs. Marco.)

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K 1	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—Q R 4	8 B—Kt 5
9 P—B 3	9 Castles
10 P—Q 3	10 Q—Q 2
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 P—R 3
12 Kt—B 1	12 Kt—Q R 4
13 B—B 2	13 P—B 3
14 P—K R 3	14 B x Kt
15 Q x B	15 Q—K 3
16 P—Q 4	16 K R—K 1
17 Kt—K 3	17 B—B 1
18 P—Q 5	18 P x P
19 P x P	19 Q—B 1
20 Kt—B 5	20 P—K 5
21 Kt x P ch	21 P x Kt
22 Q x Kt	22 B—Kt 2
23 Q—R 4	23 P x P
24 P—Q Kt 4	24 Kt—B 5
25 Q B x R P	25 P—B 4
26 B x B	26 K x B
27 Q—Kt 5 ch	27 K—B 1
28 Q—B 6 ch	28 K—Kt 1
29 B x P	Resigns

MR. ITO ON JAPAN'S POSITION.

Mr. F. Ito is not the ex-Premier of Japan. He is a merchant from Chicago, who is just returning to the United States after a pleasant visit to the land of his birth. He is an art and curio dealer, and has made a fortune through hitting off the taste of the Americans for things Oriental. Mr. Ito, but for the slanting almond eyes, might be an American. He has the speech, the dress, the habits of thought of the Occident. Before he left here on Tuesday he gave his opinion in regard to the Manchurian question. He said that the greatest indignation existed in Japan in regard to the attitude of Russia—an attitude which was full of menace, because the Japanese believed that what there was a pretence of allowing the open door in Manchuria Russia meant to stay there and to make it all her own. This was of should have been the fruit of the Japanese victory of the Chinese, but Russia stepped in and would not allow Japan to secure her just rights. That was a question of strength; but Japan had gained largely in strength, too, during the past decade, and would be able, single-handed, for Russia on the sea any day. There was some doubt as to the attitude of England, which was felt to be rather vacillating. Mr. Ito said emphatically that Japan would second any effort made by England to teach Russia a lesson in international honor, supposing the latter should, in spite of all the promises she had made, insist upon making Manchuria a great Russian province, as seemed to be her latent intention. In Japan the alliance of England with that country was universally acclaimed. These two powers in the east, acting in concert, could take care either of Russia or of Russia in combination with any other two powers, if put to it.

Japan was advancing materially. She had copied nearly everything of worth in western civilization. She had not yet adopted Christianity, but she was very friendly to it; she saw the power of the Christian nations of the world, and she was persuaded of the worth of the system. At the same time, it must be remembered that the Japanese mind was essentially material and practical. It was not religious in the western sense. It said, in regard to the universe: 'There is doubtless some great power, but we do not know. We could not prove it. That power is, we trust, beneficent. At the same time, we do not feel the need of addressing this power, or propitiating it in any way. We believe in leading a good life for the sake of goodness, not for the sake of reward, or the fear of punishment. At the same time, I, having lived on this continent all my life, know the value of Christianity, and I am persuaded that the nation will accept it, in time, as it has adopted all else of worth belonging to the west.'

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'There was never a song that was sung by thee,
But a richer note was meant to be—
For the sweetest voice can never impart,
The song that trembles within the heart.

'There was never a deed that was nobly done,
But a greater was meant by some earnest one,
And the brain and hand can never do,
The thing that the soul afar can view.

'Hence are the tears—the thrall and pain,
For the shining goal we may never gain,
But enough that God can hear and see,
The song or the deed, that was hoped to be.'

'You look very tall,' I said to a friend, last night. She certainly glanced down at me, as she remarked: 'Yes; I am standing on a little higher ground than you are just now.'

Such an explanation would count for many things, and one might wonder looking at some lives what would happen if we could change places, and who can tell what the result might be in character or happiness?

Certain it is that no one can be anything but him or herself, and that one's whole being would change if brought into opposing influences and environment.

Opening a book of Dr. Van Dyke's this morning I came upon these words: 'The life that counts is a life on a high level, yet full of helpful healing sympathy for all life on its lowest levels. It is the first debt which we owe to our fellowmen in this age.'

Again, he says: 'The man who has faith accepts the uncertainty of life as the consequence of its larger significance; he cannot interpret it, because it means so much; he cannot trace its lines through to the end, because it has no end; it runs into God's eternity.

'Something better is coming out of it than worldly fame or wealth or power. He is not making himself. God is making him, and that after a model which eye hath not seen. He can toil away at his work, not knowing whether he is to see its results now or not, but knowing that God will not let it be wasted.'

Such words as these help and reassure us as we go on the journey of life, for they bind us to our place, to do the duty that lies nearest, whatever it may be. There is a satisfaction in being appreciated, in feeling that others acknowledge our worth or our power, and in gaining that praise from the world that is food to so many of us. But the man or woman whose lives are on the highest plane are those who take up their burdens without flinching, or without prospect of reward, who do not look for the plaudits of pit and gallery; are unconcerned as to the audience so long as they play their part well, and in faith and patence, live the life where they belong even though their heavens fall.

ON MOUNTAIN TOPS.

Whoever journeys to Ste. Agathe, whether for health or pleasure, must be struck by the number of little round-topped hills that meet the view. It is not a vast-awe-inspiring peak or two, but the undulating succession that seems like a giant's playthings. From one point alone a hundred of these hills, with a number of lakes between, tower to the sky.

A hot breath, and waves of red sand, made it difficult to enjoy the grandeur of the scenery, but towards evening there came up one of the sudden storms that attack mountainous countries, with unwonted vigor.

Did we see drops of rain amid the darkness and the clouds of dust? It came with its refreshing tonic, the mercury dropped 24 degrees in two hours; the grass grew vivid in its greenness; tiny hailstones came with a patter on the roof, and everything breathed afresh, 'after the dust and heat.'

Wonderful was the transformation on the down coming? The dried up rills of yesterday had each a tiny streamlet; the fir trees had been washed, and showed the new and tender growth, and everything seemed endowed with new life and thanksgiving.

It did not take long to find that the refreshment of the rain was local, but it was a saving balm to the fevered spirit and weary brain.

Then, too, there was a lesson in a life of devotion and self-sacrifice, as, watching those who cater to the health-seekers in that favored locality, one could only be thankful that there were souls born to help as well as to be helped, and to reverence those who overcame weakness of body or spirit in efforts to do good to those who were in deeper suffering. No money can buy such careful attention to comfort, and interest in each case. It is the heritage of the men and women whose hearts and minds were made to 'match their mountains.'

Coming down to the valley, the exhilaration of the stimulating air leaves a feeling of depression, but as we pass the quiet homes, the banks of dandelions, the wooded swamps planted with Rhodora by the Great Gardener, there is a feeling that every one of us may brighten,

'Some secluded glen,
Somewhere a burden rests that we may lighten,
And thus reflects the Master's love for men.'

MERTENSIA.

A.M.R.—The plant was named after Mertens, a German botanist, and belongs to the family Borroginaceæ.

There are about fifteen species, and they are related to the Forget-me-Not (Myosotis). The common Mertensia, to which the specimen belongs, is one of the plants suitable for a rockery, as it remains undisturbed for years, and is well suited to be grown in a rockery.

The leaves die down soon after flowering and the plant requires a sheltered position, full sunshine, and rich, loamy soil. One variety is sometimes called Virginia Cowslip, and a very common name is Lunfwort. It is a native of the north temperate zone, and in damp, moist places, blossoms through April and May.

LAVENDER AGAIN.

Bell B. asks several questions regarding this plant that were answered in part not long ago.

The name is derived from the ancient use of the flowers and leaves in bath perfumery. The leaves retain their strong fragrance after drying, and some in a drawer among clothing put away many years ago have a faint perfume still. Although all parts of the plant are aromatic the oil obtained from the flowers alone in the first half hour of distillation is superior to anything later, or to the oil where leaves are intermixed.

To grow the plant, seed is safest in our climate, and it is best started under glass, or in a box with a pane of glass for covering, to keep in moisture, and prevent evaporation.

Light, dry, stony soil, if enriched with fertilizing material, is suitable for the growth of lavender, and the first year the seedlings should be clipped to keep from flowering. The plant can be grown in the house in winter from cuttings taken off in autumn, the plant with a bit of the old wood attached. If kept moist and shaded they often make better looking plants than the original. It is a native of Persia; also of the Mediterranean and Southern France.

The origin of the word is from the Latin, Lavo, to wash, referring to the use of lavender in the bath.

If winter protection is given, and the land is dry and well drained, a plant will occasionally survive our winters.

EVERGREEN.

E.T.—Plants are said to be evergreen that do not shed all their foliage at any one time, thereby remaining green, of leaves that persist for two or three years. In the evergreen plants, the old leaves shed after a time, when they become so overshadowed or crowded as to be of no further use to the plant. The leaves of pines and spruces persist for from six to fifteen years.

We speak of evergreens and conifers as the same, but some conifers, like the Larches, are deciduous, while in the tropics most trees are evergreen.

QUESTIONS IN DRY WEATHER.

The flowers of this month have passed through a siege of dry weather that has been the most severe on record. It is even wonderful that any survived, and as it is they lack the softness that comes to them after showers, as faces gain through tears, what they can never have, if swept only by the breath of passion.

With the garden here watering is simply impossible. We have had only to watch our treasures die; if keeping up a dust mulch by cultivation will not keep them alive. Questions, however, often come in on this subject, and in answer can only say, wet the soil clear through if watering is done. Let it be in cloudy weather, or in the evening; for more plants are spoiled by sprinkling than by drought.

All good authorities say that the soil should be in such a condition that the garden rake will keep the ground loose, and give a dust mulch that keeps moisture underneath. The trouble is, we allow the soil to become hard; let the water escape, and then it soon gets into a condition that is not workable.

House plants kept in pots are better in the shade, and to set the pots in a shallow vessel full of water, and let them drink well of its coolness and refreshment, is a good plan in a dry time. When lifted out and put back into their places very little surface watering will be required, and the effect will be very much better.

HYDRANGEAS.

Ignorant.—There are two varieties of this plant, and the one grown indoors is too tender to withstand our winters, and has to be kept in the cellar during frosty weather.

The other is Hydrangea Paniculata, a Japanese variety, that has proved a wonderful decorative plant for autumn flowering.

It is so hardy that it will grow wherever a lilac thrives, and stands first in the list of iron clad shrubs. It grows well in any ordinary soil, and the branches spread out, and bear clusters of creamy blossoms, lasting a good many weeks. This habit of coming early and blossoming late is one of the chief merits of the hardy hydrangea.

Grown in groups, where there is room, if the plants are set two feet apart each way, they are very effective. It is well in spring to go over the bushes and cut them back well. Shorten the branches in order to induce a vigorous growth upon which to depend for flowers. Spring planting is the safest and best.

The tender Hydranges Otaska is grown from cuttings; it requires plenty of water and rich soil while growing, for it must never get dry at the roots.

The method of making ornamental hedges of this plant is by keeping them in the cellar or cold storage all winter, and setting out in a row in early spring, or as soon as safe from frost. When in a dormant state it must be kept in the condition nature gives to deciduous trees and plants, for if kept the least warm a tender spindling growth will start.

It is best to have the plants symmetrical, and for this end weak and superfluous branches must be cut out. Never apply fertilizing material until the plant has started into active growth.

The hardy Hydrangea is easily grown from cuttings; set into the ground in autumn, and earthed well up. They generally form a callous by spring, and are ready to grow.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

S.D.—You are quite safe in propagating Campbell's Early Grape. It is one of the best of the newer varieties, and succeeds well wherever the Concord will grow. It is more vigorous than Moore's Early, and larger than Worden, but not so productive as some others as far as our experience goes.

The point in its favor is said to be its fine quality.

CHERRY TREE.

A.P.—As requested, a private answer will be sent in answer to the question asked, and further particulars given next week.

FLOWERS THAT INDICATE RAIN.

'Nartsi.'—I cannot think just now of all the plants that foretell the weather, but it is said to be so indicated if the stalks of clover stand upright, if the pitcher plant turns upside down, or if the flower of the cinquefoil expands.

If the flowers of the pimpernel and convolvulus close, rain or heavy dew is not far off, while the flowers of the correl and African marigold shut tightly up before an approaching shower.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA WAS IN SESSION AT SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 13.—Punctual to the hour the retiring moderator, accompanied by the clerk of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, ascended the platform of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Smith's Falls, last evening for the opening of the third Synod of the new century.

The opening was marked by a religious service at which Prof. Ross preached a sermon from Phil. iii., 17, 'Brethren, be followers together of me.'

He enlarged upon the spirit of the apostolic minister, upon the enthusiasm which marked him in conducting his mission, upon the breadth of his outlook, and upon his buoyant hopefulness. The Synod having been formally constituted and the roll of membership having been arranged, the retiring moderator referred to the vacant places that had been created during the year, making special mention of the names and services of the Rev. Duncan Anderson, Principal MacVicar, and the Rev. W. S. Smith. He thanked the Synod for the honor of belonging to the membership and invited nominations for the office for 1903. Three names came before the house. The Presbytery of Quebec had previously nominated the Rev. Dr. Kellock. The Presbytery of Montreal had nominated the Rev. Donald Tait, of Quebec. The Presbyteries of Lanark and Renfrew, Glengarry and Brockville nominated the Rev. G. D. Bayne, of Pembroke.

There was no vote taken in the Synod. Dr. Kellock was not in the court for the opening, and the Rev. Mr. Tait was one of Dr. Bayne's proposers, and consequently Dr. Bayne became Dr. Ross's successor.

Robed in the official regalia, and accompanied to the platform of the Synod by Dr. Crombie and the Rev. Mr. Tait, the new moderator received the right hand of welcome from the retiring moderator and offered a few words of gratitude and remarks on assuming the new role which the Synod imposed upon him.

THE KINNEAR'S MILLS CASE.

Smith's Falls, Ont., May 15.—The following is given as the official result of the examination of the committee:—

1. The committee appointed to confer with all the parties to the complaint of the Rev. D. Tait and others against the finding of the Presbytery of Quebec anent the petition of Dr. Thompson and others of the congregation of Leeds praying for the dissolution of the pastoral tie existing between the said congregation and the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw find that the complainants should be permitted to fall from their complaint.

2. That the synod sees no reason to depart from the ground taken by the synod in the case of the Rev. R. M. Whitelaw at the meeting of last year, and in the main acquiesced in by all parties. The synod therefore declares that the ministerial standing of the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw remains unimpeached.

3. That the members of this court who are members of the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee are hereby appointed a committee with instructions from the Synod to procure for the Rev. J. M. Whitelaw an appointment in the North-West or British Columbia at the earliest possible moment, so as to enable him to reach his field of labor before winter sets in.

4. That whenever notified of his appointment Mr. J. M. Whitelaw undertakes of his own free will to tender his resignation of his present charge to the Presbytery of Quebec.

5. That the Presbytery of Quebec is hereby instructed to expedite the orderly transfer of Mr. Whitelaw to his new field of labor and to furnish him with the usual Presbyterial certificate upon his leaving the bounds of the Presbytery.

6. That the Presbytery of Quebec be instructed to sist any proceedings now before the Presbytery touching this case.

The Rev. J. Maclarlane gave an account of the work of the Canadian Bible Institute which was conducted at Norway Beach last summer during the months of July and August. A memorial from one of the presbyteries of the Synod looking to the employment of the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane as a synodical agent along special lines was not favorably entertained. The memorial was sent back to the Presbytery, and Mr. Macfarlane announced that he withdrew all offers that he had made when the committee's negotiations were going on for closer relations along these special lines.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERIAL CONVENTION AT SMITH'S FALLS.

Recently a most beneficial and inspiring convention of the French pastors and missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in Quebec and East Ontario, was held in Smith's Falls. The sermon was preached by the retiring president, the Rev. P. Boudreau. The Rev. R. P. Duclos was elected president; the Rev. S. Rondeau, vice-president; the Rev. M. Menard, secretary, and the Rev. S. Delagneau and Dr. Amaron, press correspondents. Instructive papers were read on preaching as a means of revival, propaganda and edification, by the Rev. S. Delagneau, the Rev. J. H. Pardis and the Rev. J. E. Menancon. A profitable discussion followed, which can be summed up in these words: It was desirable to hold special services in all the mission fields, under the guidance and control of the missionary; the preaching should not be polemical, but spiritual and evangelistic in tone.

The Rev. Dr. Coussirat spoke on the mission of the French Protestant press, and showed the silent but potent influence it exerted in this province. Practical steps were taken to make the 'Aurore' more efficient and to extend its circulation.

The Rev. R. P. Duclos gave an interesting historical paper on the role which politics played in Canada, and how religion was affected in this way.

The Rev. S. Rondeau spoke on liberality and the means to develop it in the churches. He showed that great progress had been made in the French churches.

The Rev. T. H. Brandt, of Pointe aux Trembles, gave an interesting address on the work of these great missionary schools. He pointed out the duties which devolved upon the former pupils of the institution. The time had come to enlarge the schools, the accommodation having become altogether inadequate. Plans are under consideration and will be submitted to the General Assembly next month, at Vancouver. The convention, by a unanimous vote, agreed to put forth a special effort to raise enough among the French Presbyterian Churches, $5,000, for this object.

The Rev. I. P. Bruneau, gave an address on 'Public worship, how to make it more edifying.'

At one of the meetings of Synod an hour was devoted to the French evangelization. The Rev. Dr. Amaron gave an address, in which he depicted the state of backwardness in which French Canada was at the time of the British conquest, and showed clearly that the evangelistic and educational work of the missionary societies was an urgent necessity. Great changes had taken place, but the work was more than ever needed. It was both a Christian and a patriotic duty to give the Gospel to the French Canadians.

An invitation to meet in St. John's Church, Montreal, at a date to be fixed, was accepted.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

IMPERIAL DEFENCE THE PRINCIPAL THEME AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 19.—The annual meeting of the British Empire League in Canada was held here to-day. Among those present were Col. Denison, president; Sir W. Mulock, Sir Sandford Fleming, and the Hon. J. I. Tarte. Col. Denison's address went very fully into the various phases of the Imperial problem from the standpoint of defence, trade, etc. Mr. Alex. McNeill, ex-M.P., seconded the adoption of the report, and dwelt upon the enormous exertions of foreign powers to increase their naval strength.

Mr. Tarte, who has long taken an interest in the League's work, spoke with satisfaction of the freedom which French-Canadians enjoyed under British rule. While not seeing eye to eye with Col. Denison in the matter of defence, he fully recognized the wisdom of young men in Canada fitting themselves to defend their country in time of need. Canada could not open her markets to British goods without tariff restrictions, but there are lines on which reciprocity would be an undoubted boon.

Sir William Mulock proposed a resolution in favor of inter-Imperial preferential trade, and in so doing said the first step toward that end was taken by Canada in 1897, when its preferential tariff became law. South Africa and Australia are moving in the same direction, and the speech of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the strong man of England, suggests a movement of a like character on the part of the Motherland. Each portion of the empire, therefore, is moving voluntarily toward the same goal. The truest bond to unite the empire was, in his judgment, neither self-interest nor physical strength, but the wonderful freedom of the British scheme wherever it exists. Sir William was not in complete accord with the radical counsels forthcoming from home quarters in the matter of Imperial defence. Yet he thought Canada had already done a great deal for Imperial defence and for Canadian defence by attracting thousands of British citizens to our west and by developing the Dominion's resources.

Sir Sandford Fleming recited the story of the Pacific cable, and suggested the sending of a Canadian commissioner, preferably a cabinet minister, to Australia, to clear up the misunderstanding with the Commonwealth concerning the future of the cable. The proposal in this direction was endorsed by the meeting.

Mr. McNeill moved a resolution of satisfaction upon the recent speech of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Lieut.-Col. Denison was re-elected president for another term.

WAS IT A FANATIC'S WORK?

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITORIUM BARN DESTROYED—ONE MAN AND SEVEN HORSES BURNED.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 19.—J. B. Paul was burned to death by the flames that destroyed the big sanitorium barn to-day. There is advanced the theory that this fire, like many others that have consumed Adventist institutions in this city, was started by a religious fanatic, with the view of the 'prophetess,' Ellen White, that the Lord has ordered the sect to move from this city. Paul was a Kansas man who had come to the sanitorium to be treated. Thirteen valuable horses were burned to death and a large quantity of hay, grain, tools, etc., were consumed.

Those in close touch with the sanitorium officials no longer make a secret of their belief that some member of the Adventist faction who wishes the church to remove its headquarters, who has brooded over the wail sent up by the 'prophetess,' has decided to be God's instrument in enforcing the supposed mandate directing an exodus. Mrs. White, in her most recent prophecy, pointed to the burning of the 'Review and Herald' office as evidence of God's wrath. Within the past year the following Adventist buildings have been destroyed by fire: 'Review and Herald' office, sanitorium laundry, Haskel Home, the power house, big main building and hospital, and the sanitorium barn.

RAGS AND GIN

Gin Said to be the Consequence, not the Cause, of Poverty, in England.

WHAT MR. JOHN KIRK, SECRETARY OF THE SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY, SAYS OF THEM.

Why should there be ragged schools in wealthy England? Why should boys and girls, aye, and young women, too, have to go barefooted? The wages of the workingmen have increased. There is a keen demand for skilled and unskilled labor. The farm laborer earns to-day just twice as much as he did twenty years ago.

Gin! gin has something to do with it, but gin is not all the cause. According to Mr. John Kirk, the secretary of the Ragged School Union. Gin is a concomitant, not the primordial cause. The connection may not seem clear or immediate, and yet Mr. Kirk, in the course of some talk with a 'Witness' representative, pointed out how such teaching worked.

'In the first place, in England you must remember that you have traditions which go a long way; you have still certain inheritances from the feudal times; you have, in mitigated form, the "squirearchy," and you have sacerdotalism. Generations have heard that one must order himself lowly before his betters; that he must be content with the station in life in which it had pleased Providence to place him, and the result was a certain humbleness among the rural classes, a certain acquiescence in forbidding conditions, a certain rule of life which made it incumbent upon the son to be a farm laborer like his father. Now, all this made, not for progress in the world, but for poverty. And this teaching, this inheritance, made the ragged schools a necessity.

'Does not the word "ragged" seem to suggest cruel inequalities?'

Mr. Kirk admitted that it did, and to-day they preferred to say the 'Shaftesbury' Society, as it was Lord Shaftesbury who really might be said to have formed the first society. At the same time the word, when chosen, expressed the truth of the time.

'Have you ever seen in your previous visits to this country any barefoot or ragged children?'

'Never,' was the emphatic reply; and the reason must be, the larger opportunity in the individual life; the sense of independence, which Mr. Kirk said, you felt in the very air; the feeling that there was neither caste nor tradition to hold you down, and that each individual might, unhindered, work out an influential destiny.

As to the question of drink, Mr. Kirk admitted sorrowfully that drink was a great curse in England; but, although he was a total abstainer he had no hesitation in saying that if he had to live in the environment in which thousands lived he would take to drink, too. Gin was an escape—a poor escape, no doubt, from bad conditions as to housing and as to atmosphere. And this was the crux. You needed to give the poor better houses in which to live, you needed to give them education, and if you gave both, you would see a social revolution.

Now, the board schools, that is, the public schools, were doing and had done an admirable work in diffusing education all over the country. And this education, being thoroughly robust, was counteracting, in a great measure, the traditions of servile contentment which had prevailed in the past. The school developed brains; the boy and the girl felt proud; the parents felt proud; the resolve was made that the bright boy should wear a black coat. Mark, this is nothing less than a revolution in rural England. He should go to an office. Now, neither the squire nor the parson liked this. Mr. Kent said he did not want to say one word against the parsons—he was half a parson himself. But, with the development of brain power, you had the new sense of independence; and authority was menaced, and sacerdotalism did not like it. The parochial school, or the voluntary school, on the other hand, taught distinctive religious tenets—tenets of the Church of England, to which Methodist or Presbyterian pupils had to submit, which was an injustice. The board school taught the Bible, simply as history, that is to say, it was read, and comment was made, but there was no denominational teaching deduced from it. But this was the point—the board school had put a new spirit into the common people. He thought the Education Bill would be found to be workable, and he considered the passive resistance attitude not a little ridiculous on the part of men who had all along paid such a large percentage of the rates under the old system.

The work to which Mr. Kirk is committed is really mission work. Boys and girls who are very poor are assisted; they are given food and clothing; their moral character is set up, and, after several years of training, suitable work is found for them. Mr. Kirk has an idea that such boys and girls, at the age, say, of eighteen, would be welcomed in this country.

There is a perfectly wonderful amount of ameliorative work done in England. In London alone, it is tremendous. And yet London is simply a congeries of cities. Each bit of work must be done separately, and nobody pretends that it is overtaken. Mr. Charles Booth, who has recently, in seven formidable volumes, made a remarkable presentation of certain social and religious aspects of England, admits a vast amount of work, both of a material and moral kind, but concludes that the work alike of the Catholics and the ritualists is spasmodic and ineffectual for permanent results. Both bodies referred to did, indeed, do most earnest work, but on this side no one could have an adequate idea of what had to be done. He thought that this magnificent country, the vastness and possibilities of which were not even yet realized at home, might, in a measure, solve the problem of the congested cities and the many problems of poverty and sorrow. For here was land; with hundreds of millions of acres awaiting the settler. The stream had commenced to flow to this country from England; let it grow bigger and bigger. Mr. Kirk quite scouted the idea of a British colony, so-called, in this country. The people who came out here with such an idea would be sadly disappointed. They would retain their prejudices; they would remain narrow, and they would not benefit by the broad spirit which he had found so interesting and valuable; the spirit which told every young man in this country that there was no barrier of birth or anything else in his way; that he might be the architect of his own fortune, unhindered by position or circumstance.

THE OSAKA EXHIBITION

GREAT GOOD WILL RESULT FROM THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

Winnipeg, Man, May 20.—Mr. Wm. Hutchison, who was manager of the Canadian exhibit at the great Japanese fair at Osaka, passed through the city last night on his way home from the exhibition.

Mr. Hutchison said that the fair had been a splendid success from every standpoint. From the point of Canadian advertising, he considers this country's exhibit had done much to make the Japanese consider seriously the importing of some lines of Canadian goods. The outlook for the importation of flour was especially good as the Japanese are slowly turning from their old diet of rice and will have to import flour for their bread. In the Canadian exhibit was a fully equipped bakery, which turned out bread that showed what can be done from the brands of Canadian flour. To facilitate a comparison between this and American flour which is at present being shipped into Japan, though as yet in small quantities, bread made of both flours were shown together, the Canadian flour easily proving its superiority in the loaf.

BIG FIRE AT ST. HYACINTHE.

FACTORIES AND MANY DWELLING HOUSES RAZED TO THE GROUND.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 21.—St. Hyacinthe was visited by a fire yesterday that did damage to the amount of $500,000, destroyed several manufacturing establishments and rendered over four hundred families homeless, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

The blaze started from an unknown cause in the store room of the shoe manufacturing establishment of C. Cote & Bros., in St. Antoine, near St. Joseph street, and spread rapidly, fanned by a high wind in an easterly direction towards the Yamaska river.

The local fire brigade was unable to handle the blaze with the apparatus at hand, and a message was sent to Montreal asking for assistance. In less than an hour and a half after the message had been sent Sub-Chief Dubois, Captains Briere and Morin, with twenty-five firemen, two steam engines and two hose waggons arrived and got quickly to work at fighting the flames, which, by that time, had destroyed every building between St. Antoine street and the river, east to Mondor street.

The Montreal firemen prevented it from spreading further east in St. Antoine street, so that it was due to their efforts that all the buildings between St. Marguerite and St. Antoine streets east to the river were saved.

The following were the principal buildings destroyed:

L. Cote & Bros., shoe manufacturers.
Lamoureux & Co., implement foundry.
Beland & Co., implement foundry.
Humel & Allaire, grist mill.
Sicotte & Co., furniture factory.
Bourgoin & Co., hardware.
Rainville & Co., feed and flour store.
Alfred Lapalme, gent's furnishing.
Ottawa and Frontenac Hotels.
Girouard Academy.

INSURANCE LOSS.

The amount of insurance involved, amounting to $344,200, is apportioned among twenty-nine companies as follows:

Royal	$5,500
Commercial Union	49,000
Northern	37,000
Phoenix of London	16,000
North British and Mercantile	15,000
Aetna	14,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	14,000
London and Lancashire	14,000
Norwich Union	12,000
London Assurance	11,000
Montreal Mutual	10,700
Queen's	10,000
Guardian	8,500
Ottawa	8,500
National of Ireland	8,500
Phoenix of Hartford	8,000
Atlas	6,900
Western	6,400
British America	6,100
Caledonian	6,000
Equity	6,000
North America	5,500
Union	5,000
Sun	4,000
Scottish Union & National	3,200
Manchester	2,500
Home	2,000
Quebec	2,000
Alliance	1,300

POSTAGE STAMPS SIMILAR.

THE PINK PENNY AND THE WASHINGTON TWO CENT CAUSE TROUBLE TO UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

New York, May 21—Attention has been drawn to the similarity between the United States new two-cent postage stamp with Washington's likeness on it and the English one penny stamp bearing the likeness of King Edward VII. One citizen is in possession of four English stamps which had been passed through the New York post-office on letters without being detected and without the least delay. Three of the stamps went through the office on Wednesday within a few hours of each other. The man who tried the experiment did so to convince some of his friends that the stamps were too much alike. Mr. Morgan, assistant postmaster, when told that the English stamps were passing the New York post-office made a memorandum of the fact and had the different departments notified. The striking sameness in the color, he said, could be accounted for by the fact that at the last postal congress a rule was adopted that postage stamps representing the typical union rates or their equivalents in the money of each country should be prepared as far as possible in the same colors.

CHINA CAN'T FIGHT

YEP YEN SAYS THAT CHINA WILL BE COMPELLED TO YIELD TO RUSSIA IN REGARD TO MANCHURIA UNLESS THE OTHER POWERS INTERVENE.

This is the time of the year when large numbers of Chinamen are travelling between the Orient and the Occident. The most of them have, of course, to be identified by photograph, by ear mark, by moles, by minute or great peculiarities; have, in a word, to undergo a most degrading examination before they can enter this country. Nevertheless, the C. P. R. does a great Chinese trade.

Yep Yen does not come under the humiliating law in regard to examination. He is a large merchant of New York city. His dress of mingled silk and satin, all embroidered by hand, would cost a small fortune. He travelled over the C. P. R., of which he speaks highly. He has been to China for a holiday, and returns convinced by contact of the power and progress of the great west. He laments that his own country should still be so far backward, but he says there is a mass of opinion being slowly formed which will eventually be strong enough to insist upon reforms. The empress is, of course, the great reactionary force, and it seems in vain for the moment to stand up against her, as she controls all the forces which can be availed of, but all silently there is a young China which has travelled not a little, which has been all over the world, by the individual, by the group, which is having a certain moulding influence. This will tell.

As for the Russian attitude towards Manchuria, China will have to yield to every demand which Russia might make unless, indeed, the other powers would intervene. But China feels indignant at the action of Russia in regard to Manchuria all along; she is weak, however, and divided; she has no army worth the name; her navy was wiped out in the war with Japan, and it has not to any appreciable extent been replaced. China, compact, modernized, organized, could, in the estimation of Yep Yen (who speaks English as it is spoken in New York) beat the world. It may be long delayed, but he feels assured that the day will come when China will recognize her power, and then we shall not hear of head taxes and examinations and degradations which are akin to those we sometimes inflict upon the animal world.

Yep Yen says that many of the younger Chinese, those who have received education and have travelled a little, are well disposed to the missionaries, who, in spite of what seemed the crushing defeat associated with the Boxer troubles, are still busyt at work, leavening the people, perhaps not so much by doctrine as by life, which is most potent.

WANT REV. DYSON HAGUE,

MEMORIAL CHURCH, LONDON, INVITES HIM TO BECOME RECTOR.

Toronto, May 21.—It is understood that the Rev. Dyson Hague, rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, will be the next rector of Memorial Church, London, Ont.

The Rev. Mr. Hague, when spoken to on Thursday in reference to the above despatch, stated that he very much regretted that publicity should be given to such a report. It had certainly not emanated from any authoritative source and was very premature. It was true that he had, only this morning, received a communication from a committee of the Memorial Church, appointed to select a rector, offering him the rectorship. He had not had time to consider the matter, and the statement that he was likely to go to London was merely a guess. He was not yet in a position to say himself whether he would accept the invitation or not.

GREAT STORM

Toronto, May 20.—A despatch from Blairmore, N.W.T., says the worst snowstorm experienced in this section of the North-West in many years is raging in the Crow's Nest Pass and on the prairie to the east. Snow has been falling constantly for seventy-two hours, with no indication as yet of a break. To-day a blizzard as fierce as was ever known here has been raging. The snow is eighteen inches deep on the level here, while reports from the prairie as far east as Lethbridge are to the effect that it is from two to three feet deep. Stock which has been on grass for two weeks is reported to be suffering terribly, especially young animals, which are reported to be dying off by hundreds. The temperature has been low, with snow falling several hours, and the weather is now extremely cold.

FATE OF THE 'LUCKENBACH.'

Philadelphia, May 20.—Advices received here say the British barque 'Skoda' has arrived at Black River, Jamaica, and reports that on April 29, 250 miles off Cape Charles, she passed through water covered for miles with oil. This probably explains the loss of the tanker 'S. V. Luckenbach,' which left Sabine Pass on March 22 for Marcus Hook, Pa., loaded with oil. She carried a crew of thirty-two men and has been given up for lost.

A BRITISH GENERAL.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON SPEAKS OF BRITAIN'S MILITARY SYSTEM.

Conscription is a word repellant to the English mind. It has been urged in certain high quarters that the time has come when England must adopt the Continental system if the country is to have a trained force upon which it can rely in the time of need. Public opinion, however, is evidently not ripe for that drastic measure. Sir Frederick Carrington who has (accompanied by Lady Carrington) been seeing a bit of the world latterly, and who on Wednesday was at the Windsor Hotel, stated that while he did not believe in conscription, he felt that the fighting forces of the country must be increased. The volunteer movement had not quite realized the expectations which had been formed of it.

Mr. Brodrick's army measure, if carried out in its entirety, would be a step in the right direction, but there should be some means found by which every male citizen in his youth should be taught how to shoot, and the elementary details of drill. Sir Frederick, who may be remembered as the commander of a mixed colonial force which did good work in Rhodesia during the South African war, praised the idea of cadet corps. To begin at the beginning of the young life, in regard to service for the state, was the proper thing. The boy should be taught at school how to shoot; also some elements of drill. That knowledge should be improved upon as the commercial or professional life was entered upon. Not that there need necessarily be any set portion of the time given; not that the life of work to which the youth would be called should be seriously invaded by military duty; but all able-bodied men in the country should, by a way which must be found, be sufficiently drilled as to be able to present a front to any possible enemy in defence of their country. He would not call it conscription: but he believed it to be absolutely necessary that every man should know how to shoot. You could encourage the cadet idea; each county might have its shooting clubs, and the like—the whole with the single end in view of presenting, in the moment of need, a force which would be able to repel the enemy.

Sir Frederick spoke highly of the colonial forces which he commanded in Rhodesia. These were composed of Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. They were intelligent and most adaptable. He at the very beginning treated them differently from the regular soldier. The colonials had never been under the severe discipline of the regular army. To have imposed this discipline would have been wrong, because they had been brought up under diffrent conditions. The men were willing to learn; they obeyed readily when they understood; and he took care that in the matter of orders the men should know just the circumstances and the exigencies which rendered such orders reasonable and necessary. Another thing, the colonials were quick to act upon their own initiative.

As for the regular army, Sir Frederick approved of the idea of enlarged initiative. There should be a greater degree of elasticity, but, on the other hand, you must never lose sight of discipline in the regular army. Discipline was vital to the movements of the troops in the fields. All the units which composed the army must be trained to obey, and to obey promptly, otherwise the value of the work which the army might do would be fatally impaired.

Sir Frederick has had a very pleasant itinerary in the east. He is charmed with British Columbia and the Rockies. He speaks highly of the comfort of travelling on the C. P. R., and he says of the latter's Pacific steamers that they are the finest in the world. Sir Frederick and Lady Carrington will be in town for a few days.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SIR EDMUND BARTON CABLES THAT CONTRACT WILL BE RENEWED FOR TWO YEARS.

Ottawa, May 20.—Sir Edmund Barton cables Sir Wilrid Laurier that arrangements have been concluded for a two years' continuance of the Australian steamship service. Particulars will be forwarded by mail. There was talk of an improved service over this route, but it seems that the present arrangement will be continued for the next couple of seasons.

THE TRANSVAAL

Pretoria, May 20.—The first British Transvaal Parliament was opened today by Sir Arthur Lawley, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. The chamber was filled, those present including the military officials, the judges, the clergy, and the civil authorities. After the members had been sworn in, the Lieutenant-Governor delivered his inaugural address.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

LADIES FROM ALL OVER THE DOMINION GATHER AT TORONTO.

Toronto, May 21.—Many well-known and prominent ladies from all parts of the Dominion were present at the opening sessions of the tenth annual convention of the National Council of Women of Canada yesterday. The most important feature of the programme was the conference of the Humane Society in the afternoon, when the propriety of forming a Dominion Humane Society, with central headquarters at Ottawa, was considered and endorsed by the speakers.

CUSTOMS APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, May 20.—Mr. Emile Delaney has been appointed sub-collector of customs for the Magdalen Islands.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Cigarette Bill of Mr. Bickerdike is Struck Down by Rules of Order.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE TO TAKE THE MATTER IN HAND

Miscellaneous Information as to the Expenditure in the Public Works Department.

Ottawa, May 19.—Whenever legislation is presented in parliament on which members are not desirous of casting a vote there is always more than one means of escape open. The House had accepted Mr. Bickerdike's resolution against the importation, manufacture, and sale of cigarettes in Canada, but when it came to the enactment of a concrete act of parliament to carry this into effect members rather hesitated and halted.

The bill had been introduced, but when called last night for a second reading Mr. Speaker made the following explanation:

I have to declare in regard to this bill that I do not consider it has been properly introduced, and for the following reasons: When this bill was introduced the other day I did not then have the opportunity of reading it over before its introduction, and I was then unable to declare whether it should have originated in committee of the whole House, or whether it should have been introduced on a motion for leave. I see now that the bill has for its object to prohibit the manufacture and sale of any cigarette or cigarette papers, and the bill also provides that no cigarette or cigarette papers shall be imported into the country. It was suggested the other day when the bill was introduced that such a measure could only be brought in by a member of the administration, and not by a private member, because it affects the revenue. The contention concerned was an erroneous construction of our parliamentary law, because, according to our rule 86, which governs the point raised the other had, it is provided that the House cannot provide any vote for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, and cannot impose any tax or impose impost that has not first been offered to the House by the government. This bill, though dealing with the question of tariff, does not impose any tax or impost, and it can then be introduced by a private member. But when introduced by a private member the proposition should be first considered in a committee of the whole House. A bill relating to trade and to alteration of the laws concerning trade should originate in committee of the whole House. By section 41 of our rules it is provided as follows:

'No bill relating to trade, or alteration of the laws concerning trade is to be brought into the House until the proposition shall have been first considered in the committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by the House.'

This enactment has generally been followed in the Commons of Great Britain as in the Legislative Assembly of the colonies having constitutional government, though they have not in England, as in some of the colonies, a rule as formally expressed as it is in our parliamentary procedure, as you may see by Bourinot's, pages 591 and 592. We have in England, as well as in this country, certain precedents on the matter. I will not undertake to quote them all, but I would be premitted to refer to a precedent of 1883, which is to be found in the 'Commons Journal,' page 377, where a bill to regulate the sale or prohibit the traffic of intoxicating liquors originated in the committee. In 1885 a bill to amend certain portions of the License Act of 1883 was initiated in committee. In 1885 a bill regulating the sale of fertilizers originated also in committee, and in 1886 a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine also originated in committee. I then come to the conclusion that this bill was not properly introduced in the House, and the fact of presenting it on motion for leave would be a departure from the usage which has been adhered to in numerous instances and precedents. I declare the motion for its second reading as being irregular and out of order.

Mr. Bickerdike bowed to this ruling, but asked the suspension of the rule, so that the matter could be proceeded with in the regular way. Objection was taken to this procedure, however, and so it could not be followed.

Mr. Monk—'I think it is fair to ask, in view of the vote given on the resolution introduced by Mr. Bickerdike, if the government will take any steps to cure this difficulty, which is, after all, only technical.'

Mr. Fielding—'There is nothing in the circumstances which requires the government to intervene. Mr. Speaker has explained that this bill may be brought up again by way of resolution. Mr. Bickerdike has only to give notice of his resolution in the usual way and proceed in committee in order that his bill may be introduced. It does not require any action upon the part of the government.'

Mr. Bickerdike—'Will the government give me an opportunity to go on with the bill if this is done? It will probably be a little late for this session.'

Mr. Fielding—'That can be considered later on. In the meantime Mr. Bickerdike had better proceed in the ordinary way, as pointed out by Mr. Speaker.'

DIVORCE IN CANADA.

Upon the third reading of the Schooley Divorce Bill Mr. John Charlton repeated his protest that there should be some better way of dealing with divorce applications than through the Federal Parliament. Mr. Ingram, of Elgin, gave it as his opinion that the present arrangement favored the rich against the poor, and the Hon. Wm. Ross, of Victoria, C.B., remarked that the case now before the House could have been disposed of in half a day out in Manitoba, instead of putting the parties to the expense of coming away down to Ottawa.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

In response to a question by Mr. Casgrain, the Prime Minister stated that the deed between the Ursulines and the government, or the city of Quebec, transferring the Plains of Abraham, contained no provision to provide for the use of these grounds for military parades, reviews, manoeuvres, etc. But a supplementary contract had been framed providing for such use.

Ottawa, May 20.—The Commons spent its sitting of yesterday in committee of supply, and the most interesting item disposed of was the appropriation of half a million dollars for deepening and widening the St. Lawrence channel between Montreal and Quebec, of which both parties in the House approved.

A bill was introduced by the Minister of Marine respecting the safety of ships which is designed to make the Canadian law identical with the English in the matter of deck loads.

The leader of the Opposition read a telegram from Dawson City, in which it was stated that a commission is appointed to investigate the Treadgold concession and hydraulic leases in the Yukon. He asked if this information was correct.

The Prime Minister responded that the announcement was premature, but the appointment would be very shortly made.

Mr. Borden asked whether the government would lay on the table of the House the terms of the commission before making the appointments.

The acting Minister of the Interior said the government had not considered that point, but the commission would be very comprehensive in its terms and cover not only the Treadgold concession, but the hydraulic leases as well. At least one of the commissioners would be an expert on mining questions.

In view of the application of the trustees of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company for a subsidy of $96,000 for thirty miles of new line to Paspebiac, Mr. Charles Marcil called attention to the claims against this company down in Bonaventure, amounting to $226,000. If this subsidy was voted at all, he said, it should be employed to settle these claims. It was but fair that the workmen who built the road should be paid before the capitalist, whose interest is secured by possession of the road. The present line also should be put in proper shape before the company drew subsidy for a new line. The member for Bonaventure thanked the Minister of Railways and the Prime Minister for the interest they had already shown in the case of his constituents.

The Minister of Railways promised that Mr. Marcil's suggestion would receive consideration.

ST. LAWRENCE IMPROVEMENTS.

An item of $515,800 for improvements to the St. Lawrence ship channel opened up a general discussion regarding the work of deepening to 30 feet and widening to 450 feet the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec. The minister stated that excavation was required along 60 miles, of which 28 miles had already been completed. The dredging this season would involve an outlay of $340,000. Over sixty million dollars has so far been expended in these St. Lawrence improvements, of which a large part has been contributed by the Montreal Harbor Commission. The work of deepening and widening now in progress involves an outlay of four million dollars. The Opposition spent two hours in criticising some of the items of the Public Works expenditure on the St. Lawrence river works. They thought that too much was spent on the fittings for the dredge 'Tarte,' and criticised the proposed outlay of half a million dollars on the new dredge for the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Tarte said that when he left the Department the cost for this dredge was to have been three hundred thousand dollars.

One hundred thousand dollars was voted for harbor improvements at Quebec. The minister explained that the government would furnish a berth 462 feet long and 48 feet wide at the bottom. Mr. Tarte said that was a modest plan compared with the one which he had considered adequate for the port of Quebec. The minister replied that the new plan was accepted by the Quebec Harbor Board. A contract has been let to Dussault & Lemieux, of Quebec, for the execution of this work at a cost of $188,700. It is to be completed in two years. The wharf will have a concrete top, and will rest on cribs.

Fifty thousand dollars was gladly voted for harbor improvements at Port Arthur. The minister explained that this will develop the entrance to twenty-one feet. Mr. W. F. McCreary, of Selkirk, made the statement that it would cost half a million dollars to equip the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur as Duluth is now equipped. Thirty thousand dollars was taken for dredging at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River at the west end of Lake Superior. This work will cost altogether about one hundred thousand dollars but this stream will then be fit to accommodate shipping for ten miles up from its mouth.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

A grant of $243,000 was made for the improvements in the Montreal harbor below St. Mary's Current. This would complete the outlay and it would be finished up in the fall.

It was further stated that for part of the work hemlock had been substituted for spruce at the contractors' request. There had, however, been no change in the contract price. Mr. Tarte took the responsibility for the change which was authorized on the contractor's statement that it was difficult to secure all he spruce necessary for the work. For the purposes for which the hemlock was used it was claimed that it was as good as spruce. The item passed.

A hundred and forty-two thousand dollars was appropriated for the works at Port Colborne, and altogether the outlay to make this a good harbor will amount to a million and a half or two million dollars.

WHARF AT SOREL.

The item of $47,000 for a deep water wharf at Sorel was again taken up and explanations were asked. Mr. Sutherland explained that the purpose of the work was to give deep-water accommodation at Sorel. The total cost of the works is estimated at $947,000. Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, wanted to know what prospect there was of the works being utilized for the intended purpose, and who was to build the elevators. Mr. Borden also sought information on these points, but no satisfactory reply was given. The item stands over for further consideration.

Mr. Monk wanted to know what was being done about the building of a dry dock at Montreal.

The Minister of Public Works said nothing had been decided on but he would not say that there might not be.

It is seldom that one hears a member of parliament objecting to the execution of public works in his own constituency. But that was what happened upon the vote of five thousand dollars for a wharf at St. Joseph, in Huron County, on Lake Huron. Mr. McEwan, the representative of the constituency, said that the money was being wasted. There was no business in view. The great majority of the people thereabout had never asked for the wharf and a wharf was no more needed there than on the top of a mountain. He asked that the work be not proceeded with for the present.

The minister thought that since ten thousand dollars has already been expended it was better to finish it up. Mr. Tarte defended the location of this wharf at St. Joseph, which he had recommended and intimated that some of the prejudice against the enterprise arose because it happened to be French-Canadian. The item finally passed on the assurance of the minister that he would visit the locality to see whether it is worth while or not.

Ottawa, May 21.—Parliament has risen till Tuesday of next week and most of the members have gone home for the recess. The House sat for three hours yesterday and made some progress in the voting of estimates for the Department of Justice.

Mr. D. C. Fraser brought in a bill respecting the Prince Edward Island Ferry Company.

FIRES FROM LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. German introduced a bill to better secure the rights of provinces against railway companies. At present where property is burned by sparks from locomotives the sufferer can get no damages without first proving that the fire was due to neglect on the part of the railways to maintain the proper safeguards. This is always a difficult thing to do, as it is necessary to prove the case through the railway company's own officials. Moreover, it means a considerable outlay on the part of the complainant which many farmers can ill afford to bear. Most of our Canadian engines are fitted with screens fine enough to prevent sparks from escaping, but when trains come to heavy grades these screens are usually thrown open to help the draught and the result is that cinders are thrown out the size of an ordinary bird's egg. If Mr. German's bill passes into law the onus of proof will be thrown on the railways to show that all precautions were being observed.

THE DESJARDINS CANAL.

The Minister of Justice introduced a bill to discharge a mortgage which is held by the government on certain property in Hamilton for a £5,000 loan granted in 1832 toward the construction of the Desjardins Canal.

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

Mr. Lariviere quoted a resolution of the Winnipeg Board of Trade complaining that the date fixed by the government, viz., July 1, 1903, before which German goods to escape the surtax, must be entered and duty paid, does not allow of sufficient time for Canadian importers to receive goods for which bona fide orders were placed before April 16 last. The board submits that a large quantity of these purchases are for fall and winter delivery and that in some cases importers have sold these goods on the old tariff so that the time should be extended to Sept. 30, in which bona fide purchases may be entered for consumption at the old rate of duty.

In reply the Minister of Customs explained that the resolution submitted by the Finance Minister defined that orders given prior to April 16 should be admitted without the surtax, provided the goods were for immediate transportation.

The government thought that by giving ten weeks the trade would have ample time to cancel their orders or secure delivery, in Canada. That decision, however, brought letters from business men in all parts of Canada urging that there are exceptional circumstances connected with the German trade, particularly that some goods were ordered and had to be made after the order was put in. This included goods for the holiday season and such orders could not be cancelled. After considering the matter and finding that a greater portion of the orders would be covered by Sept. 30, instead of June 30, he intended recommending an extension of the time to the last of September. As goods landed in Canada for transportation to the west would take weeks to reach their destination the government will accept the arrival on Canadian soil as sufficient to meet the regulation.

SUPREME COURT ACCOMMODATION.

The Opposition leader complained that the Supreme Court accommodation was altogether inadequate and advocated the erection of a new building on its site with much more room. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Public Works both agreed that a new building was necessary, but the latter said land must be acquired elsewhere and added that plans would probably be submitted at an early date to give effect to the government's decision.

SALARIES OF YUKON OFFICIALS.

The Opposition criticized the allowances of government officials in the Yukon—$5,000 for Judge Dugas and $1,800 for minor officials, and a payment of $2,000 to Sheriff Eilbeck for fourteen days service for auctioning off mining claims. Dr. Sproule thought it looked very much like the order of official crookedness shown in the investigations of 1891.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

The Minister of Justice has given notice of a resolution declaring that County Court judges must retire after reaching the age of seventy-five years. If these judges have served twenty-five years they are entitled to full pay on retirement, and if the service is less than twenty-five years the retiring allowance is to be two-thirds of the salary.

OTHER JUDGES.

Supreme Court, Exchequer Court and Superior Court judges who resign after attaining the age of seventy-five years and having given twenty years of judicial service are entitled to an allowance equal to their salary. If the judge is seventy years of age and has served twenty-five years or if he is sixty-five years of age and has served thirty years on the bench the same privilege of retirement on full pay is provided for.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL

GOVERNMENT BILL PROHIBITING SALE TO LADS UNDER SIXTEEN.

Ottawa, May 20.—The Minister of Justice gave notice of a government bill last evening to amend the Criminal Code by making it an offence in all the provinces to sell cigarettes to lads under sixteen years of age. This is the Cabinet's means of dealing with the cigarette evil, which has been brought before parliament's attention this session, and which the House of Commons condemned in a resolution adopted some weeks ago.

PENNY SAVINGS BANKS.

Ottawa, May 20.—Parliament will be asked to provide regulations under which penny savings banks may be organized in connection with churches and societies, the object being to provide regulations under which they may be organized and conducted to encourage thrift among children. Parliament was asked to incorporate a couple of those banks, but the government preferred to frame a general act under which all may come in.

T. AND L. E. RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

Ottawa, May 20.—A deputation is here to urge the granting of a subsidy to the Tilsonburg & Lake Erie Railway from Ingersoll to Collingwood, a distance of 115 miles.

LETTERS TO AUSTRALIA

THEY MAY NOW BE SENT FOR A TWO-CENT STAMP.

Ottawa, May 20.—Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, has written Sir William Mulock that the Commonwealth Government is ready to accept and to deliver letters addressed from Canada at our domestic rate of postage, that is to say, two cents. This step is the result of the persistent efforts of the Canadian Postmaster-General, and will prove a benefit to all communicating with Australia. Sir William's next effort will be to secure delivery for Canadian newspapers and periodicals in Australia at the same rates as are imposed for the delivery of these classes of mail matter within the Dominion.

A FOOLISH ACT

MAN WENT TO SLEEP ON THE BELT OF AN ENGINE AND WILL DIE AS A RESULT.

Windsor, Ont., May 21.—Harry E. Little, a spare fireman in the employ of the Street Railway here, lay down on the wide belt of an engine last night to rest, and fell asleep. The engineer, unaware of his presence, started the ponderous machinery. Little yelled, but it was too late, and he was terribly crushed. So tightly was the poor fellow jammed between the belt and the driving wheel that the engine had to be partly taken apart to remove him. He is now at the General Hospital, but cannot live long.

SEVENTEEN SUITS

ACTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE KILLING OF ITALIANS BY AN EXPLOSION AT FERNIE.

Toronto, May 21.—Seventeen suits are being entered here against the Crow's Nest Coal Company, which has its head office here, on behalf of the relatives of seventeen Italian workmen killed in the Fernie, B.C., mine explosion a year ago. This proceeding to recover damages is really taken by the Italian Government, through the Consul-General at Montreal, and Mr. A. W. H. Gueille, of Toronto, whom the court to-day appointed administrators of the estates of the victims.

CONGO ATROCITIES

MR. HERBERT L. SAMUEL, M.P., BRINGS THE MATTER UP IN THE COMMONS.

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Herbert L. Samuel called attention to the reported atrocities in the Congo Free State, the latest testimony in regard thereto being that of Mr. Morrison, an American Presbyterian missionary, which is now in possession of the Foreign Office. Mr. Samuel recounted some of the horrors, knowledge of which has long been public property, and moved a resolution declaring that the government of the Congo Free State had violated the undertakings it had given at its inception to govern humanely and not permit trading monopolies, and requested the British Government to confer with the signatories of the Berlin Act, by which the Congo State exists with a view to abating the evils.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied nervously and hesitatingly. Referring to the treatment of natives he remarked that the government of the Congo State had been marked in a high degree with certain kinds of administrative development,' at which the House laughed. Viscount Cranborne added that the Congo State authorities did not deny that there had been excesses, but pleaded that they had taken the ordinary steps of civilized government to punish the perpetrators. The speaker added that he did not know whether these steps had been effectual. The government could not accept the motion as it stood, because it condemned the government of a friendly state without direct evidence.

Eventually the resolution was unanimously adopted in a modified form, eliminating the condemnation of the Congo State Government, and Great Britain will communicate forthwith with the signatories of the Berlin Act.

KILLING OF BOGDANOVITCH

TWO MEN RIDDLED HIM WITH BULLETS.

Ufa, Province of Ufa, Russia, May 20.—The assassination of M. Bogdanovitch, the governor, in the town park here yesterday was apparently an act of revenge growing out of the riot at Slatusk, in March, when twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty others were wounded by gendarmes and troops sent by the governor to suppress the disorder. Details of the Governor's assassination show that he was walking alone among the crowds in the park yesterday afternoon, when he was approached, in a shady lane near the church, by two men, one of whom bowed and handed Bogdanovitch a packet. While the Governor was examining it the men drew revolvers and riddled him with bullets, no less than nine being lodged in his breast and spine. The Governor died on the spot. The church watchman ran to the scene on hearing the firing, but was unable to stop the assassins, who escaped by threatening with their revolvers all who attempted to interfere. Bogdanovitch had been governor of the province for six years, and was generally popular.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN HAVANA.

Havana, May 20.—The celebration of Cuba's Independence Day, the first anniversary of the Republic, began at midnight, with illuminations, the sending up of rockets and the screeching of steam whistles. The weather today was ideally clear. Business was completely suspended and the streets were thronged by thousands of people in their newest and cleanest clothes.

ONTARIO PROHIBITION

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION IN TORONTO IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION.

Toronto, May 21.—At a special meeting of the South Toronto branch of the Temperance Legislation League yesterday it was decided to hold a prohibition mass meeting in the Guild Hall, on Wednesday evening next, to be addressed by prominent members of the League who will be in the city to attend the provincial prohibition convention on the following day. The meeting will be in the nature of a reception to the presidents and officers of the London, Guelph, Ottawa and county leagues.

On the previous night the Toronto Prohibitory Unions will elect officers and appoint delegates to the provincial convention.

MEETING OF PROTEST.

Toronto, May 21.—At the meeting of the lay and ministerial delegates of the Toronto Methodist Western District yesterday a resolution was passed condemning the Ontario Government for their neglect in introducing immediate temperance legislation and demanding that an appeal be made to those members of the legislature who had pledged themselves to support the cause of temperance to bring on a vote in the House on the question to see how things stood.

KINGSTON SUNDAY LAW

NINE HOTEL MEN CHARGED WITH NEGLECTING TO UNCOVER THEIR WINDOWS.

Kingston, Ont., May 20.—A fight is on here over the ways of liquor license holders. The law calls for a clear view of barrooms during prohibited hours, and this has not been strictly obeyed, it is said. On Sunday two ladies prominent in W. C. T. U. circles secured the license inspector and took a walk about the city, with the result that nine hotel-keepers were in court to-day accused of neglecting to uncover the windows in their places on Sunday last so as to afford a clear view of the interiors. The cases were postponed until Friday, when Mr. Haverson, Toronto, will be here to defend. Mr. J. L. Whiting, County Crown Attorney, is prosecutor.

BRAW' LADS AND LASSIES

A TRAIN FULL OF FINE SCOTCH FOLK LEAVES THE WINDSOR STATION FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Scotch lads and lassies filled the waiting-rooms of the Windsor street station on Thursday, filled the platforms, and finally a large train of thirteen coaches. This was a picked lot of young men and women—the latter in the minority. They came out by the steamer 'Cecilian.' Mr. James Hoolahan, who was present, said they were a capital lot of settlers—just the kind the country wanted. The young men were, for the most part, farm laborers; the young women could do any kind of honest work in the North-West; and they all, whether young or old, belonged to a wholesome class, which would make thee best of Canadian citizens.

MR. CARNEGIE ANSWERED

Mr. Sifton Takes Note of His Attempt to Belittle Canada

CANADA THE LAST PORTION OF THE EMPIRE TO BECOME AMERICANIZED.

(Special cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

The 'Berliner Tageblatt' of Berlin publishes a strong article in which the German Government is counselled to abandon the idea of further penalizing Canada for imposing the surtax on German imports.

London, May 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day the Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, admited that communications were passing between the Foreign Office and Germany regarding the latter's imposition of differential duties against Canada. The Under Secretary declined to furnish information as to whether the Foreign Office had indicated the possibility of Great Britain retaliating by imposing special duties on German imports into the United Kingdom, saying he could not make any further statement at present.

London, May 20.—A special to the 'Chronicle' from Melbourne says Australia will not co-operate in Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme. While the attitude of most of the public men in Australia and the leading newspapers is favorable to the idea, there is no possibility at present of that sympathy taking practical form.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Burnley, suggested that the real business to be taken up first in regard to the proposed new tariff arrangement was a conference of the best financial and commercial experts of the Motherland and the colonies to discuss whether the new system would be practicable and if so whether it would be advisable or not.

The 'Chronicle's' Australian correspondent cables from Melbourne that the Minister of Customs for the Commonwealth has declared that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is unfit to interpret the Australian laws.

Clasper, the well known builder, is pushing ahead the work on the two boats for the Argonauts of Toronto.

London, May 20.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, who has been here for some weeks in connection with the Alaskan Boundary Commission, was the guest of the London Chamber of Commerce at dinner last evening. Sir E. G. Rollitt acted as chairman, and, in the course of a short speech, referred very appreciatively to the reception accorded to the Chamber of Commerce delegates during their trip to Canada last year.

Mr. Sifton did not refer in his speech to the much talked of utterances of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, nor did he mention the Alaskan boundary dispute or the corn tax. He had a few words to say, however, in regard to the recent interviews given to London newspapers by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in which an attempt was made to belittle Canada. The Minister of the Interior ridiculed every statement made by Mr. Carnegie, and declared there was more of a pro-American feeling in London than in Canada.

'If there was a part of the empire,' argued Mr. Sifton, 'that was most unlikely to be Americanized it was Canada.'

He graphically traced the development of Canada, and wished it to be distinctly understood that the manifest destiny of Canada was not absorption by the United States. Lord Strathcona and Sir Gilbert Parker were amongst the other speakers of the evening.

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, Canadian member for Galway, made his maiden speech in the House of Commons yesterday. It was brief, but was well received.

The 'St. James Gazette' publishes an interview with the Hon. Clifford Sifton in connection with the Canadian fast line, in which he says that the Canadian Government had projects before them tending to concentrate the shipping trade at Canadian points, which in the future will be utilized to the fullest extent.

In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in reply to a question asked by Mr. A. W. Black, Liberal member for Banffshire, announced that he had received no communications in regard to duties from the colonial premiers since the Conference last year.

London, May 21.—The following Torontonians have passed their examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons: E. W. Allan, M. Blake, F. S. Pope, E. G. H. Weir and F. S. Mackenzie, of Montreal.

A number of the immigrants who went out to Canada with the Rev. Mr. Barr's colony have returned here and are loud in their condemnation of the arrangements for their care and the country in general. They say they never dreamt of having to face such scenes of discomfort and desolation as was their lot upon arriving at their destination.

Mr. Griffith Boscawen, M.P. for Tunbridge Division, of Kent, and honorary secretary of the Church Parliamentary Committee, moved, when the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill came up for consideration, that the proposed relief be limited to marriages contracted in the Empire outside of the United Kingdom. The amendment was rejected by 20 votes to 11.

The 'Graphic,' in a leading article on Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech on preferential treatment, says that though Canadians have welcomed the speech of the Colonial Secretary they have never given any indicatioon that they are prepared to treat the Mother Country with the same liberality that she treats her children.

FIRST BOAT FOR NOME.

Seattle, Wash., May 19.—The steamer 'Portland' put to sea yesterday for Nome, being the first boat of the season to carry passengers north.

A SAILORS' PALACE.

London, May 19.—The Prince and Princess of Wales to-day opened the new Sailors' Palace erected in the Limehouse district of this city.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Henry F. McLeod, government engineer, has been in Trenton Harbor investigating the outlet for the Trent Canal.

Mr. Isaiah Robins's barn, near Little Britain, Ont., was struck by lightning on May 18, and seven horses, harness, grain and implements were destroyed. Loss $2,500; insurance, $1,200.

Mr. R. Archibald Hunter, undertaker, of East Toronto, contracted smallpox while preparing the body of Mrs. William Curtis for interment some three weeks ago. He died on Sunday, May 17, and was buried next day.

Frank Robinet, employed in the Peters powder factory, Sandwich, had nitric acid spilled over his arms and legs last Tuesday, and was so severely burned that Dr. Beasley had to be called in. He pronounced the burns painful, but not serious.

The Port Hope 'Times' of Thursday publishes a story of attempted suicide by a woman, the mother of several children, who was driven to it on Sunday, May 17, by her husband's brutality. She took Paris green, and only the intervention of a Port Hope doctor saved her life.

A warehouse collapsed at Woodstock on Wednesday morning, and ruined the cold storage business, in which there was used some hundreds of tons of ice. The warehouse was used by Mr. Angus Rose, the egg exporter, for his large business. Loss about $5,000.

Central Ontario Junction police are looking for a horse thief who stole a team and set of double harness on Wednesday from Mr. Henry Brown, at that place, and then started toward Belleville. The animals stolen were young and valuable and the harness nearly new.

Miss Grace, adopted daughter of the Rev. A. Martin, of Charlotte street, fell from a balcony some seventeen feet into the yard of the family residence on Wednesday morning at Belleville, Ont., and broke both bones of her right ankle, besides receiving serious internal injuries. The wonder is that the young lady was not killed.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Belleville, employed as a boiler-maker at Deseronto, had the misfortune to get a piece of steel into his right eye about ten days ago. He returned to Belleville to have the eye treated. On Wednesday night, however, the sight of the eye gave way, and, sad to say, Mr. Wilson is thus blind on that side. The eye was afterwards removed.

The Nicholson file works at Port Hope had a hot time on May 18. A stone operated by William Hills broke, and immediately the fragments scattered destruction before the machinery could be stopped. Albert Rouse was climbing out of a window when hit by a bit of wood that knocked him thirty feet, but fortunately he was only severely shaken. No one else was hurt.

Mrs. Van Vliet, who once resided in Belleville, identified the body of Tobias Prince as that of her brother. Last Tuesday the body was found in Toronto Bay, and Miss Van Vliet told the authorities whose it was, explaining that her brother belonged to Hamilton. Strangely enough, she had lost her husband some years previously by the wreck of a schooner going from Oswego to Belleville.

Mr. James Russell, Eady, was working with his team putting in grain on Wednesday, May 13, when a young deer came into the field and stood watching their operations. On approaching to within a dozen rods the horses became restive at the sight of the unusual visitor and began prancing, which in turn startled the deer and it bounded off, leaped over the fence and made for the bush. A few days previously, Mr. John Robbins was walking on the old tramway a short distance to the north of Mr. Russell's farm, when he saw a deer of similar appearance, probably the same animal.

The grain storehouse of Mr. J. Mitchell, at Parkhill, had a narrow escape from being consumed by fire on Tuesday night. About 10.15 Angus McIntyre noticed fire in the north-west corner of the cupola of the building and his shouting was heard by Thomas Newell, who was at the station to meet the 10.30 express train. The latter ran to the Town Hall and rang the fire alarm. In a very short time the firemen were at work pouring a steady stream of water on the fire, which by this time had made considerable progress. In a few minutes the fire was under control, and it did not take long to entirely extinguish it. The fire brigade did splendid work and deserve much credit.

The Trenton 'Courier' tells this pigeon story, taken from the 'Intelligencer': The Rev. J. R. Real, of this city, had a queer experience on Sunday. He was in Ameliasburgh, conducting services in the Methodist Church there. In the morning, it being warm, the windows were open. The congregation had just knelt for the opening prayer when a pigeon flew in at one of the windows and alighted on the big Bible close to where the rev. gentleman was standing. From the Bible it flew on his shoulder, where it remained all the time he was praying. When he concluded the pigeon flew away. Mr. Real says he never had a stranger or more striking experience.

Word has been received by his friends in Ottawa of the accidental drowning of Isaac Nesbitt, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Nepean township, on one of the streams running into Lake Temiscamingue, through the capsizing of a boat in the rapids. Mr. Nesbitt was one of a party of nine veterans who, under the leadership of ex-Warden Boyce, of Carleton county, left some time ago to examine the lands in the Temiscamingue country, set apart by the Ontario Government for the veterans. Mr. Nesbitt was a veteran of the Fenian raids nad was well known to the members of the Veterans' Association of Ottawa. He was about 52 years of age, and leaves a widow and family and other relatives in Nepean township.

A Chatham, Ont., despatch of May 20 says: 'The body of Miss Annie Orr, a popular delivery clerk in the post-office here, was found floating in the River Thames near the House of Refuge, about a mile outside the town limit, by Robert Smith, a farmer of Dover, yesterday. Coroner Bray said that life had been extinct for a considerable time. Miss Orr was last seen alive on Sunday evening. Mrs. Orr, who is a widow, says her daughter was accustomed to pass the evening and sometimes the night with friends in the city, so that she felt no anxiety till last evening. Miss Orr, who was somewhat broken in health, had not been on duty for several weeks, and had been granted a holiday by Mr. Barfoot, the postmaster.

Mr. Allan Gilmour, the merchant lumberman, who resided in Ottawa, but who is known in lumber circles all over Canada and also in the United States, was found dead in a room in the attic of his house, where he kept fishing tackle and sporting guns and other paraphernalia of the huntsman and angler. No one seems to know how Mr. Gilmour came to his death. When the body was found last Tuesday evening, however, it seemed that death had been caused by a magazine rifle, the ball from which had blown away the base of the skull. Mr. Gilmour was an expert in handling arms. He was a man of independent means, had retired from business, though he retained an interest in the firm of Gilmour & Co., Limited, at Trenton. He had two brothers, Mr. John Gilmour, of Ottawa, and Mr. David Gilmour, of Trenton, and one sister, Mrs. F. L. Fellows, of Montreal.

Quite a number of Strathroy's citizens were at the station last Tuesday to see the Ontario Government fish car arrive on the 3 p.m. train. The car contained W. W. Ellis, of the Ontario Fishery Department, with 954 fish, and a very small percentage were lost. Mr. Ellis had doubt of being able to bring so many fish through safely, and it was only by extra work and care nearly all were kept alive and in such good condition. The fish were taken at St. Williams, on Lake Erie, some miles beyond Simcoe, and left there at 6 a.m. Two drays with vessels were waiting at the station and the bass were transferred to the tubs and barrels and milk cans on them and conveyed to the Mill Pond, where through the kindness of Messrs. Pincombe & Donaldson, the fish were deposited to make the acquaintance of their Lake Erie comrades that were put there one and two years ago. The fish must not be killed this summer. A curious incident of the coming of the fish car was that Mr. Stepler, sr., took two of the few bass that had died on the car to his son's residence on Albert street. He noticed signs of life in one of the fish and put it into a tub of fresh spring water, where it soon revived. He then carried the bass down to the creek and let it swim away.

QUEBEC.

Sherbrooke is commencing to talk about their exhibition, which is so much to that city, and so creditable every year to the whole of eastern Canada.

Sherbrooke is to spend between $6,000 and $7,000 in improving its equipment of waterworks, which is thought to be well worthy of every care, especially in the face of St. Hyacinthe's experience of fearful fires.

Mr. John Turnbull, president, and a number of directors of the Paton Woollen Mills and their friends, visited Sherbrooke on Wednesday, and inspected the splendid machinery of the Paton mills, which, with 550 hands at work, were in fine shape.

Mr. Samuel Wintle, born in Gloucestershire, England, celebrated his one hundredth birthday at Spooner Pond on May 15. Some seventy-five friends and relatives attended the celebration, and his son, Mr. Samuel Wintle, jr., with whom he resides, is 72 years old. Mr. Wintle has been a widower for 68 years.

The contract has been given out for the erection of a $30,000 stone church at Buckingham, to replace the building burned a year ago. Mr. L. J. Fauteux, of St. Benoit, Que., has the contract. Work will commence in ten days and the structure will be completed about next March. Perrault & Lesage, architects of Montreal, designed the plans for the new church. It will be one of the handsomest edifices in the Ottawa Valley. The pastor is the Rev. Father Routhier, a nephew of Vicar-General Routhier, of the Archbishop's Palace. Since the former house of worship was destroyed, services have been conducted in a hall in the village.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Halifax 'Chronicle' tells of the Royal Bank having had over half a million of money locked up in its vault, the combination of which failed to work. Then there were all sorts of efforts made to get at the interior of the vault, on which a good deal of labor was spent. It was some days before the treasure was made available.

Two masons were hurt at the tram station, Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday last. They were setting brick thirty feet above the ground and were standing on a ladder fastened with ropes as a staging. One of the ropes gave way and the men fell to the ground. Dr. Trenaman was sent for and found the men hurt so badly, one having a leg broken, that he ordered them to the hospital. Their names are O'Rourke and Pearson.

A young lad named McDougall while playing recently with others around pit boxes, at Port Hood, had the misfortune not to be able to get out of the way when some other pit boxes on the track were started accidentally by his playmates. The result was he was caught between the boxes and Dr. MacMillan had to amputate his right leg between the knee and the ankle.

THE FAR WEST.

The town of Frank was again deserted on Wednesday, it having been discovered that the western peak of Turtle Mountain had moved six inches during the period of the engineers' observations. This peak is greater in extent than that which overwhelmed part of the town.

A curious note comes from Calgary, N.W.T. It appears that some years ago a Mr. Bolton, while in a dying condition, gave Mr. A. M. Parken, clerk in a furniture store, a savings bank book, with instructions to pay the funeral expenses and keep the balance. The bank would not give Parken the money, and now the Supreme Court has ordered the bank to hand the money over to Parken, who gets about six thousand dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY

Quite a number of the Congo State officials have been dismissed because of atrocities committed upon the natives.

Tens of thousands of young lambs perished in the snowstorms that prevailed in Montana during the early days of last week.

The Earl of Onslow, under secretary of state for the colonies since 1900, has been apopinted president of the British Board of Agriculture in the place of the late Mr. Hanbury.

Chief of Police King and Ald. J. C. St. John, of Colorado Springs, Colo., were arrested, indicted by the grand jury last Tuesday, for bribery and corruption in the office of the police.

Schenectady, N.Y., has determined to check Sunday baseball, and warrants were issued last week for the arrest of members of the Amsterdam, Gloversville and Johnstown baseball teams for breaking the Sunday law.

Three suspected individuals, whom the Chicago police were about to question, last Tuesday, as to their connection with a hold-up robbery, opened fire on the three policemen, shot Sergeant Phillip Miller through the lung and got away.

Pasquale Parisi, wanted in Montreal on a charge of murder, and who is in Boston, was ordered by a warrant from the State Department, Washington, on Tuesday last, to be sent back to Montreal. Parisi is charged with having stabbed another man fatally.

Six passengers, motorman and conductor went down into the Susquehanna river, which was spanned by the Rock Bottom bridge at Binghamton, N.Y., on Wednesday. While none were killed outright, Mr. W. Pickard, jeweller, was very severely hurt.

The Austro-Hungarian consul at Manilla, in his official report for 1902, at Vienna, declares that the Philippine Islands are stagnant as to trade, and Manilla, where living has increased enormously in cost, is filled with unemployed Americans.

The heat was so great in Brooklyn on Wednesday that a girl 14 years old, named Theresa Cronnikant and a boy eight years old, named Murray, both died from sunstroke. Seevral cases of prostration were reported that were not fatal. The thermometer registered but 87 degrees.

The mining town of Little Bay, Newfoundland, has been devastated by fire. Three churches, the government buildings and mining companies' stores were destroyed last Tuesday, and the loss is about $50,000. The lumber mills at Appleton were also destroyed, along with much sawn timber and other property.

A Salonica despatch to Vienna, last Tuesday, announces the sentence to death of the instigator of the dynamite attack upon the Ottoman Bank at Salonica, which created such loss of life and destruction of property some weeks ago, when Turkish affairs were in a very critical condition.

The German notion of freedom of language, when it conflicts with what they know as lese majesté, seems a terrible business. The responsible editor of the 'Mercury,' published by a group of literary youths weekly, in Strasburg, was suspended last week for the awful crime, whereupon the editor shot and killed his sweetheart and himself.

Lord Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, on May 18 publicly stated that the opposition to the influx of Asiatics should not be because of color, but on social economic grounds. His Lordship had every sympathy with natives who raised themselves on a civilized level with whites. They were entitled to equal privileges when they did so.

A body of Indian sappers and pioneers who had been sent to build a road up in the frontier country toward the Thibetan side of the Himalaya Mountains, has been magnified into a British attempt to build a railway through the Bhotan country toward Lhassa, in Thibet. American correspondents magnified the incident into a military expedition of the British against Russia, for which statement there is no foundation.

Some time ago William A. Clark, a policeman in New York, was charged with cruelty to his three-year-old son, and the details were shocking. The man jumped from Washington bridge, committing suicide. The prosecution of his widow ended last Tuesday in her sentence on the same charge of six months in penitentiary at hard labor and a fine of $500, which, if not paid, means 500 extra days in prison.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Two good showers of rain were very much appreciated on Tuesday and on Thursday in the city generally, but especially where gardens were somewhat parched.

H. Tobias, 502 Bourgeois street, was run over by a freight train on Wednesday morning while he was crossing the track at Shearer street. One leg was severed and the other badly crushed. The unfortunate man was cared for at the Montreal General Hospital.

Preparations for celebrating Victoria Day in Montreal are on the scale of a holiday in general. Wholesale dry goods houses made Saturday a part of the holiday so far as many of the larger firms are concerned, giving their employees a chance to go out of town.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn was knocked down last Tuesday afternoon by a street car almost at the same spot opposite Molsons Bank on St. James street where ex-Ald. T. D. Hood was hurt some weeks ago. Mr. Cleghorn's right arm was fractured and his shoulder dislocated. He will be confined for some time in his home.

Mr. John P. Roche, for many years sporting editor of the Montreal 'Gazette,' died at the Royal Victoria Hospital on Wednesday from cancer of the throat. His funeral was on Friday morning to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

Tenders having been asked for the erection of a court house building on the site of old St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, this landmark of early Montreal will probably be demolished. Old Montreal folk will then hardly recognize the Champ de Mars. The church stood at its south-western corner.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Company, of which Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, is president, has purchased the Pillow-Hersey Company, of which Mr. Randolph Hersey was president, for $600,000. Mr. Wm. McMaster will be general manager and as he has also been placed on the board of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, he is looked upon as a likely general manager for that company.

The death of Mr. David Robertson, at the family residence, 79 St. Matthew street, on Wednesday, removed one well known in Crescent Street Church and in business circles. Especially was Mr. Robertson popular on the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, in which he was among the veteran members. His funeral on Wednesday was attended very largely, the Rev. John Mackay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, conducting the funeral services. Mr. Robertson was 64 years old, was born in Lochee, near Dundee, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1866.

The tuberculosis crusade for improved public health and the eradication of consumption, which has come to be regarded as the white plague, was furthered on Sunday, May 17, by the preaching of the evil of the disease from the pulpits of many Protestant churches. It was well known physicians who did the preaching, which was really a form of instructive lectures to show that consumption was a disease that though deadly and destructive is preventible and can be cured. The efforts of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will continue to inform the public on every opportunity of the nature and prevention of the disease.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION.

New York, May 21.—As a result of the explosion of five barrels of hydro-carbon, in the Motthaven yards of the New York Central Railway, one man is dead, and two others are in the hospital, suffering from severe burns, and other injuries.

Considerable property will be destroyed by the fire. The dead man is Joseph Carreno, who was severely burned and sustained a fracture of the skull. The injured were John Weyler and Leonard Stoker. The shock of the explosion was heard for miles, and the windows in all buildings within a radius of three hundred feet were shattered. The neighborhood is inhabited mostly by Italians and the greatest excitement prevailed.

A gas tank used for the storage of pintsch gas for car illumination, blew up, setting fire to everything in the vicinity. Sections of the tank were blown in all directions. An adjacent building, used as a factory, was destroyed, as was also a repair shop near by. At least five hundred cars were in the yards. The firemen first saved the Pullmans. The New York Central round house, containing many valuable locomotives, was threatened but escaped.

TO DEPORT BULGARIANS

SCHEME TO COLONIZE ANATOLIA AND THE ISLES OF GREECE.

Constantinople, May 21.—Hilmi Pasha, the inspector-general under the reform movement in European Turkey, is credited with having formulated a plan for the colonization of Anatolia, Asia Minor (or the peninsula forming the western extremity of Asia), and the islands of the Archipelago by Bulgarians whom he proposes to deport wholesale from Macedonia. It is doubtful, however, if the powers will permit this. In the meanwhile Hilmi Pasha has planned to summarily exile to Anatolia the Macedonian prisoners who are suspected of complicity in the recent events in European Turkey, but who have not been convicted.

LANDING OF TALBOT

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ELGIN COUNTY.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 21.—To-day is the first day of the five days' celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the landing of Col. Talbot on the shores of Lake Erie and the founding of the settlement which comprises the greater portion of Elgin county. The city is en fete and never before has it been so profusely decorated. A grand banquet will be given this evening at which Sir John Carling, the mayors of Toronto, London, Aylmer and many parliamentary representatives will be present.

ONTARIO PROHIBITION

'CANADIAN BAPTIST' CHARGES THE GOVERNMENT WITH TRIFLING WITH THE VOTERS.

Toronto, May 22.—The 'Canadian Baptist' this week says: 'It was with dismay that we read the reply of the Hon. G. W. Ross to the deputation that waited on him to inquire as to proposed prohibition legislation during the present session, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Ontario Government is trifling audaciously with two hundred thousand recorded voters, and many not yet recorded, in declining to attempt any legislation this session in the direction of at least restriction of the liquor business.'

THE DOUKHOBORS

MOUNTED POLICE PULL THE ADAM AND EVE PILGRIMS UP SHORT.

Winnipeg, Man., May 22.—Yorkton despatches received by the Immigration Department give meagre details of another difficulty with the Doukhobors. About twenty male pilgrims, who wanted to live as Adam and Eve, and had been driven from villages by their fellow-countrymen, appeared outside of Yorkton on Wednesday in a naked condition. The mounted police were promptly on hand, and, ordering them to dress, marched them to Immigration Hall, where they are now held under arrest.

DOUKHOBOR LEADER INSANE.

Winnipeg, Man., May 21.—Paropolkin, the chief leader of the fanatical Doukhobors, who endeavored to launch a crusade a few weeks ago, has been arrested on the charge of insanity and taken to Prince Albert to await examination.

ALARMING SITUATION

LACK OF RAIN THREATENS DISASTER TO THE CROPS.

Toronto, May 22.—Despatches received from various parts of the province emphasized strongly the need of rain immediately if the crops are to be saved. In only one section has there been any rain to speak of. Vine fruits in some sections are said to be shrivelling up. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, regards the situation as alarming, and says that nothing less than a copious downpour of rain can save the grain crops and grass from withering beyond any hope of saving. Everything in the fields is withering under the scorching sun, and moisture is more badly needed now than at any time in the past several years.

DENNIS KILBRIDE ELECTED

MAN WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR INCITING TO MURDER NOW MEMBER FOR SOUTH KILDARE.

Dublin, May 22.—Dennis Kilbride, formerly Nationalist member of parliament for North Galway, and who was recently released from prison, where he had been sent for inciting to the murder of Major-general Meares, a landlord, has been elected without opposition as member of parliament for South Kildare, in succession to Matthew Minch (Nationalist), who resigned on May 9.

MANCHURIA

INTERVIEW WITH THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ST. PETERSBURG IN 'ST. JAMES' GAZETTE.'

London, May 22.—Mr. McCormick, United States ambassador, is here for a few days on his way from St. Petersburg to America. He sails on the steamer 'Kron Prinz Wilhelm' on Wednesday next from Southampton, with his wife.

The 'St. James' Gazette' to-day prints an interview with Mr. McCormick, in which he is quoted as saying: 'One of my last official acts before leaving St. Petersburg was to interrogate the Russian Government on its policy towards Manchuria. I was assured that Russia had no desire to see the Manchurian ports closed to the United States, or to have its consuls excluded. The Russian Government was emphatic in declaring that it was at one with America in the open door policy in China, and what applies to the United States must apply to every other power. Your government also received and accepted similar assurances. I know M. de Witte is a firm advocate of the open door, and I have every reason to believe that Russia is quite sincere in the matter. She points out that it is to her own interests to support that policy, and I think that is the case. The Russian statesmen are very anxious that the Siberian Railway shall be a success, and to do so it must get freight, and freight in large quantities. Russia cannot of herself supply sufficient to make the railway the desired success.'

'You do not consider, then, that the situation in the Far East is in any way serious on account of Rusisa's policy in Manchuria?' queried the reporter.

'I do not,' replied Mr. McCormick.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

'Do you think the United States will view Mr. Chamberlain's policy in regard to protection with disfavor?' was the next question.

'I do not see why it should,' answered Mr. McCormick. 'We have set you the example. The suggestion that you give preferential treatment to the colonies is your own affair. Canada may one day be able to give you all the wheat you want; but not for some time. In the United States, too, we are a growing nation, and we are consuming more of our own products. I believe the United States will not always send their raw materials in cotton to England, but will offer you the finished article.'

THE DOG SHOW

At the Dog Show Wednesday the judges performed a large amount of work, and they were instrumental in getting through with the majority of the classes, much to the satisfaction of the anxious exhibitors. The collies were the feature of the show, although several other classes presented a strong front. The setters and spaniels were a fine lot and naturally attracted considerable attention. Several well-known dogs are this year outclassed, and more or less disappointment is felt by those interested. However, the awards throughout the day were given no doubt as deserved, though protests were raised in several of the classes.

MR. KRUGER IN PARIS.

Paris, May 20.—Mr. Paul Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, arrived here to-day from Mentone, on his way to Holland, and received a sympathetic welcome from a small crowd of intimate friends, who boarded his train at the railway station. The women of the party presented the Boer statesman with many bouquets, and Mr. Kruger made a brief speech of thanks. He said he expected to return to France next year. Mr. Kruger spoke in a strong voice and seemed to be in fairly good health.

METHODIST CHANGES

TWO VETERAN MINISTERS ARE SUPERANNUATED AFTER LONG SERVICE.

The ministerial session of the annual district meeting of the Montreal Methodists in Dougias Church on Tuesday was interesting from the fact that the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., chairman of the district, who presided, was presented with a magnificent silver tea service and an illuminated address. The Rev. Dr Griffith presented the siver service and the Rev. Dr. Jackson read the address.

The Rev. Mr. Huxtable, who is secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, was presented with a gold-headed cane.

Both gentlemen were placed on the superannuation list, Dr. Williams having taken a position in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The meeting approved of the efforts of parliamentary representatives to limit the cigarette habit and urged an effective law to check the habit among the young.

The election for a representative of the district on the conference stationing committee resulted in the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., being chosen. The Rev. Melvin Taylor was elected as reserve delegate. The representatives to conference committees are :—

Sunday-school Committee—The Rev. C. E. Manning, and Mr. J. W. Knox.

Nomination Committee—The Rev. E. DeGruchy and Mr. Charles Morton.

Sustentation Committee—The Rev. E. W. Crane and Mr. John Cunningham.

Temperance Committee—The Rev. G. G. Huxtable and Mr. S. J. Carter.

Sabbath Observance Committee— The Rev. A. W. Williamson and Mr. J. H. Stanton.

Committee to visit missions and weak circuits—The Rev. M. Taylor and Mr. G. F. Johnston.

Contingent Fund Committee—The Rev. M. Taylor and Mr. C. R. Westgate.

Epworth League Committee—The Rev. D. Winter and Mr. G. F. Johnston.

Committee on memorials and miscellaneous resolutions—The Rev. G. S. Reynolds and Mr. Charles Morton.

Church Property Committee—The Rev. C. A. Sykes and Mr. W. Sloan

Committee on State of Work — The Rev. W. Graham and Mr. Jos. Allen.

The following lay delegates were elected to represent the Montreal district at Conference two weeks hence: Messrs. J. Torrance, J. Allardice, J. Allen, S. J. Carter, J. Cunningham, R. S. Thompson, S. P. Robins, S. Finley, A. R. Oughtred, W. Mussell, A. R. Richardson, A. Peden, C. R. Westgate, R. L. Werry, R. J. Latimer, P. G. Elliott, G. F. Johnston, C. Morton, J. W. Knox, J. H. Stanton, C. W. Coates, A. T. Lawrence, A. G. E. Ahern, Johnston Elliott, W. Greig, G. M. Webster, A. T. Ewart, John Moffatt, A. C. Galbraith, W. H. Rosevear, sr., W. De Wolfe, W. Wallace, E. G. Graham, J. Nelson, J. H. McKeown, W. L. Deer, A. O. Dawson, W. W. Alexander, M.D., A. G. Howell, F. C. Smith, W. Sloan, W. C. R. Weisenborn, T. Jordan and Mr. Chartrand.

AN UNYIELDING LOCK

LOCKSMITHS STILL UNABLE TO OPEN THE VAULT DOOR OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Halifax, May 22.—It is more than four days now since the Royal Bank of Canada began to do business with its vault door closed. It is still shut hard and fast, and despite all the locksmiths can do, working day and night.

Contrary to his usual custom, the paying teller of the Royal Bank of Canada has not paid out any bills since Monday last bearing the name of the Royal Bank of Canada, but instead employed in the course of his business transactions chiefly Bank of Nova Scotia bills.

On Monday morning when an official of the institution went to the cash vault, as was his custom, he observed that the combination refused to work. Every effort to open the massive door proved fruitless. A locksmith's services were sought, and it was hoped that the door would yield before the time to open the bank's outer doors arrived, but at 10 o'clock no further headway had been made.

An arrangement was then made with the Bank of Nova Scotia, whereby money required for the day's business was procured, and a messenger was sent for it, and during banking hours Bank of Nova Scotia notes were handed out by the teller.

Besides money in the vault there are trade bills, such as discounts, collections, etc., but the office will not be in the least embarrassed by the situation. It is thought the lock became twisted in some unaccountable way.

LAWLESSNESS AT FERNIE.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY AT THE COURT OF ASSIZES AT NELSON.

Nelson, B.C., May 20.—At the Court of Assizes the grand jury, in their presentment to the judge, spoke very severely regarding the condition of affairs at Fernie, concluding: 'There has been a deplorable want of prompt and energetic administration of justice in the neighborhood referred to. There appears to exist there a dangerous and lawless element, largely composed of foreigners. This element has on several occasions defied the authorities, been guilty of overt acts of gross personal violence and riot, and an urgent need exists for a stricter and more forcible administration of law. The grand jury therefore deem it their duty to present to your lordship in the most serious and emphatic way they can that an absolute necessity exists for enforcing the law at Fernie. A larger force of provincial police should be maintained, or, failing this, the Dominion Government should be asked to establish a force of mounted police in that district.'

CANADIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Some Things That are not Pleasant to Hear.

A TRIBUTE TO DUTCH HOSPITALITY.

(Special correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Fauresmith, O. R. C., April 14.—My last letter was written to you the end of August, just before leaving Norval's Pont Camp. It seems incredible that nearly eight months have passed since then, each day has been so full of interest. To begin with, our journey here was rather novel. Four of us camp teachers, Mr. Gunn, the district superintendent, and Miss Pugh-Jones, an English lady whose business was supervising the personal comforts of the teachers, were all coming out here together. Arrangements were made that we should travel north by rail to Jagersfontein Road and then west by Cape carts the remaining forty miles. As usual, we found the mail train very late—four hours in fact—and if we had waited for it it would have been impossible to reach our destination in one day, as there was no moon. We found a goods train on the point of starting, and the only available spot in it was on top of an open truck filled with sacks of mealies (Indian corn). So rather than risk delay we scrambled up on this and had a glorious ride, for the day was perfect.

After leaving the railway we began to see for the first time the seamy side of the war. As we drove across the veldt, we were constantly passing heaps of bleaching bones of animals, broken waggons, burnt and ruined farmhouses, and abandoned farms. At Jagersfontein, seven miles from Fauresmith, we left two of the girls, Miss Daniel and Miss Gillingham, both English, while the remaining two, Miss Arbuckle, of Prince Edward Island, and myself, came on to Fauresmith.

Before the war this town is said to have been one of the finest in the Free State. Situated in the midst of a fertile country where stock-raising, fruit or grain all paid well, the people were all wealthy and well educated. Several members of the Raadzaal who voted for the war came from this district, including Judge Hertzog and General van der Post. It is amusing to hear some of the Dutch who have lost everything, attribute all their misfortunes to these men rather than to the English.

I shall never forget the desolation here when we first came. As we neared the town it looked so pretty and peaceful, lying in between the kopjes, with large trees shading the houses. But once in the streets it was a bit different. The first house we passed, a typical South African one, one-storied, long and rambling, with a 'stoep' all across the front, built squarely on the road, and a large garden behind, had a broken safe and a broken piano lying in front of the door. The floor of the stoep was torn up, and all the windows were broken. So it was all along the streets, only sometimes the heaps of broken furniture were varied by heaps of dead animals. We learned afterwards that sixty pianos and three pipe organs were broken beyond repair. Scarcely a single item of furniture escaped uninjured, and every mirror was smashed to atoms. We asked an English officer what was the special aversion to mirrors, and he said if we had been out on column for months, with no chance for a proper wash or shave, and only rags to wear, and then had caught sight of ourselves in a mirror, we could answer our question easily ourselves. Snapshots we saw afterwards confirmed this. But even in the wholesale destruction there were funny incidents. All the people about here have a mania for enlarged photographs, and filled up their walls with the most horrible specimens. The Remingtons, Driscoll Scouts and Canadian S. A. C. used these for targets, and shot out all the eyes. One of the smashed pipe-organs was in a private house, where the people fancied their own music greatly. In this one small house in a crowded neighborhood the girls played duets on the piano and organ, and a Dutch neighbor confided to me that when he heard the English had smashed the organ he said: 'Thank the Lord.'

Speaking of the Canadian S. A. C., reminds me of a remark I made in a former letter that we had heard nothing but what was good of the Canadians. But since then, I am sorry to say, much has happened which makes us ashamed of the Canadians out here. During the war they nearly all earned for themselves a reputation for great daring, bravery, fairness to their enemies, but at the same time a certain taking of the law into their own hands to punish treachery. This tendency to lawlessness has since the war developed into insubordination. I will not speak of the mutiny at Edenburg, for that has already been reported, but I will mention two things which happened here within the last few weeks. A number of Canadians were drafted into the S. A. C. troop here, and a few days later they stole a lot of whiskey, got the barracks into a drunken row, and refused in court to give evidence. So the whole troop had to suffer punishment, and were put out on the veldt under canvas, and had to go back to active service regulations. Yet the behavior of the Englishmen all year has been very good, although they were allowed many privileges in town. Again, two weeks ago some of the Canadians out on patrol quarrelled in a Dutch farmhouse, put the Dutchman and his family out, and barricaded the house all night. They were put in jail as a punishment. In fact, nearly all the prisoners here in the district jail all year have been Canadians. It does seem too bad that with so many fine fellows eager to volunteer, our country should be disgraced with such men. But I do not mean to imply that all the Canadian S. A. C. are like these. Some of them are very fine men indeed, and are winning recognition steadily.

Those who have read DeWet's book on the war will remember that he spoke very bitterly of those burghers who took the oath of neutrality for Lord Roberts. Many of that class live about here, and they suffered, and still suffer, much persecution from the other Dutch. But the men most hated of all are those Dutch who acted as National Scouts for the English. It is not generally known that the Piet DeWet whom Christian DeWet scores so mercilessly is his own brother. But Christian DeWet was a short-sighted man. If he and those few who prolonged the war along with him had also surrendered after Paardeberg there would be no tale to-day of destruction all over the Free State, for all that took place later and after the evacuation of the farms and towns.

Perhaps you wonder what connection the smashing of furniture and defacing of pictures has with the issues of a big war. So do I. And yet the English only finished what the Dutch themselves began. In a fine house near us the Dutch destroyed a handsome dining-room suite by tearing off all the leather to mend their uniforms. Another fact speaks for itself. Numbers of families who were very poor before the war are now quite comfortable.

Another impression of our first coming which remains clear is the kindly reception given us by the Dutch people. We were told there were very few English in the town, and we came prepared to overcome many prejudices, and much ill feeling. But to our unceasing surprise we were greeted and treated like old friends. Our house was kept filled with flowers, and every day little gifts of fruit, fresh bread, or invitations to tea came to us. Absolutely the only unkindness we met with was from an English family in the place. It is said that in the old days a traveller might go from one end of the Free State to the other without spending a penny, and I can quite believe it.

Once time and tact have done their work in making the two races friendly, this Orange River Colony is bound to be one of the very best spots in the empire. In my next letter I shall try to describe how the country about here is settling down, and what our work has been.

E. MAUD GRAHAM.

WALTER CHAPMAN WANTED

HE IS HEIR TO A FORTUNE OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 22.—Walter L. Chapman, whose whereabouts is unknown, is heir to more than $50,000 under the will, just probated, of his father, Dr. Andrew L. Chapman, a grandson of the poet Thomas Campbell. Walter Chapman ran away from home 35 years ago, on account of a schoolboy fright, and is now 50 years old. Nothing has been heard of him for 15 years. The missing man is a grand nephew of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian Church.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

MASS MEETING OF CONVENTION DELEGATES HELD IN TORONTO LAST NIGHT.

Toronto, May 22.—At the convention of the National Council of Women yesterday the reports of committees on promotion of industrial and fine arts and on a uniform standard and Dominion registration for teachers were presented and discussed. Reports of the immigration committee, which dealt with the bringing of young women from England as domestic servants, created quite a discussion. A resolution was finally passed asking that the National Council co-operate with the various local councils, with the Canadian Commissioners of Immigration, with the Women's National Immigration Society, and with the British Women's Immigration Society, London, England, in bringing into this country desirable women from England. The various annual reports showed the past year to have been one of steady progress.

A well attended mass meeting of the delegates and others interested in the works and aims of the organization was held in Convocation Hall, Wycliffe College, last night.

FATAL TORNADO

TWO PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN KANSAS — PECULIAR WEATHER IN MONTANA.

Salina, Kansas, May 22.—The third tornado in Salina county within 24 hours struck Assaria late last night. Two persons were killed and a dozen or more injured.

The dead—William Olson, thirteen years old, and Peter Olson.

Of the injured, none are fatally hurt. The house in which the Olsons lived was demolished completely, and the body of the boy was found thirty rods from where the house had stood. The wind carried the farm house, occupied by Nels Olsonburg, a distance of five rods. Miss Christine Olsonburg saw the storm coming and escaped from the house half a minute before it was carried away.

A terrific rainstorm followed the tornado. At Bridgeport, in this county, hail fell continuously for twenty minutes, doing immense damage to wheat.

LOCUSTS AND SNOW.

Bozeman, Mont., May 22.—One section of Montana is eaten up by locusts, while another is under three feet of snow. Professor A. C. Collier, of the Agricultural College, has received word that a district forty miles square, situated east of Forsyth, is pestered by the Rocky Mountain grasshopper, which has eaten up everything. Cattle have to be removed from the interior sections as there is nothing for them to feed on.

India has about 25,000 miles of railways, to which 3,000 more are added every year.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Mr. Ross Denies That the House will End Abruptly

STORM RAISED OVER ALLEGED CORRUPT USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Toronto, May 19.—In the Public Accounts Committee this morning the Shannon-Sullivan timber deal was inquired into, but the absence of Captain Sullivan, who is wanted as a witness, and cannot be found, has caused some delay. He is supposed to be on a tug plying between Sault Ste. Marie and other points on Lake Superior, but cannot be placed. Telegrams will be sent to all places likely to catch him ordering him to be on hand. Mr. Goff, manager of the Molsons Bank, testified that after the winter cut the Shannon limit was worth $7,000, but Colonel Matheson declared that it was worth fully $20,000.

TEMISCAMINGUE RAILWAY.

Mr. Latchford introduced an important government bill respecting the Temiscamingue and Northern Railway. The chief provisions are: That twenty thousand acres per square mile of railways adjacent to it, be voted, for works constructed and to be constructed, for cost of maintenance, etc. That the bonds shall be substituted for debentures for the purpose of raising an unstated amount per mile for construction purposes, the interest on which shall not exceed four percent per annum payable in forty years. The bonds are to be charged upon the appliances of the railway and on the proceeds of the sales of lands, not including the sale of timber and minerals. The province may also guarantee the payment of the bonds. The income will be devoted to operating expenses, salaries, maintenance and payment of interest. A sinking fund will be formed to discharge the bonds at maturity. All moneys that remains will accrue to the consolidated revenue of the province.

Mr. Whitney asked whether or not the government had any more measures of importance to introduce this session.

Mr. Ross—No.

Mr. Whitney asked if the rumor was correct that the government intended closing the House without awaiting the report of the Gamey commission.

Mr. Ross said he had never heard of such a suggestion.

Toronto, May 21.—The Legislature yesterday witnessed a stormy scene. The sitting opened with the presentation of a prohibition petition asking for the immediate total prohibition of the liquor traffic from residents of North Toronto. It was presented by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. This member proved the stormy petrel of the subsequent proceedings. He aroused the fury of the elements when he asked for a return of all correspondence, papers, and documents relating in any way to the appointment of Mr. John McMaster, in or about the month of May, 1902, as overseer of work to be performed on Markstay and Warren road, in Algoma and Nipissing, and of the work done, security given and money advanced or expended in connection therewith.

He claimed that Mr. McMaster was always a Conservative. He charged that the money was used to influence his vote in the elections last May.

Mr. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, said he had investigated the matter personally and believed that the recomendation had reached the department just before the election. According to the records he asked Mr. Smith to recommend some one for the position of overseer and Mr. McMaster was recommended. When an applicant is well recommended and the amount is small the money is sent without waiting for the return of the bond, although this is against the rules.

Colonel Matheson, Conservative, said the point was that the money was misspent three days before the election. Without any application letters had been received from Mr. J. D. Cockburn and his son was sent colonization road money. The records show that the Public Works Department has been using colonization money for purposes of corrupting the electorate. Mr. McMaster was canvassed by the government candidate, but was told he was a Conservative and was going to vote against the Liberals. He was then told by Cockburn to go to the post-office and he would find a registered letter addressed to him from the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Ross. He did so, and the letter contained $180 in bills. Mr. Matheson added that it was 'not only misappropriation of money, but using it to influence a Conservative to support a Liberal candidate.'

Mr. Ross answered: 'I don't think you have proven anything. There is no harm in building roads three days before elections. Is it a mortal sin to do so and to appoint a Conservative three days before an election? You are in pursuance of a shadow—a will 'o th' wisp. The road was built, the money well spent, and the only mistake was the appointing of a Conservative, if it was a mistake.

Mr. J. J. Foy, Conservative, produced in the House the envelope in which Mr. McMaster received the $180.

Mr. Latchford said he had been assured by the Liberal candidate that Mr. McMaster had applied for the appointment. He was out of the city when the letter arrived. His secretary received it, made the appointment, and sent the money.

Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, indignantly said that things had come to a pretty state of affairs. 'It has been admitted,' he said, 'that the rules were intentionally broken. The Premier had rushed in "where angels feared to tread." Mr. Ross had said, "you can't prove it," although the facts were all now known and admitted.'

Mr. Ross, in the course of a fervid and dramatic reply, said the accuser's hands were none too clean.

Mr. Whitney took the floor, upon which Mr. Ross informed the Opposition leader that he did not refer to him, and indicated Dr. Nesbitt.

Dr. Nesbitt warmly repudiated the Premier's innuendo. He said that no charge had ever been proven against him. Several admissions had, however, already been made by the government in the House respecting the Public Works Department. He also referred to alleged irregularities in the Premier's department in regard to the famous Gamey letter.

For these reasons the Opposition felt justified, he said, in supposing that the intention was to influence the electorate of that district.

Mr. J. Conmee, Liberal, pointed out that work on roads is carried on at all times of the year, and he claimed that appointments are made irrespective of party.

Mr. W. R. Smith, Conservative, Algoma, said neither Mr. Latchford nor Mr. Conmee, nor even Mr. Ross could contradict the statement that there was not one Conservative road-boss in Algoma. He claimed that the road money was spent absolutely with the intention of obtaining votes.

Mr. Conmee said his statements applied to his own district anyway.

Mr. M. Carr, Parry Sound, Liberal, said that road appointments were nearly always made about May 29.

Mr. J. H. Carnegie, East Victoria, Conservative, contended that the appointments are made in October.

Mr. J. B. Lucas, Conservative, said the sending of the money to a Crown Lands agent, and the fact that no bond was asked for proved that irregularities had been committed.

THE HUMBERT CASE

MADAME AND CERTAIN OF HER RELATIVES WILL BE TRIED FOR WHOLESALE FORGERY.

Paris, May 20.—The 'Petite Republique Francaise' announces that the public prosecutor has completed his final report in the case of the Humberts, who became notorious through their swindling operations, which were based on the alleged millions which they had inherited from the 'Crawford' estate. This was supposed to be very valuable, and Mme. Humbert and her family, on the strength of their alleged inheritance, borrowed money right and left. The public prosecutor in his report, recommends that Mme. Theresa Humbert and her husband, Frederic, who was at one time a member of the French Senate, and also Romain and Emile Daurignac, her brothers, be brought to the assize court for trial. The report recommends that no case be made against Eva Humbert, the madame's daughter, and Maria Daurignac, her sister, and a number of their former servants and agents, who were among those arrested in connection with the case. Mme. Theresa Humbert, her husband Frederic, and her brothers Romain and Emile Daurignac, will be charged with committing twenty-six forgeries either by procuration or by the introduction of fictitious persons. They will also be charged with using these forgeries to assist in the commission of various swindles. The charge of fraudulent bankruptcy is set aside. The examining magistrate has issued a report approving the conclusion of the public prosecutor.

THE ALBERTA STORM

ALTHOUGH HARD ON THE RANCHER IT WILL BENEFIT THE FARMERS.

MacLeod, N.W.T., May 21.—Details of the great snowstorm which swept middle, west and southern Alberta, have begun to come in. Without doubt, to the rancher, this has been the most disastrous storm in the history of the country. Snow fell on the level to the depth of two feet, and the coulees, where it banked, to the depth of six and eight feet. It started on Saturday afternoon with rain, and as the wind veered to the north, changed to snow, and for two days the blizzard raged. Business in MacLeod and Pincher Creek was at a standstill, and only to-day (Thursday) have the farmers begun to come in.

The carcases of horses and cattle dot the prairie in hundreds, while the men importing eastern and southern cattle suffered most. Of a train load of 250 head being shipped from Texas to High River, 128 died from exposure, while at MacLeod station over 100 carcases have been removed from the trains, those that died in shipment from Manitoba.

The round-up party operating in the St. Mary's Valley country lost twelve of their horses that were picketed about the camp. These men sent word into the Blood Agency by an Indian lad that they were without horses and food.

Messrs. E. Cummings and S. Denerzy rescued a family at the Ferry, west of MacLeod, on Sunday morning. They were a party from Wyoming, going out of the country by prairie schooner. When the rescuers came upon them they were without food, with no fire, clothing, bedding drenched and stiffened with cold. Nothing would have saved the party from death had not the cattle men come upon them. Through the kindness of Mrs. Cummings the party were taken and cared for until to-day, when they continued on their way. While, for the rancher, this visitation has been a severe one to the new settler and the farmer it has been a God-send. The ground needed the moisture to start the newly sown grain, and in the slowly melting snow the need is filled. From the white desolation will spring the green splendor of growing grain.

FRENCH BIRTH RATE.

Paris, May 19.—Senator Piot has written to Premier Combes proposing that the government accord decorations to mothers of families. The senator says the depopulation of France is a serious menace, and urges that mothers of large families are entitled to equal consideration with firemen, gymnasts, and others who have recently been decorated. M. Piot expects to propose in parliament the creation of a mother's decoration, consisting of a ribbon and a cross.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

St. Andrew's, Que., May 21.—A very helpful missionary meeting was held here last evening in the Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, presiding. The Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Lachute, spoke on the reasons why all the members and adherents of our churches should be deeply interested in Christian missions. The first message to reach the sinner is 'come,' but this is immediately followed by the command, 'go.' Then a second reason is that the privileges we enjoy to-day are the direct outcome of the dissemination of those Christian principles without which our condition would be similar to that of the heathen. Thirdly, the best way to maintain that which we have is to try to communicate it to those of our fellowmen who are strangers to the truth which saves. Lastly, the only way to secure a sufficient number of competent missionaries is to foster and deepen an interest in the missions of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson, who, for forty years ministered to the congregation here, but who is now residing in Lachute, then spoke of his interest in the work which the church was trying to accomplish at home and abroad. The best reason, he said, for the carrying on of mission work is the Golden Rule. He spoke of that maxim of heathen ethics which declares that to give away that which one has does not tend to lessen it. The possession of the Sacred Scriptures was the great advantage enjoyed by the Jew of olden time. The Anglo-Saxon nations seem to have inherited the legacy originally bestowed upon the Jew.

The Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of Grenville, then gave an account of the church's work among the French-speaking people of the Dominion. He said their right to read the Scriptures was now undisputed and the object of the Board of French Evangelization was to bring the minds and hearts of the people in contact with the truth. He gave interesting statistics although the results of such work cannot be tabulated. The good done by the faithful colporteurs and missionaries of fifty or sixty years ago was referred to and he emphasized the fact that the object of the Presbyterian Church in doing that work was Christianization, not proselytizing.

The Rev. James Fraser, of Cushing, spoke of the early settlers of the Province of Quebec, and said that if they had been of the character of those who came across in the 'Mayflower' the material and moral developments of the country would have been much more rapid. He spoke of the importance of strengthening the church at home, and defined true patriotism as the sincere acknowledgment of God as Supreme Ruler and the recognition that our heritage is from Him.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. C. A. GODDARD.

(From a Correspondent.)

The community of South Stukely, Que., was profoundly shocked by the sudden death of Mr. Charles A. Goddard on Wednesday forenoon, May 6. The deceased was in his sixty-eighth year and had been for some years C. P. R. station agent. When the last summons came he was at the station performing his customary duties. He had just sold a couple of tickets, and turned to his son, Mr. M. F. Goddard, who happened to be present, with a look of impending doom on his face. With the assistance of his son he sank back into a chair and lapsed into unconsciousness. Those present applied all the remedies at hand, but the vital spark had fled. The late Mr. Goddard was one of the old landmarks of South Stukely, where he was born, and lived his long, upright, and useful life, respected and esteemed by everybody who knew him. He was one of the pioneer workers in the cause of temperance, and for many years occupied a high position in the Order of the Sons of Temperance. He never knew the taste of liquor or tobacco. In politics he was a consistent Liberal, and in religion a Universalist. He was a man of the highest character, and was distinguished for his broad views and great kindness of heart. A model husband and father and a good citizen, he enjoyed and deserved the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived, and which he served with unselfish purpose. For a generation he was a successful farmer, besides conducting a large lime manufacturing business. He was twice married. These survive him: —His widow, two sisters, Mrs. A. K. Lewis, West Mitchell, Iowa; Mrs. E. D. Whitehouse, Troy, Vermont, and three sons and three daughters. Mr. G. I. Goddard, managing director of the Accident and Guarantee Co., of Canada, Montreal; Mr. M. F. Goddard, South Stukely, Que.; Mr. E. L. Goddard, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. A. A. Sargeant, South Stukely, Que.; Mrs. E. E. Beckler, Osage, Iowa; Mrs. H. H. Pick, of Montreal. They were all present at the funeral, on Sunday, May 10, at St. Matthew's Church. The large attendance bore eloquent testimony to the keen regret which his demise occasioned among a wide circle of relatives, neighbors, and friends. The church was unable to hold more than half of those who wished to pay their last tribute. The solemn service of the Episcopal Church was performed by the Rev. J. W. Garland, an old and dear friend of the deceased. It was in that church that Mr. Goddard and his wife, Calista A. Lawrence, his first wife, were married by the late Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, the first couple married in the church. The Rev. E. Smiley, pastor of the Universalist Church, Waterloo, preached an appropriate discourse. At the grave the service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Smiley. The Independent Order of Foresters of South Stukely and Waterloo attended in a body, and their ritual was performed at the grave by Mr. Julian Martin, C.R. The deceased for twenty-five years had been a member of Shefford Lodge, A.F. and A.M., many of whom were present.

The late Mr. Goddard had been a subscriber of the 'Witness' since its first inception, and it has been the favorite family newspaper during over half a century. Several other members of the family are now subscribers.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 19.—The Hon. B. F. Jones, founder of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Works, the largest independent plant in the United States, died suddenly this morning from nervous prostration, aged 79. He was chairman of the Republican National committee during the Blaine-Cleveland campaign and was prominent in national politics.

Seaforth, May 20.—The Rev. Peter Musgrave, one of the oldest and best known clergymen of the Huron Presbytery, died at the manse, McKillop, near Seaforth, this morning. The Rev. Mr. Musgrave, who had passed the three-score-and-ten mark had been pastor of Duff's and Cavan churches, McKillop, for over twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, a sister of the Rev. Joseph McCoy, of British Columbia, formerly of Toronto, two daughters and two sons.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Benjamin Kidd on His Policy.

GERMAN PRESS DO NOT APPEAR TO FEAR THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

London, May 18.—Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the eminent sociologist, author of 'Social Evolution,' and other important works, writes endorsing Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a preferential tariff between England and her colonies, in which Mr. Kidd says he sees the phases of Mr. Chamberlain's works begun in the Birmingham municipality, expressing themselves on the larger and higher stage of colonial politics. He adds, 'the basis upon which our old free trade policy rested is past or being rapidly cut away. Free trade in the past rested on free competition. The tendency of all our financial undertakings is now towards monopoly. There certainly will be in the near future but one overshadowing issue in politics in this country, as there is already only one in the United States. It will be that of consumer on the one hand and labor on the other, leagued against monopoly in production. The fight of the consumer will be to preserve to the people free competition, the fight of the worker to preserve the standard of living and wages. They will both have to organize themselves through the state. This is the lesson of the future. The Empire is the only possible economic basis of this new policy. It is the only basis from which a great war against the present monopoly tendency in production will be successfully waged. The organization of the Empire, therefore, is the first step in the campaign before us. We shall have to pay the price and it is not simply a question of profit and loss expressed in trade balances. We have had the ideal of the United Kingdom and of the United States. They should both be but preliminary to the ideal of a united commonwealth administered by the people for the people.'

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BELIEF EMPHASIZED.

London, May 21.—Referring to colonial trade in a letter to a constituent, Mr. Chamberlain emphasizes his belief in the necessity for an Imperial commercial league. He says: 'I am firmly convinced that the prosperity of this country depends largely on our trade with the colonies, which under a wise system of mutual concession will increase by leaps and bounds. We have been apt in the past to consider too much the advantage of buying cheaply, and not to pay sufficient attention to methods whereby we may have the means that enable us to pay at all. Increased wages are even more important to the working classes than reduced cost of living.'

Mr. Chamberlain adds that he has the fullest confidence in the working classes and in their power to realize the 'great issues which depend on our present action.'

WHAT LORD ROSEBERY SAID.

London, May 19.—In a speech at Burnley, Lancashire, to-night, Lord Rosebery, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, on May 15, in which the Colonial Secretary made an appeal for trade reciprocity within the British Empire, said that before the tariffs were changed the colonies ought to be represented in the government of the country, and that he did not think that that idea was so impracticable as it was sometimes considered. He did not regard free trade as a part of the 'Sermon on the Mount,' but the question arose whether it would be wise without long and deep consideration to change the fiscal system under which Great Britain had achieved her commercial success. 'We must consider,' continued Lord Rosebery, 'whether it would be judicious to quarrel with customers who give us two-thirds and possibly three-quarters of our trade in order to oblige customers who gave us a quarter or a third of it. In any case, a conference between British and colonial financial experts should precede any alteration in the British fiscal system.'

Lord Rosebery dealt with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme in a very judicial manner, being careful neither to approve nor condemn it, but on the whole showing that he had no great sympathy with it. He said that he would not hastily reject any scheme for really cementing and uniting the Empire, and it might be possible that its advantages would counterbalance the disadvantages, but he pointed out that Great Britain already bore the cost of the defence of the Empire, and therefore she could not be accused of doing nothing for the colonies. It might be inadvisable even for the benefit of her colonies for Great Britain to quarrel with customers who had enabled her to accumulate wealth which enabled her to bear that heavy expenditure.

Then looking to the likelihood of the discontented colonies, constantly insisting on modifications in the tariff, Lord Rosebery said he thought it would not add to the harmony of the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country to have these shifting tariffs between, and he pleaded for the most careful consideration of all sides of the question before any fiscal change was made.

LORD ROSEBERY SURPRISED.

London, May 21.—Lord Rosebery expresses surprise that his speech at Burnley, Lancashire, May 19, in which he dealt with Mr. Chamberlain's tariff speech, delivered at Birmingham on May 15, has been interpreted as in any way supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to establish reciprocity between Great Britain and her colonies, and explains that he purposely treated the subject uncontroversially, because he was addressing a non-political audience. Lord Rosebery adheres absolutely to his opinion that the Liberal party is indissolubly bound to free trade, and that anything like an Imperial commercial league would weaken the Empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world.

EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 19.—Senator Baron von Gripenberg, of Uleaborg, Finland, has been expelled from Finland, under the authority recently conferred on the Governor of Finland.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC HONOR.

The Scathing Words of the Hon. S. H. Blake in Reviewing Evidence Given.

NO QUARTER FOR THE POLITICAL EVIL DOER IN HIGH PLACES.

Mr. Johnstone Comes In for the Other Side and Makes the Best of His Case for the Hon. Mr. Stratton.

Toronto, May 21.—When the Bribery Commission reopened this morning Mr. Duvernet, counsel for Mr. Gamey, informed the court that Mr. Gamey wanted the $1,200 where it belongs, but he begged the protection of the court in this regard as, afterwards, Frank Sullivan might demand the $1,200 and he, Gamey, would be placed in an awkward position.

The Chancellor replied that Frank Sullivan in his evidence had made statements in the box which would prevent him demanding the money. Mr. Gamey had better place the $1,200 in the custody of the court with the $1,500, and the House can decide what shall become of it.

Mr. S. H. Blake, counsel for the prosecution, then began his argument. He said that righteousness alone exalteth a nation, but when administrations became dishonest to their country and dishonored, no time can be better spent than in an investigation. He then discussed the power of the commission in giving a verdict and said they must deal with it as they thought was right.

Continuing, he pointed out that after the elections of May 29, the government majority was only one, and a coalition was talked of. The ministers were in an awkward position. There was a desire, a danger and a motive and they lacked only means of carrying it out. A seat was wanted, the man was approached, the terms were made and accepted, and a protest withdrawn. All the patronage possible at the time was given. An absolute and distinct bargain was made and carried out. The previous statements are without reference to the money. That is an additional point. Did the government spurn this bargain? No, although Mr. Gamey was elected as a Conservative in sacred trust. The question was, what is your price? Are the constituencies to be bartered about like hogs in the market. Mr. Blake next referred to a letter sent by Mr. Gamey to Mr. Stratton on Sept. 10 last, in which Gamey said: 'If you will treat me as though I were elected to support the government,' and he pointed out that this was the keynote of the case. The reason the letters of Sept. 10 and Oct. 4 were withheld from the public was because they clearly showed a bargain had been made and carried out.

The Aylesworth part of the evidence was next brought up by Mr. Blake. When Mr. Aylesworth saw the transaction was not a proper one, and refused to further mix himself up in the matter, it showed that something was wrong. Any one would have to have been blind if they did not see a deal was on. The ministers, he said, had spoken jokingly of Mr. Gamey's change of party. It was a grave affair. The evidence of Dr. Arthur and Mr. Struthers, who had advised Mr. Gamey against his changing of politics was next considered. He said the statement by one of them that Mr. Gamey would be 'everlastingly damned' showed what honest men thought of such dealings. Mr. Gamey's letter of Nov. 4 last, in which he asked for $2,000 from the government, and received no reply, should have been answered, Mr. Blake insisted, and to the effect that such a payment would be dishonorable. He next drew attention to the telegram of Jan. 27 last, sent by Frank Sullivan from Toronto to Gore Bay as follows: 'Important that you be here on Thursday or Friday.' The next day was the one on which Hammond was informed of the interview which was published in the 'Globe' next day. Mr. Blake said the telegram could have only been sent in regard to the interview.

In regard to the 'X, Y, Z' letter sent to Mr. Gamey, in answer to his letter of Feb. 7 asking for advice, Mr. Blake said the evidence showed that it had been written by Mr. Stratton, because Mr. Gamey sent his letter to Mr. Stratton, and the letter was answered specifically, and no other answer was sent to Mr. Gamey.

Mr. Blake said his own idea was that it was concocted between Mr. Stratton and Mr. Frank Sullivan.

Mr. Blake also said that Mr. Sullivan's letters to Mr. Gamey showed that he had had confidences with Mr. Stratton.

Speaking of petitions, Mr. Blake denounced the sawing-off of petitions as a very disreputable practice, and the dropping of the Manitoulin protest was especially so.

The Chancellor pointed out that both parties saw off petitions, and the law does not forbid it.

Mr. Blake said he was dividing his argument into two parts, first, the evidence of which there was no doubt, and second, the doubtful evidence. He said that before dealing with Mr. Hammond's evidence he would say that he (Mr. Hammond) had given his evidence fairly, and he did not put it too strongly. He was risking, it might be said, his bread and butter, and the course he took needed strength of character and integrity.

In reviewing Mr. Hammond's evidence he drew attention to Mr. Stratton having asked Mr. Hammond to strike out a sentence of Mr. Gamey's interview and his refusal. 'Was this,' he demanded, 'the first lesson in forgery he had been given?' Mr. Stratton's asking Mr. Hammond to 'forget some of the things' that took place was also strongly spoken against. He said: 'Was this the first lesson in perjury this Minister of the Crown had given? He was trying to debase a young man. Had he done so before? He dared not deny. In my opinion it opens the door in this matter.'

Mr. Gamey has been called a spy and placed a little lower than Judas himself, but the odium which applies in one case does sometimes not apply in others. He took the course he did to show that a great evil is systematically sapping honest government.

Mr. Stratton was not present this morning, but Mr. Gamey was an attentive spectator. The court room was filled with spectators during the entire sitting to-day.

Toronto, May 22.—The Hon. S. H. Blake yesterday afternoon continued his argument on the Gamey charges.

Mr. Blake endeavored to show that Mr. Stratton's evidence proved that all the other members of the government were aware that he was making a deal with Mr. Gamey. Quoting from Mr. Stratton's evidence that gentleman had told some of his colleagues on Sept. 9, and on Sept. 11, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Latchford, and perhaps Mr. Gibson, 'that it was a matter of joke.'

At this point Mr. Blake said :—' I cannot understand it. I cannot understand it being a matter of amusement among ministers of the Crown that a man who was elected to be an opponent of the government, should become an opponent of his party. It seems to me a very grave offence, a gross sin; and it seems to me that people who choose to make a mock of sin have certainly not got the right sense of duty. I take it that there are very few people who would say there was anything to be laughed at.'

Mr. Blake said that the failure of the defence to bring rebuttal evidence against that of the hackman left that witness's evidence unimpeached, although it rendered the alibi of the defence extremely weak. The evidence of other witnesses named also showed that in accounted periods such as defined in Mr. Gamey's evidence, the money produced by that witness could be, and was, paid to him as a bribe.

The evidence of Mr. Stratton was worthless, Mr. Blake asserted, because in vital questions it was disproved by the evidence of men like Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., Mr. Hammond, of the 'Globe' staff, and Mr. Cavers, city editor of the 'World,' the two former of whom would, for obvious well known reasons, not favor Mr. Gamey.

Mr. Blake then referred to what he termed the extraordinary story of Frank Sullivan as that of a man absolutely reckless of the truth, shameless, and whose manner was an outrage on decency; a man prepared to swear anything to make a case for his master, Mr. Stratton.

In referring to the McGregor deal, which was the blind used as a sort of cypher code, Mr. Blake said it was true that there was such an island.

'Just a spark of credibility left,' commented Chancellor Boyd.

'Exactly so, my lord,' said Mr. Blake.

In the 'contradicting absurdities and mass of discrepancies' in the Frank Sullivan evidence, Mr. Blake pointed out that in an attempt to explain away the anonymous correspondence he went so far as to say that when he, in one of his letters, used the term 'our man,' he meant his father.

'Hardly respectful,' said Chancellor Boyd.

'Smelt strongly of Frank Sullivan,' said Mr. Blake.

Mr. Blake said that while the evidence of Mr. Gamey was strongly corroborated, it was unnecessary to further point out the vast sophistries and illogical stories patched together to make up a denial.

Mr. Blake, in conclusion, said :—'My lords, may our children's children look back with thankfulness to the day that when the dark cloud of corruption was overhanging our province, this commission sat and from its utterances went forth a standard in our political life far higher than the low and never to be depended upon morality of the world; that the reign of this dishonor and corruption ended and that an era of righteousness and justice was then ushered in, the benign influence of which was then felt. Humbly and reverently I ask that God may so enlighten and guide you in your weighty deliberations that you may be enabled to do your duty in these large matters in which our whole country is interested that right may be done throughout our land.'

Toronto, May 22.—There was a fair attendance when the bribery commission opened this morning. Mr. Gamey was absent, but Mr. Stratton was present.

'Assassins, corruptors of morals, liars, suborners of perjury, perjurers, forgers, and teachers of forgery, these were the arguments advanced by my learned friend yesterday in summing up the evidence for the prosecution.'

It was with such a sentence that Mr. E. F. B. Johnstone, counsel for the defence, began his argument.

Continuing, Mr. Johnstone said that Mr. Blake in his argument had started with a torrent of abuse and ended in prayer. If the charge Mr. Gamey made be true then the freedom of the members and the choice of the people have been wholly interfered with. A government's hands should be absolutely clean. Either a gross libel has been committed by the member for Manitoulin or those entrusted with the government of the country should be in the penitentiary. One of the parties concerned should suffer and the suffering should come to the proper person.

Mr. Johnstone next discussed the powers of the commission in giving a report. He claimed the commission was in the form of a criminal indictment.

Chancellor Boyd said the instructions given to the commission by the House provided that it may report the evidence given but did not stipulate that it was obliged to do so.

Toronto, May 23.—When the commission resumed this morning Mr. Johnstone spoke for about an hour to complete his argument. Mr. Blake addressed the court in reply. This closed the public sittings of the Commission. It is expected that the Commissioners will present their report to the Legislature within a week.

In continuing his argument yesterday afternoon Mr. Johnstone went on the theory that Mr. Gamey was a quasi-independent holding out a ready hand for anything that might be forthcoming. 'As far as the campaign funds are concerned,' said Mr. Johnstone, 'it is just as reasonable for me to say that it came from the Conservative campaign fund as for my learned friend to say that it came from the Liberal fund. Now, on Sept. 10, here is the marvellous condition of things. This man says, "I got a bribe from the government," and the moment he gets the bribe, according to his own story and his own action, instead of leading the government to believe that he is going to support them, he weakens in his so-called allegiance, and how does he do it? After, according to his own story, getting $3,000 on Sept. 10 or 11, he goes to North Perth in the beginning of January, and helps the Conservative party and makes speeches in favor of Mr. Whitney.

'When he gives the Globe' interview, and he says he got $1,000 for that interview, he changes that interview in his own handwriting, and so emasculates it that it might be signed by a member of the Opposition.

Mr. Johnstone went into the protest evidence and the 'Globe' interview evidence with much detail to establish his argument that Mr. Gamey's doings were that of a man voluntarily changing political complexion.

MANY CHILDREN KILLED

WHY M. BOGDANOVITCH AROUSED THE ANTIPATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

Berlin, May 22.—The 'Lokal Anzeiger' publishes information stating that the murder of M. Bogdanovitch was preceded by tragic scenes at Slatoust, in the government of Ufa, where the workingmen are ripe for rebellion. It appears that a deputation of workingmen who were en route to a factory were arrested. The wives of the men arrested went to police headquarters, carrying their children with them. They declared that with their husbands prisoners they would be unable to support their children. They then withdrew, leaving the children with the police, who at once proceeded to throw them into the street. This caused immense excitement. M. Bogdanovitch was sent for. Upon his arrival from Ufa he ordered the mox to disperse, which the people refused to do. He then retired to a private building, from which he repeatedly sent orders for the mob to break up. No attention was paid to these orders, and finally several volleys were fired by the troops in the house occupied by the Governor, with the result that forty persons were killed, including many children, and other innocent persons, and 200 were wounded.

HUNTING AN ANARCHIST

SUPPOSED TO BE THE MAN WHO SENT THE INFERNAL MACHINE TO THE 'UMBRIA.'

Butte, Mont., May 22.—Two detectives, Arthur Carey, of New York, and Jerry Murphy, of Butte, have a clue which may lead to the arrest of the anarchist Rosseau, who is believed to have placed the infernal machine on the dock of the Cunard liner 'Umbria,' May 2, while she lay at her dock at New York pier, or to have caused it to be placed there. A posse of police heavily armed, under the direction of the detectives, left Butte at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, bound for Brown's Gulch, a gloomy ravine, situated in the heart of the Rockies north-east of the town. It has been discovered that Rosseau lived there for several weeks up to a month ago, when he bought his battery for the infernal machine and left the city. Three days ago he returned and this morning was in his house in the gulch.

AN INTERESTING RELIC

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE'S FLAG OF THE 'CANADIAN REPUBLIC.'

Toronto, Ont., May 22.—Dr. Jas. Bain, of the Public Library, has received today a most interesting relic, the flag which Wm. Lyon Mackenzie floated over his Republic of Canada, established on Navy Island, in the middle of the Niagara river, after his flight from Toronto in 1837. It will be remembered that when Mackenzie and his band of followers were on Navy Island they secured the steamer 'Caroline,' and that 'Admiral' (then captain) Drew, with Sir Allan McNab and others destroyed the 'Caroline' by sending her over Niagara Falls, and captured Navy Island. Capt. Drew secured the flag and took it to London, England, finally handing it over to the Royal Military Service Institute in the possession of which it remained for over fifty years. The flag has now arrived here. The flag is a large one, eighteen by ten. On it are twenty-four white stars, representing the states of the Union, and one blue star for Canada. The flag consists of four red stripes and two white ones. The flag will be hung in the main hall of the public library.

ORDNANCE BRANCH

AS SUCH WILL THE MILITARY STORES DEPARTMENT OF THE PERMANENT CORPS BE KNOWN.

Ottawa, May 23.—The military stores branch will in future be designated the ordnance branch and attached to the permanent corps and the title of the chief superintendent of stores will be director-general of ordnance. The officials will wear permanent corps uniform. It will be under the supervision of the general officer commanding.

KISHINEFF MASSACRES

Russian Minister Blames Jewish Self Defence Associations for Outrages.

TOLSTOY SAYS THE GOVERNMENT'S PREACHING OF LIES AND VIOLENCE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The circular of M. von Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, issued on May 17, ascribed the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff largely to acts of self-defence on the part of the Jews, and continued: 'The events of Kishineff have alarmed the Jewish portion of the population in many regions of the empire, and have occasioned rumors among the Christians about intended Jewish persecution. In some of the Jewish cities the Jews began forming self-defence associations. After it was reported to His Majesty about the disorders His Majesty commanded me to impress on the commanders in the provinces and towns that they are obligated to and are held personally responsible to take all the necessary measures to prevent violence and calm the populace in order to remove the occasion of fears for life and property in any portion.

'Informing Your Excellency of the monarch's will, I feel obliged to state for your guidance that no sort of association for self-defence can be tolerated.'

The Jews are not inclined to depend solely on the police, and have armed themselves, in spite of the circular, throughout the Jewish belt. Undoubtedly their action prevented a repetition of the massacre at Kiev, Odessa, Minsk, and elsewhere. The Minsk Jews are so alarmed that the slightest outbreak causes a general closing and barricading of their shops.

Answering a private letter, asking for his opinion of the Kishineff massacre, Count Tolstoy writes: 'My relations to the Jews and the terrible Kishineff affair must be clear to everybody interested in my beliefs. My relation to the Jews can only be as to the brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because they, and everybody, are the sons of one Father, God. That love does me no violence, because I have met and know Jews who are very good people. My relation to the Kishineff crime is also defined in my religious beliefs. Before knowing the frightful details, I understood the horror and felt intense pity for the innocent victims of mob savagery, mingled with perplexity at the bestiality of the so-called Christians, and aversion and disgust for the so-called educated people who instigated the mob, and sympathized with its deeds. Above all, I was horrified at the real culprit, namely, the government, with its foolish, fanatical priesthood and gang of robber officials. The Kishineff crime was a consequence of preaching lies and violence which the government carried on with such stubborn energy. The government's relation to the affair is new proof of its rude egotism, hesitating at no atrocity when it is a question of crushing movements regarded as dangerous, and is proof of its complete equanimity, which is like that of the Turkish Government towards the Armenian massacres, and most horrible atrocities, if only its interests remain untouched.'

TRADE AFFECTED.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—The riot at Kishineff is reflected here financially, great numbers of bills drawn upon Kishineff traders having been protested. Moscow, for textile goods alone, claims to have lost more than 1,500,000 roubles, while Lodz is interested to the extent of nearly 500,000 roubles.

ROUMANIAN SECRET LEAGUE.

Berlin, May 21.—The Kishineff affair has been connected by some persons with the anti-Jewish propaganda which is perennial in Roumania, from which country Kishineff is only about 40 miles distant. That Roumanian anti-Semitism is just now unusually virulent and widespread is evident from details appearing in to-day's Berlin newspapers. The ancient story of Jew ritual in the sacrificing of Christian boys is doing full service. The governor of the Dorosoi district has warned the Roumanian Government that the situation there is very critical, meaning that a massacre of Jews is imminent. Nae Dumitreseu, an official of the Roumanian ministry of education, is credited with reorganizing a secret league to procure the massacre of all the Jews in Roumania. The government, according to reports, has adopted an attitude similar to that adopted by the local officials in Bessarabia, and M. Lassar, minister of the interior, in an inflammatory speech, has announced that further repressive legislation against the Jews will be adopted shortly.

THE LUST OF MURDER.

Berlin, May 22.—The singular state of mind of the townspeople of Kishineff, Bessarabia, while they were killing the Jews there about a month ago is described in a letter from a Gentile German of Odessa, received by the relief committee here. He said: 'The leaders of the bands on entering Jewish dwellings often addressed the occupants good-naturedly, saying: "Poor brethren, we must kill you, it is so ordered."

'Monstrous things were not done until robbers began to participate, and when they with the Christian zealots became intoxicated.'

The state of terror of the Jews at Kishineff continues, the letter says. A fresh massacre is expected there, and the Jews of Odessa and of all the large towns of Bessarabia are living in hourly dread of death. The whole province seems to be in a state of fanatical fury against the Jews. The writer of the letter continues: 'The excitement is intensified through proclamations distributed in the streets and the tone of the bitterly anti-Semitic newspapers. The Russians say to their educated and tolerant countrymen who urge keeping the peace: "It is the Czar's will that the Jews be everywhere robbed. Orders have been given that we start again at Pentecost."

'The situation has become all the worse since the important Russian papers have been prevented by the censorship from freely expressing their opinions. Their behavior, almost without exception, has been excellent. Unless the St. Petersburg Government develops a more energetic policy the events at Kishineff will undoubtedly be repeated in other towns. As indicating the complete disapproval of the best classes, respectable Russian lawyers are assisting the sufferers to obtain redress.'

A DENUNCIATION FROM FATHER JOHN OF KRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—Father John of Kronstadt has published an open letter to the Russian people denouncing the Kishineff outrages in the strongest language as the work of barbarians animated by a devilish spirit. Father John declares that the Czar's heart, as well as the correct tendency of the national life, is greatly pained by the terrible incidents of Kishineff.

AID FROM TOLSTOY.

Vienna, May 18.—A telegram from Moscow says Count Leo Tolstoy has contributed 1,500 roubles in aid of the fund for the relief of Jews at Kishineff.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The report that Lieutenant-General Raaben, Governor of Kishineff, Bessarabia, where the massacre of Jews occurred a month ago, had been dismissed by the Czar, is confirmed. The Imperial ukase dismissing the general is dated May 17. The authorities here have suppressed the 'Volny' and have prohibited street sales of the 'Novosti,' in both cases for contravention of the press regulations.

AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

London, May 19.—Jews of London are indignant at the assertion of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, that the troubles at Kishineff were the outcome of the usury by money lenders. The editor of the 'Jewish World' offers to give $250 to any American charitable institution named by Count Cassini if the latter can substantiate his assertion to the satisfaction of three Americans in the United States.

A RUSSIAN GOVERNOR MURDERED.

Ufa, European Russia, May 19.—M. Bogdanovitch, the governor, was instantly killed to-day by two men, in the town park.

JEWS HAVE FILED MANY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—In addition to the Governor, von Raaeben, the chief of the police at Kishineff, had been dismissed for failing to suppress the riots. According to Russian law officials who neglect their duties are responsible for the results of their neglect, and Jews at Kishineff have filed a great number of claims for damages against von Raaeben and other local authorities. The cases against von Raaeben will be tried by the Senate and the others by lower courts.

GOVERNOR WANTED MONEY.

London, May 21.—A despatch to the 'Morning Leader' from Vienna, says that fugitives from Kishineff state that shortly before the massacre the governor, von Raeben, asked three wealthy Jews to loan him $40,000. They refused. When the outbreak occurred the governor granted them the protection of a Cossack guard on the payment of $10,000.

RELIEF POURING IN.

New York, May 20.—Mr. Dan. Guggenheim, treasurer of the Israelite relief fund, to-day received a cheque for $200 from Mr. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, for the relief of the sufferers at Kishineff.

Mr. Arnold Kohn, treasurer of the central relief fund for the Jews of Kishineff, received about $1,200 to-day, making in all about $30,000. Mr. Guggenheim sent $10,000 to the Alliance Israelite Universelle, Paris, by the 'Ivernia,' of the Cunard line, last Saturday, and a similar amount will be sent by the 'Lorraine' to-morrow. Contributions have been pouring into the fund at the rate of one or two hundred dollars a day from all parts of the country and from people of every faith. Dr. Steven S. Wise has telegraphed that the Jews of Portland, Oregon, are contributing $5,000.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION AT LONDON.

London, May 22.—In view of the Jewish troubles in eastern Europe, considerable interest is shown in the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, which was appointed a year ago, and whose sittings have just been concluded. The evidence taken has shown that there is an enormous growth of the Jewish population in the east end of London, mainly through the influx of Russian Poles, and this influx has resulted in serious overcrowding of the population in insanitary conditions. On the whole, however, the immigrants are industrious and respectable. The greatest complaint against them is that they work cheaply and reduce the standard of wages in certain trades. The evidence taken also showed that the Jewish Board of Guardians is compelled in self-defence to repatriate thousands of Jews yearly who arrive in an absolutely destitute condition. Leonard Cohen, the chairman of the Jewish Board, advocated the passing of legislation to exclude these destitute incomers. It is expected, however, that the commission will only report in favor of the exclusion of criminals, and the mentally defective and diseased aliens.

WHITAKER WRIGHT.

London, May 21.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today in regard to a bill to amend certain alleged defects in the law which has been disclosed by the case of Whitaker Wright, the promoter, under arrest in New York, Mr. Balfour said he was ready to take up such a measure, but it would be inconvenient and improper to do so while the case which had brought it up was pending.

WILL NOT COME TO WESTMOUNT.

Kingston, Ont., May 19.—The Rev. Eber Crummy, invited to the pastorate of Westmount Methodist Church, has declined the call, having accepted the invitation of the Brock Street Methodist Church of this city to continue pastor for a third year.

DEATH OF CANON EVANS

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS USEFUL CAREER.

Canon Henry J. Evans, rector of All Saints Church, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets, died shortly before 7 p.m. on Friday in the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he had been under treatment for pneumonia for the past week.

Canon Evans was a zealous and earnest pastor, indefatigable in attending to the spiritual and often the temporal interests of his parishioners, who, in return, regarded him with sincere affection. He was always active in connection with charitable institutions and interested in beneficent enterprises, and held the position of Anglican chaplain to the Homoeopathic, Civic and Royal Victoria Hospitals until a few years ago.



THE LATE REV. CANON EVANS.

Canon Henry James Evans, M.A., was a son of the late Rev. Francis Evans, D.C.L., rector of Woodhouse, Ont., and his wife, Maria S. Lewis. He was born at St. John's rectory, Woodhouse, near Simcoe, in 1837, and was consequently sixty-six years of age. He was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1859, and obtained the M. A. degree a few years later.

Canon Evans was ordained deacon by Bishop Cronyn, first bishop of Huron, in 1863. He held the position of classical and mathematical tutor at Huron Theological College until July, 1864, when he was appointed to the charge of Port Rowan and parts adjacent, where he remained for two years, during which time (in the autumn of 1865) he was advanced to the priesthood. He was then appointed rector of Christieville, near St. Johns, Que., remaining there until 1878.

In that year the missionary spirit prompted him to offer himself to the late Bishop Oxenden 'for service in some locality where there are only the people, and which has not any church,' to use his own words. He was appointed incumbent of Lachute and Arundel, and as a result of his labors churches were erected at both places, and outlying mission stations were established at various points in the parish. The district has, since he left it, been divided. Lachute and Arundel are distinct parishes, and neat churches have replaced the old log schoolhouses, in which services were formerly held at Louise and New Ireland.

In January, 1883, he was appointed city missionary in Montreal, and very shortly after his arrival he established a mission service and Sunday-school in the Protestant Dissentient school-room of what was then St. Jean Baptiste village. In this room on St. Lawrence street, near Rachel, was commenced the work which now is carried on as All Saints' parish, and which then consisted of a Sunday-school, with three scholars, at ten a.m., and a service at 11 o'clock, to a congregation of between six and twelve. His work of devotion and self-sacrifice during the smallpox epidemic of 1885 is well known to all with whom he had to do in that connection. At the time of that scourge Canon Evans did noble and self-sacrificing work, visiting the victims of the dread disease both in their homes and in the hospitals, faithfully and fearlessly.

The work of the Cote St. Louis mission, as it was afterwards called, was carried on with much earnestness, and the need for a church building being urgent, Canon Evans collected a sufficient sum to erect and to open the church now known as All Saints, practically free of debt, on Oct. 6, 1889. Not satisfied to rest after this, he founded a mission in Amherst Park, where steady progress was made, and in 1896 a flourishing mission was opened at Montreal Annex.

His abundant labors here, besides being well known to all for their effectiveness, were recognized by the Archbishop, who in 1897 appointed him honorary canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

He was of the most lovable disposition, and his advice and sympathy were greatly valued and much sought after by his parishioners.

It is believed that his fatal illness was brought on through hard work in connection with the finances of his beloved church, whose interests he always considered before his own. He went to the hospital on Saturday last. He had been complaining of a cold for a few days previous to this, but his illness was not considered at all serious.

Canon Evans leaves a widow, who was a Miss Burford, of Perth, Ont.; one son, Mr. B. W. Evans, of New York, and one daughter, the wife of Dr. D. G. Yates, of New York.

It is a noteworthy fact that the five brothers of Canon Evans, as well as their father, were graduates of Trinity College. The Very Rev. Dean Evans and another brother, who died some years ago, made three of the family who took holy orders.

ACCEPTS CALL TO TORONTO.

Toronto, May 21.—The Rev. Dr. Sowerby, of London, has announced his acceptance of the call of the College Street Baptist Church and will come to Toronto to assume his new pastorate on Oct. 1. His salary will be $2,000. Dr. Sowerby went to London from Boston and was at one time president of Rodger Wilson University in Tennessee.

LAND GRANT SCANDAL

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Testifies Before Committee at Victoria

Victoria, B.C., May 19.—When the parliamentary committee met this morning, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was present, and produced a bundle of correspondence bearing upon the enquiry. Counsel requested an adjournment in order to examine certain documents produced, and this was taken until 2 p.m., when Sir Thomas's examination proceeded. Before going into his evidence he explained why the correspondence had not been delivered. He instructed Mr. Brown to keep the papers in his possession as they might be required for reference at any moment. There was no intention or desire on his part or that of the company to keep them from this committee. With reference to the grants of land, he could say but little concerning the negotiations leading up to them. On Sept. 6, 1901, Mr. Brown wired that grants had been issued. In response to a letter, Mr. Brown wired later that an order-in-council had passed, ordering preparation of the grants. Sept. 15, Mr. Brown wired explaining the change in the location of the blocks. On November 20, 1901, Mr. Wells called on witness, and told him he had come about the land grants. They spoke on various subjects, and Mr. Wells asked to retain the two Crown grants, so often referred to.

Witness questioned the retention of the grants after they had been made out, and practically delivered. Mr. Wells explained that there were likely to be changes in the Cabinet, and that the government would like to retain the grants for a short time, but promised to deliver them within a month.

Next day Mr. Wells called, and asked for a receipt for the grants which he had delivered, and spoke to witness about building the line to Spence's Bridge. Witness explained that the road had not paid, and an extension was out of the question. He (witness) urged Mr. Brown subsequently to try and secure the grants, but nothing was done till the following March, when Mr. Brown wired that the grants had been cancelled without notice, the government pleading political exigency, and proposed substituting other lands elsewhere. To this witness replied that under the circumstances the company had no alternative but accept the situation, as it appeared a government could repudiate its acts in a way which should not be tolerated in a private individual. Afterwards Mr. Creelman advised that the grants, having been duly issued, actual delivery was not essential, and that the government could only secure cancelling of the grants by a deed from the C. & W. Railway Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duff—The C. P. R. acquired the B. C. Southern in 1897, charter, land grants, etc. It was agreed that certain shareholders in the B. C. S. (The Crow's Nest Coal Company) should receive about 250,000 acres of coal lands in reserve No. 2. This was altered afterwards, the Dominion government receiving 50,000 acres of these lands. The company was also to receive a certain area of coal and coal oil lands in reserve No. 2.

Witness recollected that Mr. Brown was urging the government to give the blocks in question, 4593 and 4594, in lieu of the other lands as deficiency blocks to the B. C. Southern. He was endeavoring to make the best bargain he could with the government. Could not say that he had made special efforts to secure those particular blocks, possibly he did. He had a free hand in dealing with the matter and had instructions to use his best judgment.

POSITION OF THE C. P. R.

If the lands had gone to the C. & W., the arrangement with the C. N. C. Co. would not have held, but the C. P. R. would have considered itself morally bound to carry it out. In discussing the matter with Mr. Creelman as to the legal standing of the matter, he (witness) had declared to that effect. That was last year, when the C. P. R. had notice of the issuing of the disputed Crown grants. In 1899 he had felt, from the tone of the press of the province, that there was a strong feeling against the C. P. R. getting such a large area of land and that the government might be influenced to withhold the Crown grants. The C. P. R. was most careful in arranging for a supply of coal and coke from the C. N. C. Co., and considered that the C. P. R.'s possession of these particular blocks in the name of the C. & W., would give the company a lever to force the C. N. C. Company to live up to its agreement. He did not remember when negotiations opened for the transfer of these two blocks to the C. & W. It was always the desire of the C. P. R. to secure those blocks, which were included in the original reserve for railway purposes, made by the British Columbia Government, and were of such value that the C. P. R. considered it should receive them in view of its large expenditure in building the C. N. P. Railway. Mr. Brown contended that the C. & W. Act permitted the selection of lands outside the actual land grant to that company when it could be shown that the land in proximity to the road was not good, and one effect of securing those blocks was the establishment of a precedent in that direction, which might apply to other land grants. The company was willing to accept a much smaller acreage in order to secure those blocks.

Mr. Duff examined the witness at great length as to the land grants in which the C. P. R., the B. C. Southern, the C. & W., and Mr. August E. Heinze were interested, without eliciting much of interest as having any important bearing on the inquiry. Sir Thomas met Mr. Turner in 1898, and discussed the building of the railway from Midway to Penticton. He had informed Mr. Turner that the C. P. R. was willing to forego its right to that section in favor of any person ready to construct such road. No arrangement was made at that time with regard to the building of sections 5 and 6. Did not remember any arrangement of that kind being made. He thought the government should relieve the C. P. R. from its obligation in respect to building section 4, from the fact that it willingly agreed to allow the government to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the much-desired railway.

Shown bill No. 87, Sir Thomas said: According to his recollection, there was no agreement or understanding in existence between the C. P. R. and the government of British Columbia which would justify the company in proposing such a definite arrangement as set forth in the preamble of the bill. He believed it to be the duty of the government to deliver the disputed crown grants to his company, and he believed the Province of British Columbia would eventually do justice in the matter. There was no doubt in the minds of the company where the title to those blocks lay, and the company was prepared to test the question in the courts. He did not consider confirmatory legislation was necessary to validate these grants.

He understood the purpose of the bill was to enable the government to grant the company a subsidy for section 4, and relieve it from constructing section 5 of the C. & W. When the C. P. R. undertook the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, it did not consider the lands of very great value. The prime object was to secure the development of the coal lands known to exist in order to supply the mines and smelters. Had the company known how valuable the lands were, it would not have so willingly parted with 250,000 acres.

He never mentioned to Mr. Wells the formation of any company to develop any portion of the lands covered by the disputed Crown grants. The company had thought of establishing a coal industry on Lodge Pole Creek, but there was no plan and no question or intention of forming a land company or alienating any of those lands from the company.

He had heard gossip regarding the formation of a company, but there was positively no foundation for it. Col. Prior did not tell him that there was a question of a land company, and some improper suggestions with regard to the delivery of the Crown grants. He did not pay any attention to the gossip which reached him, as it was utterly groundless, and did not concern the company in any way. Mr. Brown may have stated in a general way that the report of proposed wrongdoing was one of the reasons for which the government introduced the bill rescinding the Crown grants. Mr. Wells explained that the action of the government was due to political trouble, and regretted that the grants could not be handed over forthwith. He had told Mr. Wells that the company would stand on its legal rights, and would fight the matter in the courts, and Mr. Wells said if the C. P. R. could convince the government of its legal standing it would be willing to hand over the grants. Mr. Wells said there were two vacancies in the cabinet, and it was desirable that these should be filled before the grants were handed over.

Witness said he had assured Mr. Wells that he had no desire to embarrass the government, and consented to Mr. Wells retaining the grants on the understanding that they would be delivered within a month. Mr. Wells intimated that he desired to be in a position to state publicly that the transaction was not completed, should it be called in question. Mr. Wells had not delivered the patents at that time. In the ordinary course those patents should have been delivered to the company at Vancouver or at Montreal, by mail, but instead, a minister of the Crown went to Montreal with them, and he (witness) could hardly refuse that minister's request to withhold them for a time. It was not his nor the company's affair what purpose Mr. Wells proposed to serve by holding the grants. He did not anticipate that the legislature would pass a bill to cancel the Crown grant. When Mr. Wells spoke of the extension to Spence's Bridge, witness said the company had all the railway it could conveniently operate at that time, and that it would be time enough to talk of extensions when the existing lines began to pay. He also pointed out to Mr. Wells that the government was too ready to grant subsidies to promoters and thus discourage legitimate railway builders. Mr. Wells did not speak about extension on the first day. The conversation was confined to discussing the government's right to grant those particular lands. Mr. Creelman was present, and Mr. Wells raised the question. It was on the next day that the railway question was discussed. Mr. Wells was not under any obligation to the C. P. R., or any of its subsidiary companies.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCaul, Sir Thomas said that under the agreement with the C. N. Coal Company and the C. P. R., the latter could not operate coal mines for ten years, unless the Coal Company failed to carry out its contract. The Pacific Coal Company was not formed for the purpose of operating on the lands of the B. C. Southern, or the C. & W.

SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY AGAIN UNDER EXAMINATION.

Victoria, B. C., May 20.—The Kootenay land grant scandal again came up for enquiry before the special commission yesterday morning, when Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was further questioned by Mr. McCaul. The cross-examination and evidence submitted comprised a mass of figures, dates, railways, coal companies and general technicalities. During Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's examination he said that he considered Mr. Wells's discussion of the legality of the Crown grants was idle in view of the fact that they had been duly issued and practically delivered, and he intimated as much to Mr. Wells.

Victoria, B.C., May 21.—At the morning session of the Legislative Committee of enquiry, G. McL. Brown was examined, but little further information than that already published was elicited. Mr. Brown emphasized the fact that Commissioner Wells promised delivery of crown grants up to the very day that they were cancelled by order-in-council. There was a mystery surrounding bill 87, introduced the night of prorogation last session. No one seemed to be certain by whom it was drafted, by whose order it was printed and placed on the members' desks before being introduced. It appears that it never came before the executive for consideration or sanction.

Mr. Prior, the Premier, also gave evidence, but as the matter under enquiry was almost altogether anterior to his assumption of office, nothing important transpired.

Mr. Dunsmuir, the ex-Premier, during a further examination, reiterated the statement that cancellation of the Crown grants was chiefly influenced because of Mr. Wells's statement that he had been approached by Mr. Taylor, with an offer of the interest in a company to be formed to exploit lands when secured.

THE DIOCESAN COLLEGE

CANON BAYLIS AND MR. BOURNE ELECTED GOVERNORS.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Diocesan College was held last Tuesday, the Lord Archbishop of Montreal being in the chair. The Ven. Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. G. Abbot Smith, the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, the Rev. D. Lariviere, the Rev. E. McManus, the Rev. F. A. Pratt, the Rev. Principal Hackett, the Rev. A. Sanders and Messrs. C. Garth, Lansing Lewis, A. Robertson and N. R. Mudge, secretary, were also present.

Letters of apology for absence were read from Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. G. Hague and Dr. Johnson.

The financial report was read and adopted. Although there is still a small debit balance the report was much better than last year.

The report for last year was then read by Principal Hackett and was adopted.

Messrs. Richard White and R. Wilson-Smith, the two retiring lay members of the Board of Governors, were re-elected for another term. The retiring clerical member, Archdeacon Norton, was nominated by the Archbishop for another term.

The following changes were made in the constitution:—

The Bishop Coadjutor was appointed ex-officio a member of the Board of Governors, and the number of clerical governors was increased from five to six.

It was also resolved that for the future, three clerical members should be elected by the corporation, and the remaining three appointed by the bishop, and that one nominated clerical member and one elected should retire annually. According to this resolution each clerical member will now be in office three years, but the lay members will continue to hold office for a term of five years.

It was also resolved that the bishop coadjutor should be an ex-officio member of the educational council, and that clerical professors of the college should be members.

It was further resolved that of the six members of the educational council, appointed by the board, two should retire annually in rotation, but should be eligible for re-election.

As the five years' tenure of the vice-president had expired, Mr. A. F. Gault was unanimously re-elected to that post.

In accordance with the change in the constitution, the Rev. Canon Baylis was elected governor for three years, and the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne was elected governor in the place of the Lord Bishop Coadjutor.

Further changes in the constitution were then referred to the Board of Governors.

A meeting of the governors, at which the financial statement for the year was considered and a report prepared and passed for the corporation, preceded the regular corporation meeting. The Lord Bishop of Montreal presided.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

THERE WILL BE NO SUBSIDY OR GOVERNMENT BUILT LINE, SAID SIR WILFRID TO A DEPUTATION ON WEDNESDAY.

Toronto, May 21—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says: 'The government's supporters from Ontario and Quebec had conferences with the Prime Minister yesterday on the subject of the aid to be granted the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. They did not go collectively, but in two separate groups. In both instances the discussion was frank and free. The government has not decided upon its policy, but Sir Wilfrid enlightened his supporters as to his own personal views. Apparently the Prime Minister favors guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the proposed transcontinental line. Land subsidies are out of the question and it would appear that there will be no government built line. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to his own views met with hearty approval, and a sagacious solution of the question is likely at an early date. The probability of the Grand Trunk Pacific delivering the products of the west at the Maritime ports of Canada in winter was discussed and it seems reasonable to suppose that as the Grand Trunk Pacific is pledged to build to Quebec they will find it to their advantage to go on from there to St. John and Halifax in preference to Portland. In any case, however, the government may be depended upon to do what is necessary to protect the interests of Canada.'

MR. BARR DEPOSED

A Stormy Meeting Took Place in the Colony on Sunday Afternoon

Saskatoon, N.W.T., May 19.—Reports from the Barr colony indicate that the colonists have taken matters into their own hands and that Mr. Barr is returning from Battleford. There appears to have been a stormy meeting at the latter place on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Barr had on many occasions given assurances that the prices charged the colonists at the store should be simply cost prices with freight added as he had no wish to make a private profit out of this department. Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused by the allegation that these promises have not been fulfilled. At the meeting on Sunday the colonists appointed the Rev. G. E. Lloyd and two other members of the party to take control and act with the government agent, Mr. C. W. Speers, who is now returning to Battleford. Mr. Barr has left the colony and it is believed will not return.

THE STORY AS TO THE REV. MR. BARR DENIED.

A C. P. R. official, who has been in touch with the Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates, said on Friday that the stories of indignation meetings, of the deposition of Mr. Barr, and especially the stories which have come over the cable from London in regard to hardships and desolation, must be taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt. There had been some kickers. There always were in any great movement of the kind. It was true, too, that some turned back in disappointment. But the kickers were not those who had tasted of the hardships of life in England. They were the superfine kind, who had not, probably, in their lives wet their fingers through work. This kind would naturally take it hard to have to make a march on the prairie, to have to submit to conditions which were quite easily met by men of nerve and experience. But this kind constituted only a few of the total number. Mr. Barr was not deposed. A few malcontents had made a noise. That was all. Mr. Barr and his associates were thoroughly honorable men. If legitimate profit had, through any feature, been made there was no harm in it. The scheme was not a philanthropic one.

The official deprecated unfair criticism, and especially criticism which would seek to adversely influence English opinion in regard to immigration to Canada. The company had spent enormous sums of money upon its immigration policy. It was now reaping the fruits of its labors, the country was being filled up, and of course the company would benefit by this. Condemnation of the scheme, stories of deception and the like, which were not sustained by facts, might be exploded, but if they were freely circulated they would do great harm—indeed, undo much of the work which had already been accomplished.

The local immigration agents state that nothing was left undone by the Federal Government to make the party comfortable. They fear the effect in England of unconsidered criticism. It was to avoid this, if possible, that so much effort was made, from the moment the colonists landed in Canada.

MR. H. G. MERKLEY DEAD

MORRISBURG LOSES HIGHLY RESPECTED NONOGENARIAN.

Mr. Henry G. Merkley, of Morrisburg, Ont., passed away on Sunday, May 17, at the age of ninety years. Born and living all his life long in Morrisburg, there was no one in his county better known or more highly respected than he. In business life the late Mr. Merkley had engaged in the manufacture of felt hats, had kept a general store, and owned a number of lumber mills. He prospered in all his undertakings, and besides building and owning the Morrisburg Music Hall and some other valuable properties in the town, he owned several good farms.

When he was a young man the Morrisburg canal was constructed and passed through property owned by him. He remembered well when the first steamers began to ply on the River St. Lawrence.

He served at the time of the rebellion of 1837 under his father, the late Colonel Merkley, and at the time of his death had possession of two swords and the flag which formerly belonged to the company which his father organized in the district.

He belonged to the Church of England, and in politics was a Conservative. He was once requested to stand for the Conservative party in the Dominion House, but being of a quiet, retiring disposition, and having no inclination for public life, he declined the honor. He was a man who enjoyed remarkably good health, and though he practically retired from business enterprises a few years ago, he continued to manage such affairs as still required his attention up to a few months ago, his faculties being clear and strong until very recently. Last summer he showed the first signs of the approaching breakdown, but he rallied and seemed quite well until a month ago, since when he has gradually failed, through old age, not being troubled with any disease.

Mr. Merkley leaves a family of ten children, one daughter being the wife of Mr. C. S. Babcock, printer, of this city. Most of the family live around Morrisburg.

DEATH OF A CHIEF OF POLICE.

Fort William, Ont., May 19.—Mr. Alex. Campbell, Chief of Police here, died this morning of pneumonia, after a few days' illness.

THE LATE FREDERICK EDWARDS.

The death is announced at Peterborough, Ont., of Mr. Frederick Edwards, a reader of the 'Witness' from its earliest days. The 'Examiner,' of that town, refers as follows to Mr. Edwards's death:

In the person of Mr. Frederick Edwards there passed away a veritable and venerable landmark in the history of this country, one who became a resident when to settle was to dispute every inch of ground with the stubborn forest trees and the wolves and bears. Mr. Edwards passed away at his late residence, 762 Water street, at the patriarchal age of eighty-four years and nine months. He was a native of Wiltshire, England, and in 1831, when thirteen years of age, came to Canada with his father, who settled in the second concession of Dummer township. Here Mr. Edwards grew to manhood, and was familiar with all the hardships and perils and excitement of the early settlers' life—the fight with the forest being varied with frequent fights with bears and wolves. In those days there were no corner shops in Dummer, no highways leading to Peterborough, from which the remotest settlers had to carry by blazed and tortuous



THE LATE MR. EDWARDS.

routes through the woods, their household supplies. Here Mr. Edwards lived until 1869, when he retired from farming and came to reside in the township of Douro, near Peterborough. Last year he removed to 762 Water street, where the infirmities of advanced age taking the form of heart failure, closed the chapter of a long and honored life. The deceased gentleman was a model citizen in all respects, a good neighbor and enjoyed universal respect in whatever place he resided. In religion he was a staunch Methodist and attended divine service regularly to almost the last days of his life. He was also a staunch Liberal in politics.

Mr. Edwards served his country at the time of the Mackenzie rising, and about a year or two ago he and Mr. James Wasson, who were the only two local survivors, were photographed together, and the picture is now among the treasures of the Victoria Museum, Inverlea Park.

In 1842—Feb. 2—Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Snelgrove, and the happy couple had the pleasure of celebrating their golden and diamond weddings with their children and grandchildren all about them. To their marriage were born eight children, all of whom survive except Mrs. W. G. Yelland. Including seven children, twenty grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren, Mr. Edwards leaves behind him forty-three direct descendants. The surviving children are Joseph, who resides on the Dummer homestead; Mark, Mrs. John Anderson, Samuel and Henry, Douro, Robert, of Sarnia, and Mrs. John Booth, Peterborough.

In Mr. Edwards's death the community loses one of those stalwarts of the early days of the country, the very bone and sinew of its population, who wrought much and endured much that the howling wilderness should be replaced by thriving homesteads, fields of waving corn, and that, so to speak, the wilderness might blossom as the rose.

The funeral of Mr. Edwards took place on May 13 from the family residence, to the Warsaw Cemetery, and was largely attended.

JOHN B. WALKER DEAD

HIS DETERMINATION TO RETURN TO HIS WIFE DROVE ANOTHER WOMAN TO SUICIDE.

New York, May 21.—John B. Walker, the artist, for love of whom Mrs. Claud Guernsey, a wealthy widow, killed herself by taking carbolic acid at the Hotel Navarre, a week ago, died yesterday at his wife's home. Walker's determination to return to his wife drove the other woman to suicide. The coroner kept the artist locked up over night, but discharged him next day. After Mrs. Guernsey's funeral he became ill with pneumonia. Three days ago he was unconscious and he never rallied.

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Lake Megantic, Que., May 19.—On Thursday evening, April 30, a large number of the Presbyterian congregation of Lake Megantic and other invited friends gathered at the some of Mr. Thomas Johnston, on Lake avenue, the occasion being a farewell party to the Rev. and Mrs. J. McClung, late pastor, and presented them with two handsome rattan chairs as a token of their sincere friendship.

A very kindly worded address was read by Mr. D. J. McLeod, secretary-treasurer, expressing their great sorrow at parting with them, and appreciation of their diligent and painstaking labors amongst them for the past three years, and how 'happily they had worked together.'

This was replied to by Mr. McClung in a few well chosen words, thanking them for their nice gifts, and that they will often remind them of the donors and the many pleasant times they have spent at Megantic, and closing with the hope that they all may meet around that throne where parting is no more.

ROYAL SOCIETY

COL. GEORGE TAYLOR DENISON RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Royal Society of Canada closed its proceedings to-day. Col. G. T. Denison, Toronto, was elected president; Mr. Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa, vice-president; Mr. S. E. Dawson, Secretary; and Dr. Fletcher, treasurer. A cable was received from the Duke of Argyll thanking the society for their message and expressing sympathy with the sufferers of the recent Ottawa fire. A resolution was passed asking the government to build a national museum and to secure quarters for the Royal Society and its library. The question of the next place of meeting was left with a committee. St. John, N.B., will be the choice if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Ottawa, May 19.—The Royal Society of Canada May meeting was commenced this morning at the Normal School. Sir James Grant occupied the chair, with about 50 members present. The annual report was presented and adopted. Condolence was placed on record in the deaths during the year of Sir John Bourinot, Mr. Douglas Brymner, the Hon. Joseph Royal, Dr. Selwyn and Dr. McCabe. It was decided to invite the Geological Congress of Great Britain to hold their next meeting in 1906 in Canada. This afternoon the members are the guests of Mrs. Saunders at the Experimental Farm.

Ottawa, May 22.—At the closing meeting of the Royal Society yesterday a lively discussion was carried on upon the necessity of the Royal Society having a permanent home, where its reports of proceedings and literature could be preserved. Dr. Bryce suggested that the society should urge upon the government that it be allowed a room in the new geological building.

Archbishop O'Brien moved, and the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried: 'Resolved, that the Royal Society of Canada respectfully and strongly urge the government to move promptly in the erection of a national museum for the preservation of the priceless treasures it already possesses, and that a room be provided for the storing of the papers and library of the Royal Society.'

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Dr. A. Johnson, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries with regard to a hydrographic survey of the coasts, presented the following report:

'Your committee beg leave to report that at an interview this morning they were received most courteously by the Minister of Marine, and that the result of the discussion which then took place was most encouraging. It was pointed out that while the Dominion Government provided for the hydrography of the lakes and rivers, it did nothing for the coast. The reason for this was that the government relied on the Admiralty. A statement was presented showing on good authority that while the Admiralty was doing and would do work of an Imperial character, it could not possibly do local work. Its funds were insufficient. It is obviously difficult to draw a dividing line between what is Imperial and what is local. The minister undertook to communicate with the Admiralty on the subject, and to settle what Canada must do for itself. The necessary steps could be determined afterwards. The committee considered this result a very important stage in advance, and very encouraging. Captain Bernier, who was present, was able from his personal knowledge to confirm the statement that the present charts were defective. It is further encouraging to know that the Marine Department has purchased a special surveying vessel for the work of the tidal survey. This is in addition to a new vessel, the 'Bayfield,' purchased for the survey of the lakes and rivers.'

At the close of the meeting a resolution of condolence with Lady Bourinot was passed, also votes of thanks to Principal White, of the Normal School; Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Lady Grant, Sir James Grant, Dr. Fletcher, treasurer; Dr. Dawson, secretary, and Mr. Donald Heins and Dr. Gibson.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

THE THEOLOGICAL FACULTY HAS BEEN ENTIRELY SEPARATED.

Kingston, Ont., May 20.—Queen's University trustees held a special meeting last night, and finally passed the bill changing the constitution whereby the theological faculty will be separated from the university. A division of endowment funds was arranged, the theology faculty receiving $150,000. The university will permanently furnish that department with building, light, heat, etc. The trustees adjourned to meet the Presbyterian General Assembly committee in Toronto to-morrow morning, and arrange for the presentation of the bill to that body in Vancouver next month. It is expected that the bill will be passed by the Dominion Parliament before July 1, when Queen's will finally be separated from the Presbyterian Church.

LIANFU INVESTED

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ALARMED AT ANTI-DYNASTIC OUTBREAK.

Pekin, May 22.—The government is alarmed at an anti-dynastic outbreak in Yunnan province. The city of Lianfu is invested by rebels who have killed the prefect. The French consul-general reports that the position is serious. The telegraph line to the French frontier is interrupted.

FRENCH BUDGET.

Paris, May 19.—A Cabinet Council, held at the Elysee Palace to-day, discussed the outlines of the budget for 1904, and decided to curtail the expenditure so as to balance the expenditure and revenue without borrowing or imposing new taxes.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Saturday, May 23.

It is hard to find a complete explanation for the events of the week, on both the local and other stock exchanges. The slump in prices seems to have begun when some New York speculators who had gone short on cotton found themselves on the wrong side of the market, and had to throw over their stocks to increase their totton margins. Then the Nova Scotia Inspector of Mines ordered the Dominion Coal Company to close the Reserve mine, the greatest producer, on account of danger from flooding and gas, and the prices of Dominion Coal and Steel, which most people thought had reached their bottom figures, began to tumble. On top of this came threats of strikes by the Montreal Street Railway, Light, Heat and Power, and Toronto Street Railway employees; the first two of these have already come off, while in Toronto the trouble has been settled by the company giving way. These labor troubles produced uneasiness in all street railway stocks, and when the Boston speculators, who have long been bearish on Dominion Steel and Coal, took the opportunity of the coal company's troubles to hammer these stocks lower than they have ever been before, there was a general slump. Many who had bought stocks on margins had to sell out thus driving the prices down further, while others, to widen their margins in the more speculative stocks, sold stocks of unimpeachable security to such an extent that C. P. R., for instance, dropped as low as 127. It was a great week for investors, and those who had money had a rare chance to buy bargains. C. P. R. at 127 was too good a thing to miss, and it soon reacted, selling as high as 130½ on Friday afternoon. The market was gradually recovering at the close Friday afternoon, and the brokers decided unanimously to take a holiday Saturday and Monday. This will give people time to consider and see where they stand, and, unless something unfavorable happens in the meantime, we look for decidedly better prices in Tuesday.

The continued low price of the Dominion Steel and Coal issues, even apart from this week's slump, calls for some explanation. The arguments that are urged against the companies are somewhat as follows: The steel department alone earned last year some $70,000 less than the interest on its bonds and floating debt, to say nothing of its preferred stock. The floating debt amounted on Jan. 1 to over $4,000,000, and there is a rumor that this amount, and more, is to be raised by a new issue, which might take precedence over the present bonds. Also, the price of pig iron is going down, and that of steel billets may follow shortly. The coal department of the steel company, that is to say the leased coal company, made the steel company a profit in ten months last year of over $600,000 above the rental; this amount paid interest and the preferred dividend, and left a surplus of $300,000. This would be quite satisfactory, were it not that the company is still spending money on capital account, in developing the coal and steel properties, $1,700,000 was thus spent last year, and more may go the same way this year. It is true that the Hub mine is being emptied, but this mine is one which was abandoned some time ago because the coal in it was of inferior quality.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that there is room for a great steel and coal industry at Sydney, and with every natural advantage and a protective duty, it seems extremely probable that steel making must become very profitable, as soon as all the mills are built and everything is running well. The troubles with the mines are merely temporary, and such as come to all coal mines sometimes. Pumping will soon begin at Dominion No. 1 mine, and as soon as the water is out of it, the gas will probably cease to give trouble in the Reserve, and all may be expected to go smoothly again.

The following table shows the week's fluctuations on the local exchange:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
C.P.R.	130	130¾	127	129¾	5,806
Dom. Iron	24	24¾	13	16¼	11,215
do., pref.	63	63	40	47	835
Dom. Coal	104	104	87	90	3,382
do., pref.	115	115	115	115	11
Scotia Steel	97	98	90	94	892
Power	92	92	80	84	9,709
M.S.R.	262	262	242½	250½	6,825
Tor. Ry.	106	106	101	105¾	1,700
do., new	101	101	101	101	10
Halifax Ry	100	100	95½	95½	175
Twin City	111	111	101½	107	5,054
Detroit Ry	80	80	73	78	2,565
Toledo R.L. & P.	30¾	30¾	26	28	541
St. John Ry	117¼	117¼	113	113	9
Com.Cable	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	25
Richelieu	93	93	87	87½	1,237
Mont. Steel Works	60	60	60	60	30
Bell. Tel	160	160	160	160	35
do., new	158	158	158	158	23
Dom. Cot.	45	45	43	45	160
Ogilvie pf	120	125	120	125	85
Banks—					
Montreal	251	251	250	250	23
do., new	250	250	250	250	23
Molsons	199	199	199	199	75
E.T. Rts.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3
Total sales, shares					50,448
Bonds—					
Dom. Iron	72	72	67	68	$42,000
Scotia Steel	112	112	112	112	2,000
Ogilvie Mill	115	115	115	115	2,000
M.S.R.	103	103	103	103	23,000
Power	100	100	100	100	1,000
Total sales, bonds					$70,000

TORONTO STOCKS.

Toronto, May 22.—The violent declines yesterday impaired many margins, and as the calls by brokers last night were not very well met, a great deal of stock had to be sacrificed this morning, causing a miniature panic. Prices were made irrespective of intrinsic value, and demoralization ensued. Steel was the weakest feature, breaking at 10, a loss of 10¼ from yesterday's only sale. Subsequently it rallied to 16. The remainder of the market simultaneously gathered strength. Twins, which had broken violently in the early dealings to 101¼, selling back above 104 again. No reason is assigned for the heavy pressure in this issue. Toronto Railway sold at 103. C.P.R. was depressed in the early dealing, but it showed strong rallying tendencies. Sao Paulo was another weak feature, selling at 87½. On later dealing it had a fairly good rally. Better support was forthcoming for Coal. After selling to 87, the price rallied four points to 91. It now looks as if the worst is over, and that the market should gather strength from this time on.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, May 23, 1 p.m.—Consols for money, 91 15-16; do. for account, 92

Bar silver steady, 24 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 3 percent.

Discount in open market: short bills, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ percent; do. for three months, 3 5-16 to 3⅜ percent.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat is up half a cent since last week. Manitoba millers view the increase differently, and one leading firm has raised its prices 10c a barrel while the other keeps the old prices. Manitoba mill-feed is scarce, and may go higher.

There is no change in provisions.

There is an easier feeling in eggs, due to the recent warm weather, but prices are not quotably lower.

Pure grass creamery butter is worth 19c, but there is little or none of it there. Mixed grass and fodder goods sell from 18½c to 19c as to quality, and there is a good deal of fodder butter on hand, which is being cleared off at prices that do not always net the dealers a profit.

Colored cheese is a little scarce, and prices for it remain steady, while white has fallen off 1-8c from last week. Some exporters expect a considerable drop in prices, as they are offering June make for shipment at 52s per cwt., c.i.f. Liverpool, equal to 10⅝c here, and June make for July shipment at 50s, or 10½c.

Maple syrup and honey are dull at unchanged prices.

A good business is being done in hay, and prices are firm.

Potatoes have gone up considerably, but are expected to come down somewhat when the surplus from seeding is marketed.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 78½; No. 1 northern, 77c, Fort William; peas, 63c high freights; 73c here; rye, 52c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 46c to 46½c; oats, No. 2, 35½c afloat; 37¼c in store; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; corn, American, 52c, for No. 2 afloat; feed barley, 48c; No. 3 extra barley, 51c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds at $3.80 to $4; strong bakers, $3.40; Ontario straight rollers, $3.35 to $3.50; in bags, $1.60 to $1.70; patents, $3.70 to $4.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices, $1.85, in bags, and $3.55 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $18; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50 to $18; shorts in bulk, $19.50 to $20.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.85 to $1.90; imported, $1.75 to $1.80.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24; short cut back, $23.50; light, short cut, $23; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11½c; hams, 13½c to 14½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs $8.75.

EGGS —New laid, 12¾c to 13c; No. 2, 10½c.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, grass, 18½c to 19c; fodder, 18c to 18½c; western dairy, 16½c to 17c.

CHEESE — Ontario, colored, 11⅝c; white, 11½c; Townships, colored, 11⅝c; white, at 11¼c.

HONEY—White clover, in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c; in bulk, 7½c.

HAY—No. 1, $9 to $9.50; No. 2, $8; clover, $6.50 to $7 in car lots.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.75 to $5; seconds, $4.25.

POTATOES—Per 90 lb. bag $1.20 in cars.

DUN'S BULLETIN.

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:—

With the collapse of the teamsters' strike the general business situation is much improved, though the accumulation of freight in the railway sheds and yards, and on the docks has not yet been fully disposed of. Spring activity has somewhat subsided but for the season there is still a very good movement in metals, hardware, paints, glass, cements and other heavy lines. In groceries the distribution is just a moderate one, and the present local demand for leather is comparatively light, but in sole there is a very fair export movement, with some good-sized lots of splits and glovegrain also going abroad. Some good sorting orders for dry goods are still reported, but the attention of travellers is now being largely devoted to the disposal of fall stuffs, in which a good trade is expected. Country collections are still well sustained, and the failure roll shows few recent additions, only five district insolvencies being reported for the week, with estimated liabilities of $27,000. Four of these failures were of unrated traders, and in the fifth case liquidation was due to insanity. The prolonged drought is still unrelieved, and the effects are noticeable in a reduced production of butter and cheese, while serious results are anticipated with regard to the hay and grain crops.

With very few exceptions the trend of values is upwards. Two large cotton manufacturing concerns have given notice of a complete withdrawal of quotations, and the largest producers of knitted underwear have done likewise. In sugars there has been increased demand, owing to the approach of the fruit season, and quotations are advanced ten cents a cental on all grades. Horseshoes are advanced 25 cents a keg, and manilla rope half a cent per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—May 21.

To-day being a holiday (Ascension Day) the butchers were slow in coming out and their wants were moderate as they had bought freely at yesterday's market. The supplies of cattle were about normal and prices are unchanged. None of the sales of cattle to-day exceeded 5c per lb., but 5½c was paid in some cases yesterday; pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. The calves to-day were a poor lot and sold at from $1 to $3 in most cases. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3¾c to 4¼c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, May 22.

The day after a holiday is not generally a good market day, and the farmers were not present at the market this forenoon in such large numbers as was the case on last Friday's market. There are no material changes to note in prices, excepting that oats and new laid eggs are dearer, and butter is slightly lower in price; potatoes are plentiful, but are still pretty high in price. There were no dressed hogs, and very few dead poultry offered by the farmers, but dealers have ample supplies, which they sold at about former rates.

Oats sold from 99c to $1 bag; buckwheat, $1.15 do.; potatoes, $1.20 to $1.25 per bag of 80 lbs.; Quebec turnips, $1 do.; carrots, $2 the barrel; onions, $1 to $2 do.; lettuce and radishes, 25c to 40c the dozen bunches; rhubarb, 15c do.; dead turkeys, 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12c do.; chickens and ducks, 12c to 15c do.; spring chickens, 75c to $1 the pair; fowls, $1 to $1.25 do.; tub butter, 17c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c the dozen; older eggs, 15c to 20c do.; apples, $3 to $4.50 the barrel; Valencia oranges, $5 the case; red lemons, $2.50 to $3 the box; tomatoes, $3 the crate; strawberries, 15c to 20c the qt. box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto May 23.—Wheat, No. 2, white and red, 71½c to 72c east and middle. Goose, 65c for No. 2 east. Spring, No. 1, 70½c to 71c east. Manitoba, 83½c for No. 1 hard, and 82½c for No. 1 northern, lake ports.

Flour, ninety percent patents, buyers' bags, $2.70 bid east and middle freights. Manitoba flour, $4.20 cars of Hungarian patents, and $3.90 strong bakers bags on track, Toronto.

Mill feed, $1 7for cars of shorts, and $15 for bran, bulk, east or middle.

Manitoba mill feed, $19 for cars of shorts, $17 for bran, sacks, Toronto.

Barley, 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 east; 44c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for No. 3 middle.

Buckwheat, 38½c to 39c for No. 2 east.

Rye, 51c to 52c for No. 2 east, and 51c middle.

Corn, 40c for Can. west; American, 53c for No. 3 mixed; 54c for No. 3 yellow, Toronto.

Oats, 31½c to 32c for No. 1 white east; No. 2 white, 30c high west, 30½c middle 31c east.

Oatmeal, $3.50 for cars of bags, $3.65 for barrels, Toronto.

Peas, 64c for No. 2 east, 62c high west, 63c middle.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	76	78½	76	78
July	73¾	74	73¼	73⅞
Corn, May	44½	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
July	43⅝	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
Oats, May	....	36¾	35¾	36⅝
July	32⅞	34	32¾	33¾
Pork, May	....	....	....	18.90
July	17.35	17.55	17.30	17.55
Lard, May	....	8.95	8.87	8.95
July	8.92	9.05	8.92	9.02b
Short ribs, May	....	....	....	9.42
July	9.40	9.55	9.40	9.50

CHEESE BOARDS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 19.—Four lots of 544 boxes of cheese were boarded to-day, May 9 to 23 make; 10⅝c bid; no sales; cheese almost all sold through week up to May 16. Ruling price, 11c. The executive board appointed James Maultor vice-president, and W. R. Smith secretary. The board will meet every Tuesday.

Campbellford, May 19.—Offerings, 1,330 white. Sales, 750 at 11 5-16c, 300 at 11 1-8c, rest refused 11 1-8c.

Peterborough, Ont., May 20.—Offerings, 3,822 colored; most sold at 11 1-16c to 11¼c.

Woodstock, Ont., May 20.—Twenty-two factories boarded 2,000 boxes of colored and 825 of white cheese. Last week's prices prevailed; 10¾c to 11c bid. Sales were about 1,000 at 11c. There is a proposal to establish a cold storage station here; thirty factories are interested in the scheme.

Picton, Ont., May 20.—Offerings, 1,070 colored, 205 white. Sales, 1,046 at 11 3-16.

Brockville, May 21.—Cheese boarded, 3,063, of which 1,089 were white and 1,974 colored. The factorymen, who sold on the board last week at 11 1-8c, while 11¼c was paid on the curb afterward, wanted 11¼c, but finally accepted 11 3-16c, which price was also paid on the curb after the board. Including board sales, 6,500 boxes changed hands, divided as follows: Murphy, 700; Dickey, 800; Earl, 500; Bissell, 1,500; Webster, 1,500; Derbyshire, 1,500. The farmers complain of a falling off in the make owing to the effect of the continued hot weather on the pastures. Stall feeding is being resorted to in order to keep up the flow of milk.

A letter was read from A. A. Ayer & Co. of Montreal, complaining of the quality of the cheese boxes used. Some factories were using boxes made of wood hardly more than half thick enough, and the good name of Canadian cheese would be ruined unless this was stopped. Other buyers also made the same complaint; many boxes were broken in transit, and their contents damaged.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., May 21.—Offerings, 742; all sold at 11 1-8c.

Barrie, May 21.—Cheese board opened. The season is late here, and no cheese was offered.

Tweed, May 21.—Offerings, 600; sales, 100 at 11¼; 500 at 11 3-16c.

Kingston, May 21.—Offerings, 1,167 white and 650 colored. Most sold at 11 3-16c.

Lancaster, May 21.—Offerings, 334; all sold; 226 white at 11 1-16c; 108 colored at 11 3-16c.

Winchester, May 21.—Offerings, 693 colored, 224 white. Most sold at 11 5-16c for colored and 11 3-16c for white.

Iroquois, May 22.—Offerings, 728 colored, 297 white. All sold at 11¼c.

Perth, May 22.—Offerings, 1,255 white; all sold at 11¼c.

Napanee, May 22.—Offerings, 1,610 white, and 430 colored. Sales: Hodgson Bros., 475, and Ayer, 400 at 11 1-16c; Lovell & Christmas, 265, and Alexander, 155, at 11⅛c.

South Finch, May 22.— Offerings, 1,800 white, 200 colored. Sales at 11 3-16c for white, 11 5-16c for colored.

Kemptville, May 22.—Offerings, 405 white and 755 colored. Sales, 320 at 11 3-16c and 11 1-8c.

Ottawa, May 22.—Offerings, 437 white and 107 colored. Sales, 81 white at 11c, 78 colored at 11 1-8c.

Liverpool, May 22.—Cheese, finest white and colored, new dull, 59s.

New York, May 22.—Butter, steady and unchanged. Cheese, irregular; colored, choice, 11½c; white, choice, 11 1-8c.

PULP AND PAPER.

The available quantity of spruce in Canada is probably equal to that of all other countries combined, being estimated by the Dominion Statistician at 450,000,000 acres. As spruce is the best of all woods for the production of pulp, and the spruce of Canada is admitted to be unsurpassed for this purpose, it inevitably follows, as we have also unrivalled water powers, that we must some day be pre-eminent in the manufacture of pulp and paper. It is indeed calculated that the total water power of Canada is forty percent of the entire water power of the world; there are thousands of water powers in the Dominion still unutilized, and hundreds that a white man has not yet seen. Nevertheless, the pulp and pulpwood industry was of slow growth until recent years. It was not until 1890 that the exports were considered of sufficient importance to entitle them to a separate classification in the Trade and Navigation returns. In that year the exports of pulpwood were valued at $80,005, and those of pulp at $168,180. In the last fiscal year ending June, 1902, however, the Canadian exports of pulpwood amounted to $1,315,038, of which $120,445 went to Great Britain, and $1,194,593 to the United States; while in the same year the exports of pulp reached a total of $2,046,398, of which $818,580 went to Great Britain, $1,170,400 to the United States, $40,965 to France, and the balance to European countries, Australia and China. It is estimated that Canada will in 1903 supply twenty-five percent of the requirements of the British pulp market; and in addition to these exports, the paper and pulp mills of Canada now supply the home market to a greater extent than ever before. These are the facts quoted to support the view that there is a field for a pulp and paper trade journal, a view that is certainly justified when the large interests concerned are considered. The appearance of the new 'Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada,' of which the first copy has been sent to us, will therefore be welcomed.

ANOTHER PAPER MILL.

Cornwall, May 23.—Negotiations are in progress which, it is expected, will result in the erection of a large paper mill this summer at Mille Roches. It is said that Mr. M. P. Davis's power at this point will be utilized. The mill will make the finer grades of paper. The bulk of the capital stock has been taken up very quickly.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Ottawa, May 20.—The Canadian trade agent in Australia, Mr. Larke, writes that rains have fallen in various sections and the crop prospects are improved. The price of produce has fallen. Millers would rather sell than buy, but the demand still continues for Manitoba flour. The hogs shipped from Canada were found too heavy and fat. New Zealand oats now have the Australian market to themselves, as they can be sold cheaper than ours. There is no demand for wheat, and but little for flour at the present time, but in three months there will likely be a movement for handling wheat from Vancouver if it is possible to get it at the right price.

The net loss to Australians by the last season's drought was fifty million dollars, and the comparison is with a season itself below the average.

Canadian manufacturers are showing a renewed interest in the Australian market, and determined effort is being made to find a sale for furniture of the better class. But the samples were too badly smashed in transit to help trade.

Mr. Larke writes that requests for information respecting Canadian lands for settlement continue unabated and come from every part of Australia. The steamers have their full capacity engaged in advance.

DETAINING THE CARS.

If the railway companies cared to enter into such a controversy, it is more than probable that they could show that there are two sides to the case with respect to congestion of traffic in the west. That the railways are overcrowded with business, especially the C.P.R., there is no manner of doubt, and many losses have been incurred by the people as a result of this state of affairs, but facts occasionally come to light which show that for some of the trouble the people are themselves to blame. A case in point is that of a leading western town, where it has been shown within the past few days that there are no less than twenty-six cars of one line of goods piled up waiting to be unloaded, some of which have been lying there for over six weeks. The consignees have probably neglected to take out the goods for the reason that they have no place in which to store them. That the parties have not been compelled to unload these cars is perhaps additional proof that the present trouble arises more from scarcity of power than of cars.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

BANK CLEARINGS.

Weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending May 21, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, $1,362,390,295, inc. 1.6; Montreal $22,000,677, dec. 1.1; Toronto, $15,572,296, dec. 8.3; Winnipeg, $4,682,255, inc. 45.3; Halifax, $1,837,338, inc. 1.5; Ottawa, $2,025,641, dec. 7.7; Vancouver, $1,142,190; Quebec, $1,318,373, dec. 1.8; Hamilton, $993,887, inc. 1.0; St. John, N.B., $970,569, inc. 22.9; Victoria, $425,313; London, Ont., $809,397.

PIG IRON GOES DOWN.

New York, May 21.—A further decline in pig iron prices was announced to-day, the loss being about 25 cents per ton. This break took in all the grades of northern iron and No. 1 foundry and No. 1 soft of the southern irons. The price of $20.75 fixed to-day compared with $21.25 at the opening of April. That was the highest price of the current year. A year ago the price was $19.50.

THE IRON TRADE.

Cleveland, O., May 21.—The 'Iron Trade Review' says:

The expectation is that a round lot of bessemer iron for delivery in the second half of the year will be bought very shortly by the United States Steel Corporation, and such a purchase may furnish the needed stimulus to the pig iron market at large. There is said to be a disagreement between the steel corporation and the Valley furnacemen over the price for the second half, which will be in the neighborhood of $19 at furnace, but the insistence of furnacemen on the delivery of a ton of coke by the corporation for every ton of iron delivered under the existing contract has been the subject of recent negotiations. A sale of bessemer iron at $19.40 at furnace for third quarter delivery is reported. The fact that the steel corporation will make a large purchase of outside iron, in spite of the considerable additions to its own pig iron capacity this year is one proof of the heavy consumption of steel products. Pig iron production is now at a yearly rate 1,500,000 tons more than at this time in 1902. Foundries are maintaining a high rate of output, and strikes are few, wage demands being settled for the most part without serious interruption of work.

COTTON.

The past week has been a wild one on the New York Cotton Exchange, cotton being forced up by the New Orleans bulls to a price rarely touched since the civil war. Many New Yorkers, believing that the reports of small crops were exaggerated, took the short side of the market, and when prices were forced up in spite of their sales, had to sell whatever they had in the way of stocks to provide more margin. This was one of the causes of the weakness of the New York Stock Exchange. Perhaps if it had been only the speculators who had been bitten, there would not be much to grieve for; some one must lose, however the market goes, but the price of cotton is such that there is no profit in weaving it and many mills are refusing contracts. This means not only a drop in cotton mill shares, but, if continued, will make many mills close down, bringing hardship to thousands of employees. There are those, however, who say that considering the unfavorable crop conditions, the present price of cotton is not excessive, and would have gone up by natural processes even without the help of speculators.

DROUGHT DELAYS LUMBER.

St. John, N.B., May 21.—Advices from up the river are that 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 feet of lumber are in serious danger of being hung up. These logs were all coming to St. John, and if they do not get through will cause considerable inconvenience to the mills. Besides this, millions of feet had to be left in the woods, as the lack of snow interfered with hauling. Now falling water and want of rain threaten to hold up a great quantity. Stetson, Cutler & Company, Dunn Brothers, Cushing & Company, and Murray & Gregory, are affected by the hang up. The logs may get through, but only with the help of heavy rains.

GROCERIES.

The price of sugar has been raised 10c per hundred pounds. This has been caused by unfavorable weather for the sugar crop in Germany, and low stocks elsewhere, while the preserving season, when the demand for sugar will increase largely, is drawing on. Granulated is now sold at $4.05, and yellows at $3.40 to $3.85 as to quality, per 100 lbs., at the factory. It is now becoming customary to pack No. 1 yellows in 100 pound bags, instead of barrels, both for convenience in handling and on account of barrels being rather scarce. A reduction of 5c per 100 lbs. is allowed for sugar in bags.

There is no change in molasses. Barbadoes is offered at 18½c per gallon first cost, but nobody here wants it at that price. It is stated that only a few hundred puncheons of the new crop remain unsold, and none of it will probably come here. Instead, wholesale houses are buying American mixed molasses at 35c a gallon here, which is about 3c cheaper than Barbadoes at 18½c first cost, and those who care for molasses at that price will use it, with what there is on hand of old crop Barbadoes.

Tea of all grades remains firm, and prices are likely to go higher. Prices of new Japan are a cent higher, and most of the offerings of high grades were bought by one American firm.

Business in coffee is rather slow at unchanged prices.

Spices are active and firm; mace, pepper and nutmegs are particularly high.

Salad oil is higher, being quoted at 80c to 90c a gallon.

Kerosene is a cent cheaper, and is now quoted at 18½c to 23c a gallon, as to quality.

Canned corn is also cheaper, selling at 80c to 85c a dozen.

Corn meal is lower at $1.20 to $1.35 a bag.

PAINT, OIL AND GLASS.

As already recorded, turpentine scored a decline of 3c this week, bringing the price down to 72c. Outside markets for linseed oil are firm with a tendency to rise, but locally prices are unchanged at 59c for raw and 62c for boiled. Window glass has been advanced 5 percent in the United States, but prices here are unchanged at $3.80 to $4.50 per 100 sq. ft., as to quality. White lead is unchanged at $4.75 to $5 per 100 lbs., and mixed paints at 65c to $1.20 per gallon.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 22.—Receipts to-day, 52 loads, besides 12 loads of American cattle, including 422 hogs, 357 sheep and lambs, 29 calves and one horse. Export cattle, choice, $4.90 to $5.15; medium, $4.60 to $4.75; cows, $4.25 to $4.50; bulls, $3.80 to $4.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.40 to $4.60; do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; feeders, medium, $4 to $4.25; short keep, $4.60 to $4.80; and stockers, $3 to $3.50; milch cows, each, $30 to $55; export ewes, $3.75 to $4.25; prospects lower; export bucks, $3 to $3.25; prospects lower; yearling lambs, good, $5 to $5.50; spring lambs, $2.50 to $4.50 each, steady; calves, $2 to $10 each; per pound, 4½c to 5¼c, firm. Hogs, singers, $5.90; fats and lights, $5.75 off cars.

Export cattle and butchers' cattle, dull trade. Milch cows steady at prices quoted.

RESERVE MINE STILL WORKING.

The Dominion Coal Company have received a telegram from Mr. James Ross, now at Sydney, stating that the Reserve mine has not been completely closed down, but only the main slope, which is in most danger of flooding from Dominion No. 1. The French slope, where the explosion occurred some weeks ago, is still being worked.

ZION CHURCH.

Seventieth Anniversary Services on Sunday.

SKETCH OF THE OLDEST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN MONTREAL.

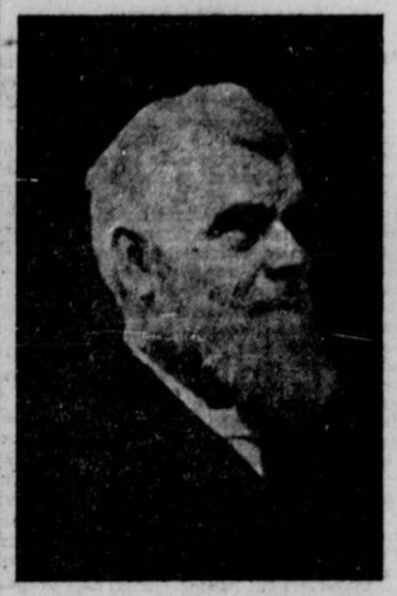
The seventieth anniversary of Zion Congregational Church was celebrated on Sunday, when the Rev. John Munro Gibson, M.A., D.D., of London, England, preached at bath services.

A little more than seventy years ago the Rev. Richard Miles began preaching in Montreal on McGill street, opposite St. Maurice street, and in 1832 the Congregational Church, under his leadership, was founded in this city. The following constituted the membership at the time of organization:—Mr. James Connell, Mrs. Janet Connell, Mr. Geo. Savage, Mrs. Maria Savage, Mr. Joseph Savage, Mrs. Abigail Savage, Mr. John Christie, Mrs. John Christie, Mr. Robert Craik, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. James Barnard, Miss Jackson, Mr. Peter Freeland, and Mrs. Lettie Miles.

The cost of the first building erected on St. Maurice street and dedicated in February, 1835, was £1,600. The church made steady progress under the pastorate of Mr. Miles until the time of his resignation in 1836. In October of that year the Rev. Henry Wilkes began his long and useful career as pastor. The membership was then fifty, and the congregation about one hundred. In the two years following Mr. Wilkes's settlement the membership doubled; the Sunday-school largely increased and missions were established at Cote des Neiges, and at Petite Cote. In addition to his work as pastor of the church Mr. Wilkes acted as agent of the Colonial Missionary Society and did much for the establishment of churches throughout the province.

In 1842 a large reduction was made in the debt of the church, and in 1843 a second Congregational church was established in the east end. The building on St. Maurice street soon became too small for the congregation. A suitable site was secured on Radegonde street, and under the supervision of the late Mr. John Redpath a much larger building was erected. In 1845 the foundation stone was laid, and in 1846 Zion Church, as it was resolved to call the new building, was dedicated. Here large crowds gathered Sunday after Sunday and listened with great interest to the sermons delivered by Dr. Wilkes. A further reduction of £1,000 was soon made from the indebtedness. In 1856 a new organ, presented to the church by some friends, was placed at the rear end of the building. In 1864 the Congregational College was removed to Montreal and until the erection of the present college building, the sessions were held in Zion Church. Dr. Wilkes was appointed to the chair of homiletics and pastoral theology, but (at his own request) without remuneration.

In 1865 the church was enlarged, a vestry erected, and a residence for the sexton built in the rear. Unfortunately,



THE REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D.D.

however, this was completely destroyed by fire in June, 1867, during the absence of Dr. Wilkes in Europe. Immediately steps were taken for the erection of a new building in the same place. In 1869 Dr. Lillie, principal of the Congregational College in Montreal, died, and Dr. Wilkes was unanimously elected as his successor. The Rev. Charles Chapman, of Bath, England, then became pastor of the church. Shortly after this, owing to the up-town drift of the Protestant population, there was a falling off in the attendance, and the church board in 1872 began to consider the advisability of selling the site and building then held by Zion and securing others more central for the congregation. This proposal, however, was carried out only in part. In 1874 another congregation was formed uptown, meeting in the M.A.A.A. Gymnasium, and the Rev. J. F. Stevenson became associate pastor with Mr. Chapman. The two congregations thus formed soon drifted farther apart, and in March, 1875, one hundred and eleven members were duly



THE REV. H. G. RICE, B.A., B.D., Pastor of Zion Church.

organized under the name of 'Emmanuel Church.' Dr. Wilkes was present, and invoked God's blessing on the newly-formed church, Dr. Stevenson becoming its pastor. In 1876 Mr. Chapman returned to England to take charge of Western College, Plymouth.

The Rev. Alfred J. Bray succeeded him the same year, but in a short time the flock was scattered and the church property sold to meet deficits and liabilities. In 1880 the church building was sold and the few remaining members of the congregation worshipped for a time in Queen's Hall, then in Wesley Congregational Church (now St. Gabriel), and later in a small hall on St. Catherine street, where the Rev. K. M. Fenwick acted as pastor. In 1889 the present site of Zion Church was secured, and the basement opened for public worship in July. The late Rev. Frank Read supplied for a few months. In 1890 the Rev. Prof. Warriner was installed as pastor. Two additions were made to the building within the next six years, and the congregation and membership became largely increased. In September, 1898, the Rev. Dr. Warriner resigned in order to devote his whole time to college work. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Murrman, who was inducted in October, 1899. Mr. Murrman resigned in the autumn of 1900, and the following year the present pastor, the Rev. Horace G. Rice, was ordained as pastor. The church was then seriously encumbered with debt. During the present year, however, a special committee has been at work to procure at least six thousand dollars toward its reduction. Most of this has already been subscribed, and it is earnestly hoped that the balance will be received at an early day.

KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION.

Toronto, May 22.—Arthur Buchler, a child of five, received fatal injuries in an elevator in the T. Eaton Company's store yesterday afternoon. The boy, who was with his mother, put his head through the opening, and was crushed between the floor and the cage. His father is a packer, living at 354 Wilton avenue.

STAMMERERS

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HIGH OFFICIALS SPEAK

METHODISTS AND PRESBYTERIANS ADDRESSED ON COMITY AND CO-OPERATION.

An Open Letter to the Ministers and Members of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. Greeting:

Dear Brethren,—You are doubtless aware that within the past few months several joint meetings have been held by committees representing the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian include home missions in all parts of the Methodist Church, to discuss the question of comity and co-operation in mission work, and to devise, if possible, such plans as will prevent even the appearance of unfriendly rivalry, and supersede the era of competition by an era of co-operation. At the last meeting, at which were present not only the members of the committees, but all the superintendents of both churches, it was decided that the undersigned should prepare a letter on the subject, and publish the same in the denominational papers of the two churches. In obedience to that mandate we now address you.

For some time past it has been felt by not a few ministers and members of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches that the circumstances surrounding the problem of home missions, especially in New Ontario, the North-West and British Columbia, were such as to demand a policy of co-operation among the churches if the religious needs of a rapidly increasing population were to be adequately met. There are some who think that the application of the principle should not be limited to those parts of the Dominion just mentioned, but should also include home missions in all part of the Central and Maritime Provinces; and the joint committee is not without hope that this phase of the question may receive due attention from the local authorities of both churches in district meetings and presbyteries, conferences and synods; but at the present juncture attention is directed especially to New Ontario, the North-West and British Columbia, where foundations are being laid, and where the increase of population is so phenomenally rapid that no one church can possibly keep pace with it.

It should be distinctly understood that the joint committee did not meet to discuss the question of organic union between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. No overtures on that subject have yet been presented to the courts of either church, and while it is not for us to prophecy what divine providence may or may not bring about, in this respect, in the near or distant future, it may be confidently affirmed that present duty lies in the direction of strengthening the bonds of fraternity between these two churches, so that by mutual counsel waste of means and effort may be avoided, and by a wise distribution of available forces the kingdom of God may be extended more rapidly in the earth.

The conversations that took place in the joint committee (there were really no 'debates') were conducted in the most fraternal spirit, and made clear the fact that the Methodist and Presbyterian churches had so much in common that each might appropriately address the other in the words of Abraham to Lot: 'Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and they herdmen, for we are brethren.' It was felt that differences of administration were incidental rather than fundamental, and that even differences of doctrinal statement affected the form rather than the substance of the truth. In these points of divergence the committee saw nothing that need prevent cordial co-operation in carrying on the work of God.

But although committees may see eye to eye, and plan never so nicely, yet will their efforts be all in vain unless the ministry and membership of the church at large are animated with a similar spirit and direct their efforts to the same ends. Committees can act effectively only as they are sustained by a general concensus of opinion in the churches they represent. It is very desirable, therefore, that the subject of comity and co-operation should come before the various courts of the two churches for friendly discussion, and that all whose hearts are in sympathy with the movement should help to cultivate fraternal relations between Methodists and Presbyterian congregations where these exist side by side. It is believed that there are many places where friendly consultation might result in readjustments of work that would be of mutual advantage to both denominations, strengthening weak congregations, and raising to a position of self-support fields that are now dependent on aid from church funds.

Beyond all question, missions constitute the most serious problem confronting the churches at the present day. Practically the whole world is open. Vast millions of the heathen are still unreached. The needs of our own country appeal to us with an urgency never known before. And he who has opened for us so wide a door has placed in the keeping of the churches ample resources, provided there is no sinful waste in the face of such grave responsibilities, denominational shibboleths should be no more heard, and the watchword of the hosts should be 'Jesus only.' We do not disparage church organization. We do not undervalue those aspects of truth for which various bodies of Christians have contended. But in this crisis of the world's religious history the paramount duty of Christians is not to build up organizations, each after his own pattern, but to evangelize the world, in obedience to the Master's word. And if this can de bone more effectively by united than by divided effort—if it can be brought about more quickly by co-operation than by competition— the path of duty is conspicuously plain.

Commending this whole question to the prayerful sympathy of all who long to see the Kingdom of our God established in the earth, we are,

Your fellow servants in the Lord's work,

ROBT. H. WARDEN.
A. SUTHERLAND.

The above letter appeared in the official organs of the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies last week. Persons interested in church union wishing to obtain copies for distribution can do so by communicating with Mr. H. G. Hunt, secretary of the Church Union Society, 640 St. Paul street, Montreal, Que.

A PARIS CROWD.

There is still some time to wait before the arrival of the King, and, although every one is literally on the tiptoe of expectation, it is passed with a patience and good humor which are really admirable. Never have I seen, in the course of a long experience, so well-conducted and self-respecting a crowd. There is an entire absence of anything approaching the horse-play which is so familiar and so objectionable a feature of large crowds in London on occasions such as that of the Lord Mayor's show, for example. But here, with a far larger concourse of people, I am unable to detect a single instance of rudeness or misconduct. In the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe, where I take my stand to watch the King's reception, the people amuse themselves as best they may by harmless witticisms and good-natured chaff and banter. They are of all classes, ladies elegantly dressed standing side by side with workmen in their blouses. Every one, however, appears to share the sentiment which I overhear one of these workmen declare to be dearest to his heart—'L'egalite pour tous.' A certain amount of amusement is derived from the altercation which occurs throughout the whole length of the route between the gendarmes and the men who are endeavoring to turn an honest penny by erecting ladders against the trees and buildings for the purpose of letting the steps to the neighboring spectators. With a volubility which is characteristically French the argument proceeds, until at length the gendarme invokes the majesty of the law to supply the deficiencies of his eloquence. Then, as in France, 'tout finit par des chansons,' the would-be spectator in places docilely, if somewhat discontendedly, goes his way amid the laughter of the bystanders, each of whom has some amusing little comment to make upon the incident. Other small traders do a brisk business in the sale of folding camp stools, which go by the name of 'pliant,' and the monotonous cry of 'Qui n'a pas son pliant ' is to be heard throughout the route.

Every little incident which can afford a moment's diversion, is seized upon to mitigate the ennui of the time of expectation, and as a Derby dog is a familiar object of the Epsom racecourse, so here a couple of poodles, which in some mysterious way find themselves in the middle of the road of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, are greeted with shouts of laughter. The air immediately becomes filled with whistling invitations to the bewildered animals, upon whom are lavished a multitude of endearing epithets, the effect of which in the circumstances is inexpressibly ludicrous. Not the remotest allusion is made to politics, however, and as far as one can form an impression of the psychology of the crowd, the people have assembled with the simple idea of greeting the King with that courtesy and cordiality which one would naturally expect of a people so famous for these qualities as the French.—Paris Correspondence London 'Times.'

THE KING ON BEARDS.

The New York 'Times's' Paris correspondent in discussing King Edward's visit to Paris, says:—

When the King was not dressed in the full uniform of a field marshal he wore a tall and slightly belled silk hat, a white pique slip at the opening of his waistcoat, trousers falling rather long on to the boot, with a fold down the side instead of in front. His beard, which is quite gray, was immaculately cut in the shape of a heraldic shield, which gives him a majestic appearance, savoring of the Middle Ages, and is much more successful as a hairdresser's device than the ridiculous pothooks which decorate the upepr lip of Emperor William. The King has an immense belief in the social and moral influence which can be exercised by a well-cut beard; and it is an interesting fact, especially at this important juncture, that the success of the present British Ambassador here, Sir Edmund Monson, is largely due to the King's advice to him on this subject. A singularly handsome young attache, Sir Edmund, already gray in the diplomatic service, wore when Minister at Brussels one of those big, ragged, straggling beards which Englishmen not unfrequently affect. The then Prince of Wales, who was an old friend of Monson's, remarked to him one day: 'You should get that beard properly trimmed, my dear Monson. You will never reach the highest ranks of the diplomatic profession unless you do so. A neatly cut beard is of enormous importance in life, believe me. It produces an extraordinary effect. Look at me. I have my beard cut regularly twice a week; and I am certain that a great deal of my popularity is due to it.'

Monson took the hint. The Foreign Office instantly began to treat him with a much greater measure of respect, and he is now at the top of his profession as Ambassador in Paris, in which capacity he was able to greet his royal mentor, and doubtless to compare beards once more.

LORD STRATHCONA WRITES.

Mr. A. J. Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade, has received the following letter:

28 Grosvenor Square, London, W.
May 13 1903.

Dear Mr. Hodgson,—For your letter of the 16th April, and the itinerary enclosed with it, I am much obliged to you. It is very gratifying to know from you that everything is going so satisfactorily in the arrangements being made for receiving the delegates of the Fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, on their visit to Canada. That the different railway companies and other institutions, as well as the citizens of Canada generally, would act with the greatest liberality in the matter, did not admit of a doubt; and that the Board of Trade, and the people of Montreal generally, will do their part well in entertaining their guests, I am quite sure. You very kindly express a hope that I may be able to be in Montreal while the delegates are there, and I should certainly be glad to have an opportunity of joining with you and our other fellow citizens in aiding to make their stay in our city enjoyable. With you I trust that the greater number of the delegates may be able to take in the 'whole Canada tour,' as represented in the itinerary as it would unquestionably give them an opportunity of seeing the vast resources and capabilities of the Dominion, which could not fail to be of the utmost benefit as well to Canada as to Great Britain. I note that it is intended to meet the expenses of the banquet and other official hospitalities in Montreal by subscriptions from its citizens and I shall gladly contribute with others in this respect. Thanking you for the interesting items of information given in your letter, and for the kind references to myself personally, believe me to be, dear Mr. Hodgson, very truly yours.

(Signed) STRATHCONA.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

HOWITT — At the Stanstead Methodist parsonage, on May 22, 1903, a son to the Rev. W. and Mrs. Howitt.

MILLAR — At St. Paul's manse, Hawkesbury, on May 22, 1903, the wife of the Rev. D. D. Millar, of a daughter.

MOSS.—At Limestone Hill, Moulinette, on May 1, 1903, the wife of Jay T. Moss, of a daughter.

ORCHARD.—At St. Lambert, on May 20, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Orchard.

STEWART — At Duluth, Minnesota, on May 16, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pridham Stewart.

WERRY—At Swain farm, near Enniskillen, Ont., on May 19, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Werry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BARR—DORWAY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Lanark, Ont., on Wednesday, May 13, 1903, by the Rev. R. Geo. Watt, B.D., of Melbourne, Que., assisted by the Rev. D. C. McIntosh, B.D., pastor of Zion Congregational Church, Laura Olive, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dorway, to John Johnston Barr, merchant, of Oak River, Manitoba.

COX—TURNER.—On May 20, 1903, at Ottawa, by the Rev. S. G. Bland, John Cromwell Cox to Myra Florence Turner, both of Ottawa.

DAWSON — WOODCOCK — At St. James' Church, Dundas, Ont., on May 12, 1903, by the Rev. F. Deathy Woodcock, of Brockville, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Irving, of Dundas, Sarah Louise, younger daughter of Thomas Woodcock, of Wingham, to Wm. Mitchell Dawson, of Toronto.

DUNCAN — CHISHOLM — At St. Giles's Presbyterian Church, Oak street, Toronto, on May 7, 1903, by the Rev. Robert Atkinson, George W. Duncan, of Sudbury, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm, of Toronto.

HARDISTY — WOODCOCK — On May 12, 1903, at St. James' Church, Dundas, Ont., by the Rev. F. Deathy Woodcock, of Brockville, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Irving, of Dundas, Emma Marguerita A Court, eldest daughter of Thomas Woodcock, of Wingham, to Alfred Charles Wordsworth Hardisty, of Montreal.

OWEN — SHRIMPTON — On May 6, 1903, at St. Michael's Church, Blackheath-park, by the vicar, the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, M.A., William Charles Cyril, only son of William Owen, of Roughdown, Boxmoor, Herts, to Winnifred Rose, third daughter of the late William Shrimpton, of Manor-park, Lee, England.

RIVA—GREENBANK.—At Christ Church, Radnor Forges, Que., on May 14, 1903, by the Rev. Wm. Barton, Hilda Margaret, second daughter of Jas. Greenbank, to Henry William, third son of the late Peter Riva, of Outremont.

TOMKINS — THOMPSON — At the Methodist Church, Coaticook, on Wednesday, May 20, 1903, by the Rev. C. S. Deeprose, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear (uncle of the bride), Dr. E. A. Tomkins, of Richmond, to Harriet Alice, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Coaticook.

DIED.

BROOMER — At his late residence, 145 Claremont street, Toronto, on May 17, 1903, John Broomer, son-in-law of the late Henry Brinkman, merchant tailor, New York.

BELL.—At Lachine, Que., on Thursday evening, May 21, 1903, Christopher Bell, aged 68 years and 11 months.
Peterborough papers please copy.

BUCHANAN —At Thessalon, Ont., on May 13, 1903, Margaret Anne, beloved wife of A. R. Buchanan, Thessalon, Ont., and eldest daughter of George and Mary Anne Dodds, Primrose, Ont., aged 34 years 4 months.

BUCHANAN — On May 21, 1903, at his son's residence, 145 James street, Ottawa, James Buchanan, in his 78th year.

CAHILL.—At Quebec, on May 18, 1903, Frederick Charles, son of Mr. J. H. Cahill, Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue, in the 31st year of his age.

CHEVERS — At Kemptville, Ont., on May 17, 1903, Dr. Charles E. Chevers, late of Jamaica, W.I., in his 79th year.

DE WITT — In this city, on Thursday, May 21, 1903, in the 68th year of his age, Clinton De Witt, son of the late Jacob De Witt, Esq.

DICKEY — On May 21, 1903, at his late residence, 40 Sullivan street, Toronto, of heart failure, James Isaac Dickey (late of Dickey, Neill & Co.), in the 79th year of his age.

EVANS — Entered into rest, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on the evening of May 22, 1903, the Rev. Canon Henry James Evans, M.A., rector of All Saints', Montreal.

GARRIOCH.—On May 19, 1903, at Cedar Bank, Hull, P.Q., Charles Robert Telfair Garrioch, aged 51 years.

GILMOUR — At his late residence, No. 278 Cooper street, Ottawa, on May 19, 1903, Allan Gilmour, in his 57th year, by accidental shooting.

HAMILTON — At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. M. Cozzens, 59 Lakeview avenue, Toronto, on May 15, 1903, Alexander Hamilton, aged 86 years.

LEAN.—In the Township of Lochaber, County of Labelle, Que., on May 13, 1903, Mary, wife of Roger Lean, aged sixty years.

MAGUIRE — At St. Henri, on May 18, 1903, Bernard, dearly beloved child of Edward F. and Elizabeth Maguire, aged 18 months and 5 days.

MONK — On May 6, 1903, at 712 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Madeline Ann, widow of the late J. Benning Monk, and daughter of the late Colonel Henry Dyer, of H.M. 37th Regt.

MUNIER.—At Ancienne Lorette, Que., on May 16, 1903, Marie Louise Fiset, widow of the late Pierre Munier, aged 75 years.

OMAN—(By cable) At Castletown, Scotland, on May 15, 1903, Andrew Oman, father of Mrs. Peter Lyall; of Wm. Oman, Builder; of T. Oman, Headmaster Prince Albert School, and of Miss I. Oman; deeply regretted.

PRIEST — At Owen Sound, Ont., on May 18, 1903, Elizabeth Tucker, beloved wife of Arthur C. Priest, and eldest daughter of W. H. Tucker, Esq., Owen Sound.

ROBERTSON — In this city, on Monday, May 18, 1903, David Robertson, aged 64 years.

ROCHE—In this city, on Wednesday, May 20, 1903, John P. Roche, late Sporting Editor of the 'Gazette,' aged 43 years.

ROSS — At Hopetown, Que., on May 14, 1903, J. W. M. Ross, youngest and dearly beloved son of W. F. Ross, sr., aged 19 years, 1 month and 16 days.

SCOTT.—At his own home, Cleveland, Richmond Hill, Province of Quebec, on May 11, 1903, Thomas Scott, in the 85th year of his age.

SHAW — At Toronto, on May 19, 1903, D. A. Shaw, artist.

TIGHE — At 537 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday, May 19, 1903, Sarah Ann Mason, beloved wife of Edward Tighe, in her 46th year.

VAN VLIET — At Lacolle, on May 18, 1903, Emma Ruth, second daughter of the late William H. Van Vliet, Esq.

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